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FOR THE
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1890-'91.

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INDEX TO HOUSE EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS.

CONTENTS OF VOLUMES.

Vol. 1..FOREIGN RELATIONS: No.1, pt. 1.	Vol. 21..No. 1, part 8, and Nos. 4 and 7.
Vol. 2..WAR: No. 1, pt. 2, v. 1.	Vol. 22..Nos. 5 and 167.
Vol. 3..ENGINEERS: No. 1, pt. 2, v. 2, pt. 1.	Vol. 23..No. 6, pt. 1.
Vol. 4..ENGINEERS: No. 1, pt. 2, v. 2, pt. 2.	Vol. 24..No. 6, pt. 2.
Vol. 5..ENGINEERS: No. 1, pt. 2, v. 2, pt. 3.	Vol. 25..Nos. 8 to 47 inclusive, except No. 45.
Vol. 6..ENGINEERS: No. 1, pt. 2, v. 2, pt. 4.	Vol. 26..No. 45, pt. 1.
Vol. 7..ORDNANCE: No. 1, pt. 2, v. 3.	Vol. 27..No. 45, pt. 2.
Vol. 8..SIGNAL OFFICER: No. 1, pt. 2, v. 4.	Vol. 28..Nos. 48 to 128 inclusive, except Nos. 70, 80, 90, and 106, pt. 3.
Vol. 9..NAVY: No. 1, pt. 3.	Vol. 29..No. 70.
Vol. 10..POSTMASTER-GENERAL: No.1, pt.4.	Vol. 30..No. 80.
Vol. 11..INTERIOR: No. 1, pt. 5, v. 1.	Vol. 31..No. 90.
Vol. 12..No. 1, pt. 5, v. 2.	Vol. 32..106, pt. 3.
Vol. 13..No. 1, pt. 5, v. 3.	Vol. 33..Nos. 129 to 209 inclusive, except Nos. 165 and 167.
Vol. 14..No. 1, pt. 5, v. 4, pt. 1.	Vol. 34..No. 165.
Vol. 15..No. 1, pt. 5, v. 4, pt. 2.	Vol. 36..Nos. 210 to 295 inclusive, except Nos. 265 and 287.
Vol. 16..No. 1, pt. 5, v. 5.	Vol. 37..No. 265.
Vol. 17..AGRICULTURE: No. 1, pt. 6.	Vol. 38..No. 287.
Vol. 18..DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: No.1, pt.7.	
Vol. 19..No. 2, Finance Report.	
Vol. 20..No. 3, pts. 1 and 2.	

INDEX TO DOCUMENTS

Subject.	No.	Vol.
A.		
Absecon, New Jersey. Letter recommending additional accommodations to keepers of	53	28
Agriculture, Secretary of, Communications from:		
Agricultural Department, expenditures in the	35	25
Annual Report of	1	17
Silk, reports relating to, for 1890	203	33
Alabama River, Alabama, report on examination of	140	33
Alaska, transportation of witnesses in	194	33
Allouez Bay and Nemadji River, Wisconsin, report on examination of ..	40	25
Alsea Bay and River, Oregon, report on examination of	85	28
Altamaha River, Georgia, report on examination of	283	36
Alviso Harbor and Creek, California, report of examination of	16	25
American Channel, Detroit River, report on examination of	43	25
Apache Indians, appropriation for	41	25
Appropriations:		
Estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury for	5	22
Estimates of Secretary of Treasury of deficiencies	167	22
Estimates of deficiency for payment of Army and Navy pensions ..	57	28
Estimates of deficiency for public printing	33	25
Arizona, letter and accompanying draft of bill for land for Indian school purposes in	216	36
Army:		
Brevet rank, letter recommending change of existing laws relative to	206	33
Quartermaster's Department, deficiencies in the	224	36
Retired officers in the civil service, report relating to	282	36
Subsistence, deficiencies for	230	36
Assateague, Virginia, letters recommending additional accommodations for keepers of	53	28

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Atlanta, Ga., letter relative to heating apparatus, etc., for public building at	211	36
Attorney-General, communications from:		
Annual report of	7	21
Judgments, supplemental report of, rendered against the United States.	{ 141	33
	{ 251	36
Auburn, N. Y., appropriation for public building at	228	36
B.		
Barnegat, New Jersey, Letter recommending additional accommodations to keepers of	53	28
Barnegat and Great Egg Harbor Bays, New Jersey, report on examination of sound between	42	25
Barrundia, Gen. J. Martin, letter of the President relating to the killing of	51	28
Bay Ridge Channel, New York Harbor, report on examination of....	60	28
Bayou Black, Louisiana, report of examination of	{ 113	28
	{ 125	28
Bayou Castor, Louisiana, report on examination of	185	33
Bayou Cocodrie, Louisiana, report on survey of	114	28
Bayou Des Glaises, Louisiana, report on examination of	119	28
Bayou Teche, Louisiana, report on examination of	286	36
Bayous Tigre and Chevreuil, Louisiana, report on examination of	182	33
Bayou Terre Bonne, Louisiana, report on examination of	110	28
Bayou Vermillion, Louisiana, report on examination of	273	36
Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal., estimate of appropriation for	83	28
Berwick's Bay, Louisiana, report on examination of	198	33
Bethlehem Iron Company, report on ores used by the, in the manufacture of steel	294	36
Big Barren River, Kentucky, report on examination of	15	28
Binghamton, N. Y., appropriation for public building at	272	36
Black River, South Carolina, report on survey of	286	36
Blue Hill, Me., report on examination of harbor at	19	25
Boat or Number Four Channel, Florida, report of examination of	205	33
Boquet River, New York, report on examination of	30	25
Bounty on sugar, estimates of appropriation relating to	186	33
Brooks, S. H., relative to release of	233	36
Buffalo, N. Y., communication relative to site for public building at	213	36
Bureau of Engraving and Printing:		
Addition to the site of the building for the	254	36
Disbursing clerk for the	94	28
Burial of indigent soldiers, appropriation for	127	28
Buttermilk and Gowanus Bay Channels, New York Harbor, report on examination of	26	25
C.		
California, mining debris of	267	36
Clallam County, Wash., in relation to donation of proceeds of certain lands to	252	36
Cane River, Louisiana, report on examination of	184	33
Cape May City, N. J., report on examination for breakwater at	39	25
Cape May to Great Bay, N. J., report on examination of thoroughfare, from	50	28
Carlisle, Pa., additional estimate for Indian school at	220	36
Champlin's Creek, New York, report on examination of	66	28
Chattahoochee River, Georgia and Alabama, report on examination of	134	33
Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak., estimate for boarding school building at	122	33
Chickahominy River, Virginia, report on examination of	217	36
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission, report of the, relative to appropriations	98	28
Chief of Engineers:		3
Annual report of	1	
Annual report of	1	4
Annual report of	1	5
Annual report of	1	6

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Chief of Ordnance, annual report of.....	1	7
Chief of Bureau of Statistics, report on foreign commerce and navigation, etc	6	23
Cholera, report on, in Europe	121	28
Civilian engineers, letter of Secretary of War, relating to employed...	143	33
Civil Service Commission, Annual Report of the.....Part 8..	1	21
Claims:		
Appropriation to pay the, of certain merchants of Austria-Hungary, for goods sent to the New Orleans Exposition.....	189	33
Deficiencies for defense of, against the United States.....	227	36
List of, allowed by accounting officers of the Treasury	171	33
List of, allowed since January 15, 1890.....	248	36
List of, allowed and paid from the indefinite appropriations of the act of April 4, 1890.....	249	36
Coast and Geodetic Survey :		
Annual report for 1890	80	30
Expenditures of the, for 1890.....	278	36
Collecting revenue from customs, letter recommending permanent appropriation for the	82	28
Colorado River, Arizona, report on survey of.....	18	25
Colorado River, Texas, report of examination of	138	33
Commerce and navigation, report of Chief of Bureau of Statistics on foreign	6	24
Commercial relations, 1888-'89	70	29
Commissioner of Education, annual report of.....	1	{ 14
		{ 15
Commissioner of Internal Revenue, annual report of.....	4	21
Commissioner of Labor:		
Annual report of	1	16
Sixth Annual Report.....	265	37
Commissioner of Patents, annual report of.....	1	13
Comptroller of Currency, annual report of.....	3	20
Connecticut River, report on examination of, from Long Island Sound to Hartford, etc	86	28
Consular officers, special reports of, on irrigation, canals, and ports, } etc.....	45	{ 26 27
Consulate-general at London, appropriation for archives of the.....	137	33
Contracts, report of, entered into by the War Department.....	91	28
Corsica Shoal, Michigan, report on examination of.....	225	36
Coulson, Sewell, claim of.....	214	36
Court of Claims, judgments rendered by the.....	234	36
Courts of the United States, expenses of deficiencies for.....	{ 229 259	{ 36 36
New Mexico, additional associate justice of.....	76	28
Creek Indians, fulfilling treaties with.....	238	36
Current River, Missouri, report on examination of.....	157	33
Customs duties, refunds of.....	44	25
Customs revenue, expenses of collecting.....	247	36
Customs service, official emoluments of officers in the	285	36
Payments to informers and seizing officers	12	25
Tariffs, international bureau for the publication of	242	36
D.		
Deep, Skamokowa and Crooked Rivers, Washington, report on examination of.....	24	25
Department of Agriculture, expenditures in the.....	35	25
Devils Lake, N. Dak., report on examination of	293	36
Director of the Geological Survey, annual report of.....	1	{ 14 15
District of Columbia:		
Annual report of the Commissioners of the	1	18
Deficiency in appropriations for	244	36
Deficiencies for support of public schools in the	257	36
Double Bayou, Texas, report on examination of	117	33
Drum Inlet, North Carolina, report on survey of	164	33
D'Wamish and Black Rivers, Washington, report on examination of....	27	25

Subject.	No.	Vol.
E.		
Electric lights, letter from Secretary of the Treasury for, in certain public buildings.....	166	33
Eleventh Census, letter of the Superintendent of the, giving complete returns of the population of the United States on the 1st day of June, 1890	9	25
Elk River, West Virginia, report on examination of.....	103	28
Ellis Island, appropriation for projected buildings on	146	28
Engineers, annual report of, in four parts, (vol. 2, part 1)	1	3
(vol. 2, part 2)	1	4
(vol. 2, part 3)	1	5
(vol. 2, part 4)	1	6
F.		
Foreign commerce and navigation, annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics on the, and immigration and tonnage of the United States	6	{ 23 24
Foreign relations, annual report of the President.....	1	1
Fort Canby to Ilwaco, letter of Secretary of War recommending consideration of bill for construction of road from	13	25
Fox River, Wisconsin, letter of Secretary of War submitting draft of rules and regulations for the navigation and use of locks and canals on the.....	152	33
G.		
Government Hospital for the Insane, additional farm land for the.....	126	28
Government Printing Office, removal and storage of certain material of the.....	236	36
Great Lakes, report of examination for ship channel between the.....	207	33
Gun factories and steel forgings, report relating to, for high-power guns.	209	33
Gunter's Creek, Alabama, report of examination of.....	132	33
H.		
Hamilton, Ill., report on examination of slough at.....	72	28
Hays, Thomas G., claim of.....	261	36
Hudson, Wis., report on examination of harbor at.....	268	36
I.		
Immigrant fund, report relating to.....	232	36
Import duties letter requesting appropriation to pay certain, used in the establishment of light-houses.	99	28
Indian Department, tabular statements of disbursements for 1890.....	8	25
Indian depredation claims, list of	277	36
Indian River, Florida, report on survey of	168	33
Indian schools, amended estimates of appropriations for certain.....	222	36
Indian school land, letter submitting draft of bill for, in Arizona.....	216	36
Indian school superintendent, estimate for traveling expenses of for 1890	219	36
Indian service, supplemental estimates for the.....	131	33
Indians, additional subsistence for.....	139	33
Indigent soldiers, appropriation for burial of.....	127	28
Inner Bay, New York, report on examination of, near Saranac River...	22	25
Inspector-General, letter relative to clerks and messengers for the office of the.....	199	33
Interior Department:		
Expenditure of contingent fund	130	33
Report of employes below a fair standard of efficiency.....	58	28
Public documents, report relating to the receipt, distribution, and sale of.....	128	28

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Internal-revenue stamps, appropriation for purchase of paper for.....	270	36
International American Conference, printing and distributing reports of the.....	250	36
International storm signals, report of a copy of draft of a bill pertaining to	288	36
Iron and steel, tests of, for 1890	165	34
Irrigation, etc.:		
Special reports of consular officers on, and canals, ports, etc.....	45	{ 26
Report on, and water storage in the arid regions.....	287	{ 27
Report on, and water storage in the arid regions.....	287	38
Johnson, Capt. Henry, to place on retired list	183	33
Judgments:		
Report of, against the United States	141	33
Supplemental report of, rendered against the United States.....	251	36
Juneau City, Alaska, public building at.....	231	36
K.		
Kickapoo Indians, estimate of appropriation for fulfilling treaties with.....	221	36
Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana, report of examination of shoals on....	111	28
Lay testimony in pension cases, report relating to	276	36
Letters, in relation to the execution of, rogatory in foreign countries...	281	36
Lewes, Del., relating to occupancy of a portion of the iron pier at.....	239	36
Lighted gas buoys, letter recommending appropriation for purchase of.....	10	25
Lights:		
Estimates for the establishment of, at Devil's Island, Wisconsin....	150	33
Establishment of, at Two Harbors, Minn.	153	33
Linchester River, Maryland, report on examination of.....	161	33
Little Egg Harbor Bay and Inlet, New Jersey, report on examination of.....	23	25
Little Pigeon River, Tennessee, report on examination of.....	159	33
Louisville, Ky., relief of board of commissioners of the sinking fund of..	260	36
Lower Brulé Indian Agency, letter requesting removal of, and erection of new buildings for.....	105	28
Lower Columbia River, Oregon, report on examination of.....	61	28
Lubec Channel, Maine, report on examination of.....	158	33
Lynn Haven Bay, Virginia, report on examination for water way between Eastern Branch of Elizabeth River and.....	48	28
M.		
Machine guns, appropriation for, of small-arms caliber	108	28
Magazine Gun Board, estimates of incidental expenses of the	133	33
Mail service, report in relation to alleged irregular, in rural districts ..	156	33
Marine-Hospital Bureau, letter recommending rent of laboratory, etc.; also, permanent bacteriologist for the.....	204	33
Merchant marine, letter submitting draft of a bill to establish a marine board for the advancement of the interests of the.....	78	28
Military Academy, appropriation for repair of cadet sinks, etc.....	223	36
Military establishment, letter of Secretary of War relating to contingent expenses of the.....	148	33
Mineral resources, estimate for preparation of the report of.....	188	33
Mississippi River:		
At Clinton, report on survey of	135	33
At Warsaw, Ill., report on examination of	68	28
Mokelumne River, California, report on survey of.....	178	33
Monks, John, & Son, claim of	187	33
N.		
Nandua Creek, Virginia, report on examination of	290	36
Nanticoke River, Maryland, report on examination of	163	33
Narragansett Bay Channel, Rhode Island, report on examination of ..	173	33
National Armory, Springfield, Mass., report of expenditures at the	77	28
Naval Observatory, appropriations for the new.....	{ 79	28
Naval officers, petitions of, for equal pay and rank.....	{ 147	33
Naval officers, petitions of, for equal pay and rank.....	145	33

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Navy Department:		
Additional force for the Secretary's office.....	142	33
Contingent expenses of.....	129	33
Report of employes below a fair standard of efficiency in the.....	81	28
Report showing the name of employes in the.....	243	36
New Mexico, additional associate justice of.....	76	28
Newport Creek, Maryland, report on survey of.....	169	33
Newport Harbor, Rhode Island, report on examination of.....	180	33
New York:		
Letter from assistant treasurer at, in relation to clerical force for the office of.....	208	33
Recruiting office, letter of Secretary of War recommending an additional clerk for.....	149	33
Nooksack, Skagit, and Snohomish Rivers, Washington, report on examination of.....	38	25
North River, Massachusetts, report on examination of shoals at mouth of the.....	20	25
North River, Salem, Mass., report on examination of.....	28	25
Northwest Seal Rock light station, California, purchase of fog-signal for.....	151	33
Nottoway River, Virginia, report on examination of.....	87	28
O.		
Ohio River, report on survey of, between mouth of Green River and Evansville, Ind.....	195	33
Ordnance, annual report of the Chief of.....	1	7
Ordnance and ordnance stores, appropriation for, for the District of Columbia.....	123	28
Owensborough Harbor, Kentucky, report of examination of.....	193	33
P.		
Pacific railroad claims, statement of.....	264	36
Pamlico and Bay Rivers, North Carolina, report on examination of water way between.....	162	33
Patapsco River, Maryland, report on examination of.....	102	28
Pease River, Florida, report on examination of.....	241	36
Pensauken Creek, New Jersey, report on examination of.....	31	25
Pension agencies, deficiencies for clerk hire, etc.....	266	36
Pensions:		
Estimate of deficiency for payment of Army and Navy.....	57	28
Lay testimony, report relating to.....	276	36
Pepperell Cove, Maine, report on examination of.....	62	28
Philadelphia, Pa., site and public building for the mint at.....	215	36
Phoenix, Ariz., estimate for Indian school at.....	218	36
Piscataway Creek, Maryland, report on examination of.....	49	28
Piscataway Creek, Virginia, report on examination of.....	59	28
Population of the United States, report of Superintendent of the Census giving complete returns of the.....	9	25
Portage Lake, Michigan, report on examination of harbor lines at.....	200	33
Port Angeles, Wash., estimate of deficiency for the survey and appraisal of land for town site at.....	191	33
Port Oxford Harbor, Oregon, report in relation to.....	56	28
Port Royal, S. C., estimate of additional appropriation for construction of dry dock at.....	190	33
Port Townsend, Puget Sound, and Oak Bay, Washington, report of examination for ship channel between.....	92	28
Post-Office Department, annual report of transactions of business of the, for 1890.....	106	28 32
Postmaster-General,		
Communications from:		
Annual report of.....	1	10
Mail service in rural districts, report in relation to alleged irregular.....	156	33

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Postmaster-General—Continued.		
<i>Communications from :</i>		
Post-Office Department, annual report of transactions of business } for the, 1890	106	{ 28 32
Potomac Creek, Virginia, report of examination of.....	17	25
President of the United States,		
<i>Communications from :</i>		
Annual message.....	1	1
Barrundia, Gen. J. Martin, letter relating to the killing of	51	28
Gun factories and steel forgings, report relating to, for high-power guns.....	209	33
Letters, in relation to the execution of rogatory, in foreign countries ..	281	36
Seal fisheries of the Behring Sea, correspondence relating to.....	144	33
World's Columbian Commission, report of the	175	33
Princess Bay, Staten Island, New York, report on examination of.....	109	28
Public buildings, letter requesting appropriation for electric lights in certain specified.....	166	33
Atlanta, Ga., relative to heating apparatus, etc., for	211	36
Augusta, Ga., appropriation for heating and ventilating apparatus for the.....	93	28
Binghamton, N. Y., appropriation for, at	272	36
Buffalo, N. Y., relative to further legislation in regard to.....	213	36
Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak., estimates for.....	{ 104 122	{ 28 28
Leavenworth, Kans., appropriation for repairs to the	192	33
Philadelphia, Pa. Letter requesting passage of bill for.....	215	36
Rochester, N. Y., appropriation for, at.....	262	36
San Francisco, Cal., appropriation for extension of post-office build- ing at	69	28
Public documents, report relating to the receipt, distribution, and sale of, in the Interior Department.....	128	28
Public lands, suspended entries, abstract of.....	181	33
Public money, report on banks in which deposits of, are made.....	101	28
Public papers, useless files of.....	212	36
Public printing, estimates of deficiency for.....	33	25
Pungo River to Sladesville, N. C., report on examination of water way from	160	33
Puyallup River, Washington, report on examination of	21	25
R.		
Receipts and expenditures, annual report of the Treasurer on.....	47	25
Redwood Creek, California, report on examination of	55	28
Red River of the North, report on examination of.....	292	36
Retired army officers in the civil service, report relating to	282	36
Rochester, N. Y., appropriation for public building at	262	36
Rouge River, Michigan, report on examination of.....	115	28
Russell's Fork, Big Sandy River, Kentucky, report on examination of..	29	25
S.		
Sacramento and Feather Rivers, California, report on future improve- ment of	246	36
St. Augustine Harbor, Florida, report on examination of.....	291	36
St. John's River, Florida, report on examination of	240	36
St. Joseph, Mo., appropriation for public building at.....	245	36
St. Leonard's Creek, Maryland, report on examination of	120	28
St. Mary's Fall's Canal, Michigan, report on commerce passing.....	95	28
San Rafael River, California, report on examination of	54	28
San Simeon Bay, California, report on examination of	64	28
Santa Cruz, Cal., report on examination of a harbor of refuge at	32	25
Saugatuck River, Connecticut, report on examination of.....	179	33
Savannah River, Georgia, report on survey of.....	255	36
Seal fisheries of Behring Sea, official correspondence relating to	144	33
Sebewaing River, Wisconsin, report of examination of.....	154	33

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Secretary of Agriculture :		
Communications from, annual report of.....	1	17
Department of Agriculture, expenditures in the	35	25
Silk, reports relating to, for 1890.....	203	33
Secretary of the Interior,		
Communications from :		
Annual report of (in five volumes) :		
The Secretary (Vol. 1).....	1	11
The Secretary (Vol. 2).....	1	12
Commissioner of Education (Vol. 4).....	1	{ 14
		{ 15
Commissioner of Labor (Vol. 5).....	1	16
Commissioner of Patents (Vol. 3).....	1	13
Eleventh Census, returns of the	9	25
Indian Department, tabular statements of disbursements for 1890..	8	25
Indian depredation claims, schedule of.....	277	36
Interior Department:		
Expenditure of contingent fund	130	33
Lay testimony in pension cases, report to the resolution of the House in relation to.....	276	36
Public documents, report regarding the receipt, distribution, and sale of	128	28
Public lands, abstract of suspended entries	181	33
Population of the United States, returns of the.....	9	25
Sisseton and Wahpetons, relating to distressed condition of the....	100	27
Secretary of the Navy,		
Communications from :		
Annual report.....	1	9
Navy Department:		
Report of employés below a fair standard of efficiency in the...	81	28
Contingent expenses of.....	129	33
Report showing the names of employés in the.....	243	36
Secretary of State,		
Communications from :		
Annual report on foreign relations.....	1	1
Cholera, report on, in Europe	121	28
Commercial relations, 1888, 1889.....	70	29
Consular officers, special reports on irrigation canals, ports, etc....	45	{ 26
		{ 27
Secretary of the Treasury,		
Communications from :		
Alaska, transportation of witnesses in.....	194	33
Annual report on the state of finances for 1890	2	19
Appropriations, estimates of, for the service of the year ending June 30, 1892	5	22
Appropriations, estimates of deficiencies	167	22
Appropriations, estimates of deficiency for Army and Navy pen- sions	57	28
Arizona, draft of bill setting apart certain lands for Indian school purposes in	216	36
Army, Quartermaster's Department, deficiencies in the.....	224	36
Army subsistence, deficiencies for	230	36
Assistant treasurer at New York, increase clerical force for the office of.....	208	33
Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal., estimate of appropriation for	83	28
Bounty on sugar, estimates of appropriation relating to	186	33
Brooks, S. H., relation to release of	233	36
Bureau of Engraving and Printing, disbursing clerk for the.....	94	28
Bureau of Engraving and Printing, addition to the site of the building for the	254	36
Clallam County, Wash., relating to donation of proceeds of certain lands to	252	36
Carlisle, Pa., additional estimate for Indian school at	220	36
Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak., boarding-school building at.....	122	28
Claims, appropriation to pay the, of certain merchants of Austria- Hungary.....	189	33
Claims, deficiencies for defending suits in, against the United States.	227	36

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Secretary of the Treasury—Continued.		
<i>Communications from :</i>		
Claims, list of, allowed by accounting officers of the Treasury	171	33
Claims, list of, allowed since January 15, 1890	248	36
Claims, list of, allowed and paid from the indefinite appropriations of the act of April 4, 1890	249	36
Coast and Geodetic Survey, expenditures of the, for 1890	278	36
Collecting revenue from customs, recommending permanent appro- priation for	82	28
Consulate-general at London, appropriation for the archives of the	137	33
Coulson, Sewell, claim of	214	36
Court of Claims, judgments rendered by the	234	36
Courts of the United States:		
Expenses of	229	36
Deficiencies for the	259	36
New Mexico, additional associate justice of	76	28
Customs duties, refunds of	44	25
Customs revenue, expenses of collecting	247	36
Customs service, official emoluments of officers in the	285	36
Payments to informers and seizing officers	12	25
Customs tariffs, international bureau for publication of	242	36
District of Columbia, deficiencies in appropriation for the	244	36
Deficiencies for support of public schools in the	257	36
Electric lights, appropriation for, in certain public buildings	166	33
Ellis Island, appropriation for projected buildings on	146	36
Foreign commerce and navigation, annual report and statements of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics on, etc	6	{ 23 24
Government Hospital for the Insane, additional farm land for the..	126	28
Government Printing Office, removal and storage of certain material of the	236	36
Hays, Thomas G., claim of	261	36
Immigrant fund, relating to	232	36
Import duties, appropriation to enable Light-House Board to pay, used in the establishment of light-houses, etc	99	28
Indian schools, amended estimates of appropriations for certain	222	36
Indian school superintendent, estimate of deficiency in appropria- tion for traveling expenses of, for 1890	219	36
Indian service, supplemental estimates for the	131	33
Indians, additional subsistence for	139	33
Apaches, appropriation for	41	25
Creeks, fulfilling treaties with	238	36
Kickapoos, estimate of appropriation for fulfilling treaties with	221	36
Lower Brulé, removal of agency of, and erection of new build- ings for	105	28
Sioux, appropriation to fulfill treaty with	37	25
additional provision for the	36	25
support of different tribes of, subsistence and civiliza- tion	52	28
Indigent soldiers, appropriation for burial of	127	28
Interior Department, report of employés in the, below a fair stand- ard of efficiency	58	28
Internal-revenue stamps, appropriation for purchase of paper for ..	270	36
International American Conference, printing and distributing re- ports of the	250	36
Lighted gas-buoys, letter recommending an appropriation for the purchase of	10	25
Light stations:		
Absecon, N. J., recommending additional accommodations for keepers of	53	28
Assateague, Virginia, recommending additional accommoda- tions for keepers of	53	28
Barnegat, N. J., recommending additional accommodations for keepers of	53	28
Lights:		
Northwest Seal Rock light station, California, purchase of fog- signal for	151	33

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Secretary of the Treasury—Continued.		
Communications from:		
Lights, establishment of:		
Two Harbors, Minn	153	33
Louisville, Ky., relating to the relief of the board of commissioners of the sinking fund of	260	36
Machine guns of small arms caliber, appropriation for	108	28
Magazine-gun Board, estimates for incidental expenses of the	133	33
Marine-Hospital Bureau, laboratory and permanent bacteriologist for the	204	33
Merchant Marine, submitting draft of bill to establish a marine board for the advancement of the interests of the	78	28
Mineral resources, estimate for preparation of the report of	188	33
Monks, John, & Son, claim of	187	33
Naval Observatory, appropriation for equipping new	{ 79	28
	{ 147	33
Navy, the Secretary of, additional force for the office of the	142	33
New York, increase force of the assistant treasurer at	208	33
Pacific Railroad claims, relating to	264	36
Pension agencies, deficiencies for clerk hire, etc	266	36
Pensions, deficiency for Army and Navy	57	28
Port Angeles, Wash., estimate of deficiency for the survey and appraisement of land for the town-site at	191	33
Port Royal, S. C., estimate of appropriation to complete timber drydock at	190	33
Public buildings:		
Letter requesting appropriation for electric lights in certain specified	166	33
Atlanta, Ga., estimate of appropriation for heating apparatus, etc., for	211	36
Auburn, N. Y., requesting appropriation for, at	228	36
Augusta, Ga., appropriation for heating and ventilating apparatus for	93	28
Binghamton, N. Y., requesting appropriation for, at	272	36
Buffalo, N. Y., relative to site for	213	36
Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak., estimate for construction of	{ 104	28
	{ 122	28
Juneau City, Alaska, appropriation for, at	231	36
Leavenworth, Kans., appropriation for repairs of	192	33
Philadelphia, Pa., communication requesting passage of bill for site and, at	215	36
Phoenix, Ariz., estimate for Indian school at	218	36
Rochester, N. Y., appropriation for, at	262	36
St. Joseph, Mo., appropriation for, at	245	36
San Francisco, Cal., appropriation for extension of post-office building at	69	28
Sitka, Alaska, requesting appropriations for, at	{ 235	36
	{ 237	36
Public money, report on banks in which deposits of, are made	101	28
Public papers, useless files of	212	36
Public printing, estimate of deficiency for	33	25
Receipts and expenditures, annual report on	47	25
Shipping Commissioners, expenses of the officers of the	71	28
expenses of the office of the	263	36
Sixth Auditor's Office, money-order division of the	253	36
Smithsonian Institution, relating to the Regents of the	279	36
Smuggling, etc., steamer for the prevention of	226	36
<i>Thomas Ewing</i> (revenue steamer), appropriation to rebuild the	112	28
Tobacco, amendments to existing statutes relating to the tax on	170	33
Treasurer of the United States, accounts of	90	31
Treasury Department, contingent expenses of	11	25
increasing force in the assistant treasurer's office of the	96	28
Umatilla commission, claims of the	210	36

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Secretary of the Treasury—Continued.		
<i>Communications from:</i>		
Utah:		
United States penitentiary in, relative to shops at the.....	201	33
Appropriation for expenses of courts of	269	36
Penitentiary, appropriation for electric lights and furniture for the	258	36
Wallace, John W., salary due.....	75	28
World's Columbian Exposition, estimate of appropriation for the..	176	33
appropriation for Government's exhibit at	177	33
Secretary of War, communications from:		
Annual report.....	1	2
Report of Chief of Engineers	1	3
Report of Chief of Engineers	1	4
Report of Chief of Engineers	1	5
Report of Chief of Engineers	1	6
Report of Chief of Ordnance.....	1	7
Report of Chief Signal Officer	1	8
Army, relative to brevet rank of officers.....	206	33
Retired, officers in the civil service, report of the.....	282	36
Bethlehem Iron Company, report on ores used by the, for the manufacture of steel.	294	36
California, Mining débris of.....	267	36
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park Commission, report of the, relative to appropriations	98	28
Civilian engineers, letter, relative to.....	143	33
Fort Canby to Ilwaco, letter requesting early consideration of bill for construction of wagon road from	13	25
International storm signals, report submitting draft of a bill pertaining to	288	36
Iron and steel, tests of, for 1890.....	165	34
Irrigation, report on, and storage of water in the arid regions.....	287	38
Johnson, Capt. Henry, placed on retired list	183	33
Lewes, Del., in relation to the occupancy of a portion of the iron pier at.....	239	36
Military Academy, recommending an additional appropriation for repair of cadet sinks, etc.	223	36
Military establishment, expenditures of, contingent expenses of the, for 1890.....	148	33
National Armory, Springfield, Mass., report of expenditures at the.	77	28
New York recruiting office, letter recommending additional clerk at	149	33
Ordnance and ordnance stores, letter relating to omission of item for, for the District of Columbia.....	123	28
Rivers and harbors:		
Alabama River, Alabama, report on examination of.....	140	33
Allouez Bay and Nemadji River, Wisconsin, report on examination of	40	25
Alsea Bay and River, Oregon, report on examination of	85	28
Altamaha River, Georgia, report on examination of.....	283	36
Alviso Harbor and Creek, California, report of examination of.	16	25
American Channel, Detroit River, report on examination of....	43	25
Barnegat and Great Egg Harbor Bays, New Jersey, report on examination of sound between.....	42	25
Bay Ridge Channel, New York Harbor, report on examination of	60	28
Bayou Black, Louisiana, report of examination of.....	113	28
Bayou Castor, Louisiana, report on examination of.....	125	28
Bayou Cocodrie, Louisiana, report on survey of.....	185	33
Bayou Des Glaises, Louisiana, report on examination of	114	28
Bayou Teche, Louisiana, report on examination of	119	28
Bayou Terre Bonne, Louisiana, report on examination of	280	36
Bayou Tigre and Chevreuil, Louisiana, report on examination of	110	28
Bayou Vermillion, Louisiana, report on examination of.....	182	33
Berwick's Bay, Louisiana, report on examination of.....	273	36
Big Barren River, Kentucky, report on examination of	198	33
	15	25

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Secretary of War—Continued.		
Communications from :		
Rivers and Harbors—Continued.		
Black River, South Carolina, report on survey of.....	286	36
Blue Hill Harbor, Maine, report and survey of	19	25
Boat or Number Four Channel, Florida, report of examination of	205	33
Boquet River, New York, report on examination of.....	30	25
Buttermilk and Gowanus Bay Channels, New York Harbor, re- port on examination of	26	25
Cane River, Louisiana, report on examination of.....	184	33
Cape May City, N. J., report on examination for breakwater at Cape May to Great Bay, New Jersey, report on examination for a thoroughfare from.....	39	25
Champlin's Creek, New York, report on examination of	50	28
Chattahoochee River, Georgia and Alabama, report on exami- nation of	66	28
Chickahominy River, Virginia, report on examination of.....	134	33
Colorado River, Arizona, report on survey of.....	217	36
Colorado River, Texas, report on examination of	18	25
Connecticut River, report on examination of, from Long Island Sound to Hartford, etc	138	33
Corsica Shoal, Michigan, report on examination of.....	86	28
Current River, Missouri, report on examination of.....	225	36
Deep, Skamokawa and Crooked Rivers, Washington, report on survey of.....	157	33
Devil's Lake, North Dakota, report on examination of.....	24	25
Double Bayou, Texas, report on examination of.....	293	36
Drum Inlet, North Carolina, report on survey of.....	117	28
D'Wamish and Black Rivers, Washington, report on examina- tion of.....	164	33
Elk River, West Virginia, report on examination of.....	27	25
Fox River, Wisconsin, letter submitting a draft of rules and regulations for the navigation and use of locks and canals of the.....	103	28
Gunter's Creek, Alabama, report on examination of.....	152	33
Hamilton, Ill., report on examination of the slough at.....	132	33
Hudson, Wis., report on examination of harbor at	72	28
Indian River, Florida, report on survey of	268	36
Inner Bay, New York, report on examination of, near mouth of Saranac River.....	168	33
Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana, report on examination of shoals on.....	22	25
Linchester River, Maryland, report on examination of.....	111	28
Little Egg Harbor, Bay, and Inlet, New Jersey, report on ex- amination of	161	33
Little Pigeon River, Tennessee, report on examination of	23	25
Lower Columbia River, Oregon, report on examination of.....	159	33
Lubec Channel, Maine, report on examination of.....	61	28
Lynn Haven Bay, Virginia, report on examination for a water way between eastern branch of Elizabeth River and.....	158	33
Mississippi River at Clinton, Iowa, report on survey of.....	48	28
Mississippi River at Warsaw, Ill., report on examination of...	135	33
Mokelumne River, California, report on survey of	68	28
Nandua Creek, Virginia, report on examination of	178	33
Nanticoke River, Maryland, report on examination of	290	36
Narragansett Bay Channel, Rhode Island, report on examina- tion of.....	163	33
Newport Creek, Maryland, report on survey of	173	33
Newport Harbor, Rhode Island, report on examination of.....	169	33
Nooksack, Skagit, and Snohomish Rivers, Washington, report on examination of	180	33
North River, Massachusetts, report on examination of shoals at the mouth of the	38	25
North River, Salem, Mass., report on survey of	20	25
	28	25

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Secretary of War—Continued.		
Communications from:		
Rivers and harbors—Continued.		
Nottoway River, Virginia, report on examination of	87	28
Ohio River, report on survey of, between mouth of Green River and Evansville, Ind	195	33
Owensborough Harbor, Kentucky, report of, examination of ...	193	33
Pamlico and Bay Rivers, North Carolina, report on examination of water-way between	162	33
Patapsco River, Maryland, report on examination of	102	28
Pease River, Florida, report on examination of	241	36
Pensauken Creek, New Jersey, report on examination of	31	25
Pepperell Cove, Maine, report on examination of	62	28
Piscataway Creek, Maryland, report on examination of	49	28
Piacataway Creek, Virginia, report on examination of	59	28
Portage Lake, Michigan, report on examination of harbor lines at	200	33
Port Oxford Harbor, Oregon, report in relation to	56	28
Port Townsend Bay, Puget Sound, and Oak Bay, Washington, report of examination of ship channel between	92	28
Potomac Creek, Virginia, report on examination of	17	25
Princess Bay, Staten Island, New York, report on examination of	109	28
Pungo River to Sladesville, N. C., report on examination of the water way from	160	33
Puyallup River, Washington, report on examination of	21	25
Red River of the North, report on the examination of	292	36
Redwood Creek, California, report on examination of	55	28
Rouge River, Michigan, report on examination of	115	28
Russell's Fork, Big Sandy River, Kentucky, report on examination of	29	25
Sacramento and Feather Rivers, California, report on future improvement of	246	36
St. Augustine Harbor, Florida, report on examination of	291	36
St. John's River, Florida, report on examination of	240	36
St. Leonard's Creek, Maryland, report on examination of	120	28
San Rafael River, California, report on examination of	54	28
San Simeon Bay, California, report on examination of	64	28
Santa Cruz, California, report on examination for a harbor of refuge at	32	25
Saugatuck River, Connecticut, report on examination of	179	33
Savannah River, Georgia, report on survey of	255	36
Sebewaing River, Michigan, report on examination of	154	33
Shark River, New Jersey, report on examination of	25	25
Shaw's Cove, New London Harbor, Connecticut, report on examination of	73	28
Ship channel between the Great Lakes, report on examination of	207	33
Smithland, Ky., report on examination of harbor at	107	28
Stony Creek River, Connecticut, report on survey of	124	28
Sucarnoochee River, Alabama, report on examination of	116	28
Sullivan Falls, Maine, report on examination of	84	28
Tangier Harbor, Virginia, report on examination of	172	33
Tionesta Creek, Pennsylvania, report on examination of	196	33
Tongue River, Montana, report on examination of	118	33
Town River, Massachusetts, report on survey of	155	33
Trinity River, Texas, report on examination of	275	36
Upper Machodoc Creek, Virginia, report on examination of	63	28
Wabash River, Indiana, report on examination of	65	28
Washington Harbor, North Carolina, report on, examination of	289	36
Watch Hill Cove, Rhode Island, report on examination of	174	33
Wateree River, South Carolina, report on examination of	271	36
Western Branch of Elizabeth River, Virginia, report on survey of	88	28
Weymouth Back River, Massachusetts, report on survey of	256	36
White Oak River, North Carolina, report on examination of ...	97	28

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Secretary of War—Continued.		
Communications from :		
Rivers and harbors—Continued.		
Willamette River, Oregon, report on examination of	74	28
Willow Slough, Illinois, report relative to reopening of.....	284	36
Young's Bay Channel, Columbia River, report on examination of	67	28
St. Mary's Falls Canal, Michigan, report on commerce passing	95	28
War Department, accounts of disbursing officers of the.....	14	25
contingent expenses of.....	34	25
clerks and messengers for the Inspector-General's Office.....	199	33
efficiency of employés in the.....	202	33
list of employés of the	197	33
Report of contracts entered into by the.....	91	28
Report of purchases by the Quartermaster's Department of the.....	89	28
Washington and Great Falls Electric Railway Company, report giving reasons why the, should not be allowed to lay tracks.....	274	36
West Branch of the Susquehanna River, Pennsylvania, report of examination of.....	136	33
Shark River, New Jersey, report on examination of.....	25	25
Shaw's Cove, New London HarborsConnecticut, report on examination of	73	28
Ship channel between the Great Lakes, report of examination for a....	207	33
Shipping commissioners :		
Expenses of the officers of the.....	71	28
Expenses of the office of the	263	36
Silk, report relating to, for 1890.....	203	33
Sioux Indians:		
Additional provisions for the.....	36	25
Support of, of different tribes, subsistence and civilization.....	52	28
Appropriation to fulfill treaty with.....	37	25
Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians, letter relating to distressed condition of.	100	28
Sitka, Alaska, appropriation for repairs of public building at.....	235	36
	237	36
Sixth Auditor's Office, rent for money-order division of the.....	253	36
Smithland, Ky., report on examination of harbor at.....	107	28
Smithsonian Institution, relating to the Regents of the.....	279	36
Smuggling, etc., steamer for the prevention of, on the west coast of Florida	226	36
Statistical Abstract.....	46	25
Story Creek River, Connecticut, report on survey of	124	28
Sucarnoochee River, Alabama, report on examination of	116	28
Sugar, bounty on, estimates of appropriation relating to.....	186	33
Sullivan Falls, Maine, report on examination of.....	84	28
T.		
Tangier Harbor, Virginia, report on examination of.....	172	33
Thomas Ewing, revenue steamer, appropriation to rebuild	112	28
Trinity River, Texas, report on examination of.....	275	36
Tionesta Creek, Pennsylvania, report on examination of	196	33
Tobacco, amendments to existing laws relating to tax on.....	170	33
Tongue River, Montana, report on examination of	118	29
Town River, Massachusetts, report on survey of	155	33
Treasurer, United States, accounts of	90	31
Treasury Department :		
Contingent expenses of.....	11	25
Increasing force in the assistant treasurer's office.....	96	28
U.		
Umatilla Commission, claims of the	210	36
Upper Machodoc Creek, Virginia, report on examination of	63	28
Utah :		
Letter relative to workshops for penitentiary in	201	33
Appropriation for expenses of courts of	269	36
Utah penitentiary, appropriation for electric lights and furniture for the.	258	36

Subject.	No.	Vol.
W.		
Wabash River, Indiana, report on examination of.....	65	28
Wallace, John W., salary due	75	28
War Department:		
Accounts of disbursing officers of the.....	14	25
Letter of the Secretary of War relating to contingent expenses of..	34	25
Report of purchases by the Quartermaster's Department of the....	89	28
Report of contracts entered into by the	91	28
List of employes of the.....	197	33
Report of employes in the, below a fair standard of efficiency	202	33
Washington and Great Falls Electric Railway Company, report of the Secretary of War setting forth reasons why the, should not be al- lowed to lay certain tracks.....	274	36
Washington Harbor, North Carolina, report on examination of.....	289	36
Watch Hill Cove, Rhode Island, report on examination of.....	174	33
Wateree River, South Carolina, report on examination of.....	271	36
West Branch of the Susquehanna River, Pennsylvania, report of exami- nation of.....	136	33
Western Branch of Elizabeth River, Virginia, report on survey of.....	88	28
Weymouth Back River, Massachusetts, report on survey of	256	36
White Oak River, North Carolina, report on examination of.....	97	28
Willamette River, Oregon, report on examination of.....	74	28
Willow Slough, Illinois, relative to reopening of.....	284	36
World's Columbian Commission, report of the.....	175	33
World's Columbian Exposition:		
Estimate of appropriation for the.....	176	33
Appropriation for Government's exhibit at	177	33
Y.		
Young's Bay Channel, Columbia River, report on examination of.....	67	28

51ST CONGRESS, }
2d Session. }

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

{ Ex. Doc.
{ No. 70.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

WITH

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

DURING

THE YEARS 1888 AND 1889.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE CONSULS OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE
COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, INDUSTRIES, ETC., OF THEIR
SEVERAL DISTRICTS FOR THE ABOVE YEARS.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1891.

CONTENTS.

EUROPE.

	Page.
Austria-Hungary	1
Belgium	2
Denmark	17
France	19
Germany	55
Greece	94
Holland	98
Italy	112
Russia	150
Spain	153
Sweden and Norway	174
Switzerland	184
United Kingdom	184
British Possessions:	
Gibraltar	269

NORTH AMERICA.

Dominion of Canada	273
Mexico	293

SOUTH AMERICA.

Brazil	294
Venezuela	294
Dutch Guiana	295

WEST INDIES.

British:	
Antigua and agencies	297
Dominica	301
Montserrat	301
Nevis	303
Trinidad	304
Danish:	
St. Thomas	306
Santa Cruz	310

ASIA.

China	312
Dutch India	323
Palestine	329
Persia	334

AFRICA.

Egypt	336
British Possessions:	
Sierra Leone	348

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Value of declared exports from the consular districts of Austria-Hungary (agencies included) to the United States of America during the year ended December 31, 1889.

Articles.	Buda-Pesth.	Prague.	Reichenberg.	Trieste.	Vienna.	Total.
Albumen.....					\$12,044.76	\$12,044.76
Amber.....					11,419.38	11,419.38
Antiquities.....	\$437.45				6,059.80	6,497.25
Argols.....	9,665.55			\$14,807.17	135,075.94	159,548.66
Art, works of.....	304.59	\$340.74			23,790.04	24,435.37
Baskets and basketware..	298.74	12,360.40			6,156.88	18,816.02
Beans and lentils.....	67,243.15	15,708.98		76,792.21	27,827.04	187,571.38
Bed-feathers.....		27,348.50				27,348.50
Beer.....		41,367.98			2,089.22	43,457.20
Beet-root sugar.....		305,343.92				305,343.92
Black lead.....		6,634.76				6,634.76
Books and papers.....	2,997.36	5,278.45			9,118.14	17,393.95
Brushes.....	7,686.21				23,446.03	31,132.24
Buttons.....		214,020.36	\$147,718.71		1,396,496.96	1,758,236.03
Carlsbader sprudel salt...		64,239.65				64,239.65
Carpets.....					1,244.95	1,244.95
Carriages.....		1,677.31			1,943.50	3,620.81
Chenilles and embroideries.....		5,412.90			17,223.55	22,636.45
Clay.....		769.38			369.68	1,139.06
Clocks.....					1,024.21	1,024.21
Cloth and woolen goods...	1,358.93	116,547.74	24,410.19		204,297.72	346,614.58
Cutlery.....		18,067.56			597.37	18,664.93
Cuttle bones.....				15,252.80		15,252.80
Diamonds.....	460.17					460.17
Dresses.....					3,224.26	3,224.26
Drugs and chemicals.....	4,989.00	15,073.88	109.44	47,980.31	7,133.52	75,286.15
Fancy goods and jewelry		63,458.20	158,665.68		157,512.41	379,636.29
Fans.....					199,512.13	199,512.13
Fruits, dried.....		2,460.46		643,047.14		645,507.60
Furniture.....		7,660.20			93,638.66	101,298.86
Furs.....	812.76					812.76
Glassware.....	13,444.32	771,473.43	237,712.41		85,861.92	1,108,492.18
Gloves.....		171,484.36			58,098.75	229,583.11
Graphite.....					11,146.84	11,146.84
Gum.....				73,798.28	13,288.11	87,086.39
Hair:						
Animal.....		987.69			3,720.50	4,708.19
Human.....		24,627.02			564.29	25,191.31
Hemp.....				18,646.54		18,646.54
Herbs, roots, and leaves..	3,639.73	698.05		37,091.57	727.07	42,156.42
Hollow ware.....					5,262.96	5,262.96
Hops.....		59,303.10			15,129.72	74,432.82
Household goods.....	809.53					809.53
Insect powder and flow-ers.....				154,825.25	7,954.65	162,779.90
Leather and skins.....	2,540.89	18,551.08		9,906.55	87,283.81	118,282.33
Linen and cotton goods..		73,851.61	28,005.63		755,673.33	857,530.57
Macaroni.....				7,356.23		7,356.23
Magnesite.....					713.16	713.16
Majolica.....	14,412.45				2,158.55	16,571.00
Meerschaum, crude.....					46,751.55	46,751.55
Metal capsules.....					16,785.68	16,785.68
Metal goods and leaf metal.....		10,239.99	4,214.99		32,550.50	47,005.48
Mineral water.....	100,690.08	16,155.78			590.82	117,436.68
Mirror glass.....					10,590.46	10,590.46

Value of declared exports from the consular districts of Austria-Hungary, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Buda-Pesth.	Prague.	Reichenberg.	Trieste.	Vienna.	Total.
Musical instruments.....		9,077.23	1,689.65		8,275.38	19,042.26
Oils	423.62			20,450.64		20,874.26
Oranges.....				3,652.90		3,652.90
Ozokerite and ceresin.....					30,286.14	30,286.14
Paper goods.....		22,255.50	276.22		2,359.76	24,891.48
Pencils.....					6,156.18	6,156.18
Porcelain and pottery.....		500,883.42	15,774.64		33,788.28	550,446.34
Prunes.....	23,242.41					23,242.41
Rags				25,856.99		25,856.99
Red pepper.....	165.21					165.21
Reeds.....	1,547.97					1,547.97
Rubber goods.....					1,008.93	1,008.93
Rushware.....		1,976.57				1,976.57
Seeds	123.44			10,913.18		11,036.62
Sewing machines.....					415.56	415.56
Silks and velvets		125,628.91			185,080.51	310,709.42
Smokers' articles.....	171.79	1,289.12			162,205.39	163,666.30
Sponges.....				7,857.39		7,857.39
Stage decorations.....					8,546.85	8,546.85
Stained glass.....					15,141.79	15,141.79
Steel					3,359.85	3,359.85
Surgical instruments.....					1,406.63	1,406.63
Toys		13,776.86	1,234.88		1,719.50	16,731.24
Umbrella fixtures.....	2,084.82				34,055.42	36,140.24
Wax figures.....					2,237.96	2,237.96
White lead.....		564.97		15,639.03		16,204.00
Wick.....					980.75	980.75
Wines and liquors.....	78,652.97	1,575.39		2,348.08	33,147.10	115,723.54
Wooden goods.....		4,486.66	1,673.50		7,608.89	13,769.05
Wood pulp.....		51,340.66			70,515.54	121,856.20
Wool.....		15,545.78		7,270.92	9,901.98	32,718.68
Miscellaneous.....	243.17	6,725.44	1,361.08	15,864.24	10,628.28	34,822.21
Total.....	338,446.41	2,826,269.99	622,847.02	1,209,357.42	4,124,925.49	9,121,846.33
Total 1888.....	412,828.30	3,091,044.81	676,623.38	1,690,042.52	4,178,943.51	10,049,482.52
Decrease.....	74,381.89	264,774.82	53,776.36	480,685.10	54,018.02	927,636.19

NOTE.—The average value of the Austrian paper florin during the year ended December 31, 1889, was equal to 40.20 cents at Buda-Pesth, 40.69 cents at Prague, 40.68 cents at Reichenberg, 40.64 cents at Trieste, and 40.69 cents at Vienna.

JULIUS GOLDSCHMIDT,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Vienna, January 17, 1890.

BELGIUM.

REPORT BY CONSUL ROOSEVELT, OF BRUSSELS.

The general results of the commercial movement of Belgium with foreign countries during the year 1888 were superior to those of the preceding year.

The general importations and exportations together amount to \$1,136,248,900, an increase of \$51,222,200, or 5 per cent. more than those of 1887.

The total importation for consumption amounted to \$595,848,900 (which is included in the general amount of \$1,136,248,900), being an increase of \$34,875,100, or 6 per cent., as compared with 1887.

The total exportations (Belgian and foreign goods combined) were \$540,400,000, an excess of \$16,347,100, or 3 per cent., as compared with 1887.

The foreign products received in Belgium for home consumption added to the products of Belgian soil and industries sent to foreign countries during the year 1888, amounted to the sum of \$536,173,300, an increase of \$20,380,800 or 4 per cent. above that of 1887.

The total value of foreign merchandise consumed in Belgium during the year 1888 amounted to \$296,139,200; in 1887, to \$276,356,700, thus showing an increase of \$19,782,500, or 7 per cent. for 1888.

The total value of Belgian products exported in 1888 amounted to \$240,034,100, an increase of \$598,300 above the result of 1887.

The following table shows the commercial movement of Belgium for 1888 compared with that of 1887:

Movement.	1887.		1888.		Increase.	
	General commerce.	Special commerce.	General commerce.	Special commerce.	General commerce.	Special commerce.
Importations	\$560, 973, 800	\$276, 356, 700	\$598, 848, 900	\$296, 139, 200	\$34, 875, 100	\$19, 782, 500
Exportations	524, 052, 900	239, 435, 800	540, 400, 000	240, 034, 100	16, 347, 100	598, 300
Total.....	1, 085, 026, 700	515, 792, 500	1, 136, 248, 900	536, 173, 100	51, 222, 200	20, 380, 800

The importations from the United States in 1887 amounted to \$31,821,454, and in 1888 to \$23,124,681, showing a decrease of \$8,696,773.

Decrease in imports for 1888.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Kilogrammes.</i>	
Fats, lard, grease	2, 145, 000	\$164, 050
Flour, bran, bread, and biscuits	12, 883, 000	974, 336
Grains of all kinds	237, 438, 000	8, 708, 353
Meats.....	1, 275, 000	443, 442
Oleaginous grains	1, 911, 000	103, 255
Rice.....	2, 840, 000	215, 581
Sirups and molasses	2, 258, 000	54, 040
Tobacco, raw	703, 000	148, 610
Vegetable oils	929, 000	153, 785

Increase in imports for 1888.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Coffee.....kilogrammes....	937, 000	\$264, 024
Copper and nickel.....do.....	130, 082	130, 082
Drugs.....		639, 164
Petroleum.....kilogrammes....	3, 595, 000	610, 617
Mineral ore.....		49, 601
Vegetable substances.....		64, 848
Wood (for building).....cubic metres....	7, 649	171, 770

The exportation from Belgium to the United States amounted to \$9,523,199 in 1887, and to \$10,076,144 in 1888, an increase of \$552,945.

Increase in exports for 1888.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Kilogrammes.</i>	
Cotton goods	88, 000	\$52, 689
Dye and coloring matters	894, 000	57, 116
Fats (grease)	939, 000	157, 681
Leather and prepared hides.....	56, 000	49, 215
Mineral ore.....		9, 974
Raw hides	1, 997, 000	544, 321
Sugar (raw).....	8, 483, 000	610, 652
Woolen goods	100, 000	207, 861

Decrease in exports for 1888.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Kilogrammes.</i>	
Arms		\$164, 822
Flax and hemp	159, 000	43, 232
Iron.....	11, 259, 000	231, 214
Old iron	7, 735, 000	88, 973
Plate and other glass.....		269, 428
Steel (rough, bar, and wire).....	4, 857, 000	125, 836
Steel, manufactured.....	257, 000	56, 935
Thread, flax, and hemp	33, 000	47, 478

Commerce between Belgium and the United States for the years 1887 and 1888 compared.

SPECIAL COMMERCE.

Description.	Exports.		Imports.	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
Alimentary conserves.....	\$386	\$1,544	\$579	\$772
Animals, horses.....			3,281	6,176
Animal matter.....	65,620	86,078	68,901	42,846
Arms.....	393,334	228,512	10,808	6,755
Art objects.....	11,194	5,404	2,895	2,123
Cacao, raw.....			18,528	4,053
Chemical products.....	276,376	273,288	35,705	51,531
Clothes.....	585,948	616,056		
Coal and coke.....	150,926	159,225		
Coffee.....			151,312	415,336
Colors and dyes.....	126,801	183,917	78,744	82,990
Cotton goods.....	49,022	101,711		
Cotton, raw.....			1,866,696	1,522,770
Drugs.....	178,718	150,633	904,591	1,743,755
Earthenware.....	2,702	12,545		
Eggs.....	61,760	30,494		
Flour, bran, and bread.....			1,529,911	535,575
Fruits of all kinds.....			13,703	31,266
Glass:				
Window.....	1,814,586	1,508,839		
Other.....	1,004,758	734,330		
Grain of all kinds.....			13,344,020	4,635,667
Grease and lard.....	281,394	439,075	2,136,896	1,972,846
Hardware.....	31,652	19,879	6,369	11,194
Hemp and flax fibers.....	71,217	27,985	4,053	5,018
Hides and skins:				
Tanned.....	114,063	163,278	22,388	32,231
Manufactured.....	3,667	4,948		
Raw.....	175,823	720,144	88,973	56,935
Honey.....			31,652	37,249
Iron:				
Old scrap.....	93,026	4,053		
Bars and rolled.....	470,727	239,513		
Manufactured.....	28,564	29,529	193	
Lead.....		1,351		
Linen goods.....	107,308	96,693		
Machinery and tools.....	93,991	115,607	18,721	23,160
Meat.....	63,497	74,498	3,018,713	2,575,271
Mineral ore.....	365,349	375,323	22,195	71,796
Nickel and copper.....			70,831	200,913
Oil, vegetable.....			656,200	502,415
Oleaginous grain.....			103,255	
Paper of all kinds.....	66,006	83,762		
Petroleum:				
Crude.....				21,616
Refined.....			4,078,283	4,689,900
Products for industries.....	24,511	20,844		
Rags.....	543,488	523,802		
Rice.....			224,459	8,878
Rosin and bitumen.....			810,600	855,276
Silk goods.....	44,390	37,149		
Sirup and molasses.....			234,495	180,455
Spirits and liquors.....	2,509	1,737		
Starch.....			14,475	20,844
Steel, in bars.....	758,683	575,912		
Sugar, raw.....	182,385	793,037		
Textile fibers.....	94,833	52,496	144,943	178,911
Tin foil and tin.....	1,930	7,527		232,758
Tobacco:				
Leaf.....			1,378,020	1,229,410
Manufactured.....			90,903	68,322
Vegetable substances.....			266,147	330,995
Wax, raw.....			2,316	
Wines.....	2,316	579		
Wood:				
Building.....	3,088	579	242,601	414,371
Furniture.....			2,895	9,843
Manufactures of.....	314,204	340,645		
Wool.....			75,463	131,047
Woolen goods.....	261,515	469,376		
Zinc.....	61,953	29,236		
Miscellaneous goods.....	538,797	735,011	45,741	181,412
Total.....	9,523,199	10,076,144	31,821,454	23,124,681

Commerce between Belgium and the United States for the years 1887 and 1888 compared.

GENERAL COMMERCE.

Description.	Exports.		Imports.	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
Alimentary conserves	\$208,826	\$167,717	\$9,843	\$4,439
Animals, horses			3,281	6,176
Animal matter.....	95,342	154,472	72,761	46,332
Arms	393,720	235,267	17,370	8,106
Art objects	20,265	24,125	3,218	2,409
Cacao, raw			19,493	1,544
Chemical products	465,516	403,563	38,407	51,531
Clothes	724,136	717,345		
Coal and coke.....	153,242	171,388		
Coffee			140,311	494,566
Colors and dyes.....	245,689	317,678	79,502	87,043
Cotton goods.....	1,714,033	1,738,737		
Cotton, raw.....			7,204,690	6,696,328
Drugs	562,209	526,697	904,784	1,744,141
Earthenware.....	713,328	996,459		
Eggs.....	237,969	121,304		
Flour, bran, and bread.....			1,530,297	525,575
Fruits of all kinds			39,758	51,917
Glass:				
Window.....	1,837,939	1,532,806		
Other.....	2,590,095	2,207,341		
Grain of all kinds			13,164,020	4,635,667
Grease and lard.....	319,959	451,813	2,138,054	1,973,618
Hardware.....	1,158,772	1,109,943	62,725	112,326
Hemp and flax fibers	84,341	33,582	4,053	5,018
Hides and skins:				
Raw	300,694	801,915	88,973	56,935
Tanned.....	567,034	495,624	630,724	610,669
Manufactured.....	136,065	163,471		
Honey.....			30,454	51,531
Iron:				
Old scrap.....	152,277	5,983		
Bars and rolled	2,018,394	920,610		
Manufactured	167,777	381,947		
Lead.....	579	12,159		
Linen goods	128,152	179,595		
Machinery and tools.. ..	283,517	424,600	49,987	47,357
Meat.....	66,585	74,570		
Mineral ore	384,263	513,959	22,195	104,606
Nickel and copper			89,552	200,913
Oil, vegetable			656,200	518,012
Oleaginous grain.....			103,255	
Paper of all kinds.....	179,079	210,370		
Petroleum:				
Crude.....				21,616
Refined.....			4,078,569	4,689,900
Products for industries	32,617	41,309		
Rags.....	686,308	574,541		
Rice			224,459	12,598
Rosin and bitumen			810,600	855,376
Silk goods.....	28,814,900	32,362,819		
Sirup and molasses			214,423	216,546
Spirits and liquors	228,898	145,136		
Starch			15,247	22,388
Steel:				
In bars, etc.....	2,737,090	1,577,003		
Manufactured	152,184	97,465		
Sugar, raw	224,459	899,573		
Textile fibers.....	5,136,116	7,203,339	192,514	237,776
Tin foil and tin.....	2,509	7,527		232,758
Tobacco:				
Leaf			1,982,489	1,227,287
Manufactured.....			211,914	190,484
Vegetable substances			193,000	331,767
Wax, raw			10,615	193
Wines	1,077,133	1,089,099		
Wood:				
Building.....	13,317	15,159	327,521	476,517
Furniture			186,438	96,693
Manufactures of.. ..	493,887	483,658		
Wool.....	211,721	223,880	224,845	437,917
Woolen goods.....	3,666,807	4,663,266		
Zinc.....	91,868	102,869		
Miscellaneous goods.....	2,009,157	2,977,458	2,438,487	2,999,799
Total.....	62,488,768	67,557,141	38,215,091	30,086,384

Declared exports from the Brussels consulate for the years 1888 and 1889 compared.

Articles.	1888.	1889.
Aniline colors.....	\$17,639.05	\$12,134.95
Braids and button stock.....	12,356.81	28,825.12
Carriages		2,316.00
Cement	2,788.78½	6,181.38
Combs.....		5,487.41
Corsets.....	237,935.40	288,063.94
Furniture.....	4,922.21	216.83
Glass.....	197,503.87	205,491.59
Gloves.....	290,129.53	284,470.26
Glycerine.....		12,350.69
Harness.....	3,493.31	3,476.41
Hats	94,106.32	54,658.64
Hatters' fur	64,047.99	87,862.34
Horses	20,248.59	28,649.88
Lace goods	185,597.41	204,523.27
Linen goods.....	245,898.29	269,381.44
Marble and tiles.....	40,706.83	39,318.73
Medicinal plants	11,884.91	2,097.91
Musical instruments.....		2,469.65
Paper and books.....	35,430.82	2,729.69
Phosphates		11,254.10
Rabbit, sheep, and other skins.....	87,154.11	53,382.06
Rags.....	25,533.32	35,332.51
Steel and iron	142,197.08	32,609.68
Tin foil.....	4,697.37	3,079.90
Vegetable fibers	43,240.71	19,361.44
Wines.....		813.64
Works of art and oil paintings	7,314.96	8,676.41
Miscellaneous goods	13,118.29	36,592.63
Total.....	1,737,945.96	1,741,808.50
Decrease.....		46,137.46

MINES AND MINING.

The coal mines of Belgium produced in 1888, 19,218,481 tons of coal, with a total value of \$31,269,474. The quantity of coal extracted in 1888 exceeded that of 1887 by 1,160,143 tons, and the value of the product by \$2,768,392. The average selling price per ton of coal in 1888 was \$1.63, an increase of 8 cents per ton as compared with 1887.

There were 103,477 laborers employed in the mines in 1888, an increase of 2,738 laborers as compared with 1887. They were subdivided as follows:

Laborers.	In the mines.	On the surface.
Men.....	65,123	16,467
Women.....	3,327	4,051
Boys under 16 years of age.....	8,562	2,471
Girls under 16 years of age.....	1,026	2,450
Total.....	78,038	25,439

The total amount of wages paid the laborers in 1888 was \$17,352,437, or an average annual salary per laborer of \$167.72, an increase of \$10.42 as compared with 1887.

The working expenses of the mines were:

Wages.....	\$17,352,437
Other expenses.....	11,499,519
Total.....	28,851,956

The total value of coal extracted in 1888 was \$31,269,474, which leaves a net profit of \$2,417,518, an increase of \$730,505 as compared with 1887.

The mines were divided as follows:

Ninety-one profitable mines with a profit of	\$2,924,143
Forty-two losing mines with a loss of.....	506,625
Net profit.....	2,417,518

Results of the coal mines of Belgium for the years 1861 to 1888.

Years.	Production.	Profitable mines.	Profit.	Losing mines.	Loss.	General profit.	Laborers.		Selling price per ton of coal.	Extraordinary expenses.
							Num-ber.	Aver-age annual wages.		
	<i>Tons.</i>									
1861.....	10,057,163	109	\$2,520,001	81	\$633,233	\$1,886,768	81,675	\$139.82	\$2.11*	\$2,773,796
1862.....	9,935,645	101	2,122,421	77	633,233	1,489,188	80,302	133.56	2.03	2,582,726
1863.....	10,345,350	108	2,100,998	73	658,902	1,442,096	79,187	135.10	1.96	2,419,834
1864.....	11,158,336	112	2,496,455	72	433,285	2,063,170	79,799	138.00	1.91	2,230,694
1865.....	11,840,703	114	3,188,167	56	519,942	2,668,225	82,368	151.10	2.02	2,274,672
1866.....	12,774,662	124	4,920,728	47	452,392	4,468,336	86,721	167.33	2.28	2,493,367
1867.....	12,755,822	119	4,419,700	52	457,410	3,962,290	93,339	171.38	2.39	3,008,098
1868.....	12,298,589	102	2,622,677	66	693,642	1,929,035	89,382	155.17	2.10	2,991,693
1869.....	12,942,894	102	2,416,939	68	866,377	1,550,562	89,928	160.19	2.03	3,179,482
1870.....	13,697,118	107	3,129,109	62	722,206	2,406,903	91,993	169.45	2.09	2,849,931
1871.....	13,733,176	106	3,303,195	62	545,225	2,757,970	94,286	166.75	2.16	2,796,956
1872.....	15,658,948	128	7,263,169	39	406,072	6,857,097	98,863	202.07	2.57	3,059,822
1873.....	15,778,401	142	18,720,614	35	676,079	18,044,535	107,902	261.13	4.13	5,403,807
1874.....	14,669,029	111	6,085,097	68	1,653,431	4,431,666	109,631	227.51	3.17	6,096,677
1875.....	15,011,331	104	4,563,292	71	2,074,364	2,488,928	110,720	224.46	2.95	5,817,792
1876.....	14,329,578	84	2,749,285	96	2,023,991	725,294	108,543	198.98	2.62	5,211,579
1877.....	13,938,523	69	1,835,044	109	2,048,695	*213,651	101,343	160.15	2.12	3,917,707
1878.....	14,899,175	66	1,632,201	102	1,930,000	*297,799	99,632	162.51	1.91	3,369,324
1879.....	15,447,292	70	1,553,457	96	1,587,039	*33,582	97,714	156.14	1.81	2,741,144
1880.....	16,886,698	85	2,096,366	79	1,354,088	742,278	102,930	177.56	1.94	3,293,352
1881.....	16,873,951	77	1,683,539	83	1,967,056	*283,517	101,351	179.68	1.87	3,192,413
1882.....	17,590,989	85	2,116,245	73	1,194,477	921,768	103,701	178.72	1.93	3,265,946
1883.....	18,177,754	80	2,176,461	73	1,296,767	879,694	106,252	194.16	1.96	3,300,493
1884.....	18,051,499	78	1,985,777	71	777,790	1,207,987	105,582	176.40	1.84	2,691,578
1885.....	17,437,603	81	2,025,728	69	686,887	1,338,841	103,095	156.71	1.71	2,259,837
1886.....	17,285,543	77	1,688,557	67	694,414	994,143	100,282	151.12	1.59	1,924,596
1887.....	18,378,624	90	2,089,997	50	529,013	1,560,984	100,739	157.30	1.55	1,844,594
1888.....	19,218,481	91	2,924,143	42	506,625	2,417,518	103,477	167.72	1.63	11,499,519

* Loss.

Smelting furnaces, iron, steel, zinc, lead, silver, and glass works, 1888.

SMELTING FURNACES.

Establishments in the Kingdom :	
Working.....	17
Shut down.....	8
Furnaces in the Kingdom :	
Working.....	32
Shut down.....	24
Laborers employed.....	2,783
Average daily wages per laborer.....	\$0.52
Production :	
Fine cast iron (607,193 tons).....	\$5,384,700
Cast for molders (58,814 tons).....	601,809
Cast for steel (160,843 tons).....	1,729,063
Total (826,850 tons).....	7,715,572

IRON WORKS.

Iron works :	
Working.....	65
Shut down.....	12
Casting furnaces :	
Working.....	515
Shut down.....	155
Laborers employed.....	16,308
Average daily wages per laborer.....	\$0.59
Production :	
Rough iron (tons).....	544,255
Finished iron (value \$13,521,001) tons.....	547,818
Total.....	1,092,078

STEEL WORKS.

Steel works :	
Working.....	8
Shut down.....	1
Furnaces :	
Working.....	2
Shut down.....	1
Convertisseurs (converters) :	
Working.....	11
Shut down.....	10
Laborers employed.....	2,560
Average daily wages per laborer.....	\$0.62

Smelting furnaces, iron, steel, zinc, lead, silver, and glass works, 1888—Continued.

STEEL WORKS—continued.

Production:

Ingot steel:

Cast (231,847 tons).....	\$3,704,442
Beaten (11,800 tons).....	207,282
Finished steel (185,417 tons).....	4,362,765
Total (429,064 tons).....	8,274,489

ZINC WORKS.

Zinc works, working.....	10
Furnaces:	
Working.....	295
Shut down.....	52
Laborers employed.....	3,696
Average daily wages per laborer.....	\$0.63
Production, in ingot (80,675 tons).....	\$6,684,941

LEAD AND SILVER WORKS.

Lead and silver works, working.....	3
Furnaces for reducing:	
Working.....	19
Shut down ..	14
Furnaces for refining, working.....	4
Laborers employed.....	456
Average daily wages paid per laborer.....	\$0.52
Production:	
Rough lead (10,921 tons).....	\$694,993.00
Silver (29,329 kilogrammes).....	\$887,221.00

GLASS WORKS.

Glass manufactories:	
Working.....	64
Shut down.....	11
Furnaces for fusion:	
Working.....	153
Shut down.....	81
Laborers employed.....	17,240
Value of the products.....	\$4,125,445

QUARRIES.

Years.	Quarries.	Laborers.	Production.
1883.....	1,556	27,333	\$8,316,017.39
1884.....	1,589	26,498	5,129,227.00
1885.....	1,605	24,246	6,319,978.00
1886.....	1,675	23,312	6,235,251.00
1887.....	1,617	25,088	6,410,109.00
1888.....	1,780	29,451	6,442,147.00

Production and value of the iron, lead, and zinc mines of Belgium from 1878 to 1888, inclusive.

Years.	Iron ore.		Lead ore.		Pyrite of iron.		Zinc ore.		Total value.	Laborers employed.
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.		
1878.....	207,157	\$339,294	13,477	\$298,764	21,721	\$100,939	42,689	\$413,985	\$1,152,982	4,160
1879.....	195,242	302,431	9,384	209,791	15,577	62,532	38,805	432,706	988,739	3,638
1880.....	253,499	361,875	5,434	172,156	7,913	31,652	23,553	230,635	988,389	3,810
1881.....	254,882	350,681	3,741	126,801	2,955	9,457	20,443	136,451	717,574	2,750
1882.....	209,212	307,449	2,918	93,798	2,555	4,053	20,738	144,750	541,751	2,312
1883.....	216,490	288,921	1,749	60,023	1,623	3,474	27,606	195,702	497,168	2,100
1884.....	176,755	247,040	1,796	49,601	2,243	6,755	18,185	131,240	499,098	1,926
1885.....	187,118	253,023	1,299	36,091	4,533	12,545	19,042	147,066	432,899	1,788
1886.....	153,378	184,315	1,292	37,442	3,209	5,983	20,879	173,121	374,806	1,498
1887.....	185,186	228,319	548	17,756	3,490	6,176	45,293	478,447	730,698	1,537
1888.....	213,329	270,586	414	8,492	3,916	7,913	24,537	224,073	511,064	1,682

G. W. ROOSEVELT,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Brussels, Belgium.

BELGIUM.

REPORT BY CONSUL STEUART, OF ANTWERP.

There is but little satisfaction in offering at this late day a statistical report upon the commercial movement of this Kingdom for the year 1888, but as the official figures necessary for its compilation were given out only late in December, 1889, it has not been possible to make it sooner; and I may add that, owing to defects in the system of getting the statistics, full faith can not be felt as to the correctness of those presented to us.

A leading commercial and statistical paper of this city, commenting upon the late issue of the yearly report of the Government and the errors to be found therein, says that "since many years the customs authorities have made efforts to obtain the real origin and destination of the merchandise imported and exported, urging the merchants not to conceal anything from them in this respect. The customs officers have no means (as regards the imports and exports by land) of foreseeing or preventing any erroneous declarations that may be made to them; they have to be satisfied with such as are made, when the examination of bills of lading, the nature of the merchandise, or other circumstances do not allow them to detect or rectify errors.

"From this it will be seen that the commercial relations between Belgium and some of the countries of Europe may be more or less important than the customs officers' reports indicate.

"In the classification of the general commerce and the special commerce of Belgium, the statistics contain notable errors.

"In order to avoid the formalities required for merchandise passing through Belgium in transit, goods paying no duty, or little duty, are often declared for consumption, and later for export, so that the special commerce is much increased to the detriment of the general transit; for example, grain, raw hides, crude animal matter, resins, and other merchandise, duty free, destined for transit, are often declared at first for consumption and afterwards for export, and when exported, as there is nothing to distinguish their origin, the customs are forced to report them as Belgian products.

"As to the declarations to imports and exports by sea, the merchants do pretty much as they please. The customs verify nothing as to exports, and only such imports as are submitted to duty, the shippers often giving fictitious values for other merchandise."

GENERAL COMMERCE.

The general commerce of Belgium for 1888, that is, the imports and exports, is given at 5,887,300,000 francs, being an increase of about 5 per cent. over the preceding year. The imports amounted to 3,087,300,000 francs, an increase over the preceding year of 180,000,000, or 6 per cent. The total exports amounted to 2,800,000,000 francs, being an increase of 84,000,000, or 3 per cent. over 1887.

SPECIAL COMMERCE.

The special commerce of Belgium, that is, the products of foreign countries received for consumption in the country, and the products of her own soil and industry exported, amounted to 2,778,000,000 francs, being an increase of 4 per cent. over the preceding year. The imports amounted to 1,534,000,000 francs, being 102,000,000 more than in 1887. The value of the Belgian products exported amounted to 1,244,000,000 francs, the small advance of 3,000,000 over 1887.

MODE OF TRANSPORT.

As regards the mode of transportation, in the general commercial movement 57.1 per cent. was by land, canal, and river, and 42.9 per cent. by sea.

For the special commerce of Belgium the exchanges with European countries represented 83.4 per cent. of the entire movement, and the remainder, 16.6 per cent., was with America, Asia, and Africa. The corresponding proportions for 1887 were 81.4 per cent. and 18.6 per cent., showing a decrease for the non-European countries.

Special commerce of Belgium with the different countries for 1888.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Africa	6,500,000	7,200,000	13,700,000
America.....	258,100,000	105,300,000	363,400,000
Asia.....	64,000,000	20,700,000	84,700,000
Europe:			
England.....	182,600,000	256,100,000	438,700,000
France.....	289,000,000	342,700,000	631,700,000
Germany.....	179,300,000	212,400,000	391,700,000
Holland.....	216,400,000	172,000,000	388,400,000
Russia.....	149,800,000	5,900,000	155,700,000
Sweden and Denmark	49,300,000	14,600,000	63,900,000
Other European countries.....	139,400,000	106,800,000	246,200,000

TRANSIT.

The movement by transit amounted to 1,556,300,000 francs against 1,474,700,000 in 1887, being an increase of 81,600,000, or 6 per cent.

DUTIES.

The customs duties collected in 1888 amounted to 30,994,317 francs, being an increase of 2,219,055 francs, or 8 per cent. over 1887.

Table A shows the special commerce of Belgium with all countries, arranged alphabetically.

TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM.

Imports.—The imports from the United States, which were 164,900,000 francs in 1887, fell in 1888 to 119,800,000, being a decrease of 45,100,000, or 27 per cent.

The decrease occurred in the following articles, namely:

	<i>Francs.</i>		<i>Francs.</i>
Grain of all kinds.....	45,121,000	Leaf tobacco	
Flour, bran, biscuits, etc.....	5,152,000	Vegetable, not alimentary oils	745,000
Meat.....	2,294,000	Oil seed.....	535,000
Rice.....	1,117,000	Sirups and molasses	280,000
Grease.....	850,000		

The articles in which there was an increase are the following:

	<i>Francs.</i>		<i>Francs.</i>
Drugs.....	4,348,000	Vegetables and vegetable substances...	719,000
Refined petroleum.....	3,169,000	Copper and nickel, rough and worked	674,000
Coffee.....	1,368,000	Crude mineral matter.....	257,000
Wood for building.....	890,000		

Exports.—The exports to the United States, which were only 49,300,000 francs in 1887, amounted to 52,200,000 in 1888, being an increase of 2,900,000.

The increase occurred in the following articles:

	<i>Francs.</i>		<i>Francs.</i>
Crude sugar.....	3,164,000	Crude mineral matter.....	518,000
Rough hides.....	2,297,000	Paints and colors.....	312,000
Woolen goods (not comprising shawls)	1,077,000	Cotton goods.....	273,000
Grease.....	817,000	Prepared skins.....	255,000

There was a decrease as enumerated below:

	<i>Francs.</i>		<i>Francs.</i>
Glass.....	1,396,000	Old iron.....	461,000
Iron bars.....	1,198,000	Steel, worked.....	295,000
Arms.....	854,000	Thread.....	246,000
Steel, crude and in bars.....	652,000	Hemp, tow, and flax.....	224,000

Tables B and C give the quantities and values of direct imports and exports between Belgium and the United States.

COMMERCE OF ANTWERP.

Imports.—The value of the imports into Antwerp for the year 1888 is given at 1,009,000,000 francs (special commerce), and 286,100,000 direct transit, making a total of 1,295,100,000 francs, being an increase of 73,400,000, or 6 per cent. over the preceding year. In quantities this represents 3,513,124 tons, an increase of 302,304 tons over the quantity for 1887.

The differences in the principal articles of import, by quantity, are shown below, arranged alphabetically:

Imports for 1888.

Articles.	Tons.	Articles.	Tons.
<i>Increase.</i>		<i>Decrease.</i>	
Coffee.....	10,679	Beet root	1,141
Drugs.....	4,192	Beer	648
Flour, biscuits, etc	5,308	Coke and coal.....	16,548
Fruits.....	1,927	Cotton:	
Grain of all kinds	222,757	Raw	20,043
Hides, rough.....	1,474	Thread	957
Manure.....	4,925	Tissues	899
Metals:		Fish.....	971
Iron—		Grease.....	2,510
Ore and filings.....	4,989	Hemp, jute, and flax	2,659
Pig.....	22,165	Meat.....	3,549
Worked.....	2,154	Metals:	
Lead, rough	4,934	Copper and nickel.....	932
Oil cake	6,913	Iron—	
Oil seed.....	45,485	Bars and sheet.....	23,376
Paints and colors.....	1,643	Old.....	2,446
Petroleum	25,589	Steel	20,479
Potatoes.....	12,551	Machines	2,185
Rice	16,321	Oils, vegetable, not alimentary.....	5,344
Rosin and bitumen.....	2,470	Rags	1,621
Salt:		Seed, other than oil	3,091
Crude	4,019	Sirups and molasses	703
Refined	4,476	Stones	1,642
Soda.....	15,458	Sulphur	3,322
Sugar:		Tobacco, leaf	2,573
Crude.....	1,722	Tools	1,052
Refined	1,149	Wool	4,008

Exports.—The value of the exports (special commerce) amounted to 464,700,000 francs, a very slight difference from the preceding year, the amount for which was 465,900,000. The quantity is given at 1,330,987 tons, being 34,426 tons less than in 1887.

The most notable variations took place in the following articles:

Exports, 1888.

Articles.	Tons.	Articles.	Tons.
<i>Increase.</i>		<i>Decrease.</i>	
Bones and horns.....	293	Brandy and liquor.....	233
Cars, railway and tram:		Butter.....	162
Cast iron	872	Candles.....	693
Steel	1,062	Coke and coal.....	10,172
Chinaware and crockery	615	Drugs.....	2,080
Cordage	244	Glass.....	1,568
Flour, bran, etc	6,140	Grain of all kinds.....	27,032
Forage	310	Grease	235
Fruits.....	1,453	Hops.....	453
Glass.....	10,321	Lime.....	146
Gunpowder.....	280	Machines:	
Hides, raw.....	5,957	Cast iron.....	416
Manure.....	241	Iron.....	8,721
Metals:		Meat	560
Iron	455	Metals:	
Lead, rough	3,601	Copper and nickel.....	241
Steel—		Iron—	
Bar, sheet, and wire.....	2,314	Bar and sheet.....	13,349
Worked.....	909	Old	8,887
Zinc, rough.....	3,857	Ore and filings.....	13,721
Oil seed	5,440	Pig.....	718
Paints and colors	2,789	Steel, rough	7,399
Paper, all kinds.....	984	Oil, vegetable, not alimentary.....	192
Petroleum.....	3,153	Potatoes and vegetables.....	1,741
Rags	714	Rice.....	638
Seed, other than oil	10,002	Rosin and bitumen.....	2,497
Soda.....	5,664	Starch	191
Stones.....	13,344	Sugar, raw.....	12,930
Sugar, refined.....	8,192	Thread.....	536
Sulphur	403	Tools.....	211
Tanbark.....	1,756	Wood, construction.....	5,894
Vegetables	434		

EXPORTS FROM THE CONSULAR DISTRICT OF ANTWERP TO THE UNITED STATES.

The exports from the consular district of Antwerp to the United States during the year 1888 amounted to \$2,722,106.41, being an increase over the preceding year of \$508,701.51.

JOHN H. STEUART, *Consul.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Antwerp, January 17, 1890.

A.—Special commerce of Belgium for the year 1888.

From and to—	Imports.				Exports.			
	Rank.	Value, 1888.	Com- parison with 1887.	Propor- tion of total 1888.	Rank.	Value, 1888.	Com- parison with 1887.	Propor- tion of total 1888.
		<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>		<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>
Algeria, Morocco, and Tunis.....	20	3,933,000	+ 25	0.3	32	1,325,000	+ 2	0.1
Argentine Republic.....	9	54,799,000	— 20	3.6	8	21,719,000	+ 21	1.7
Austria.....	22	2,341,000	+ 78	0.2	16	6,816,000	+ 36	0.6
Australia.....	18	5,095,000	— 30	0.3	21	4,677,000	+ 219	0.4
Brazil.....	12	24,534,000	.....	1.6	10	13,798,000	— 8	1.1
British America.....	32	714,000	— 68	0.1	24	3,547,000	— 6	0.3
Bremen.....	28	1,322,000	+ 45	0.1	34	858,000	+ 62	0.1
Bulgaria.....	19	4,674,000	+ 232	0.3	29	1,873,000	+ 4	0.2
Cape Good Hope, Guinea, etc.....	35	426,000	— 67	.....	35	738,000	— 14	0.1
Chili.....	17	8,446,000	+ 80	0.6	18	5,694,000	+ 39	0.5
China.....	36	420,000	+ 2	.....	15	7,757,000	+ 21	0.6
Colombia.....	46	4,000	— 80	.....	31	1,748,000	— 76	0.1
Congo.....	34	451,000	— 70	.....	27	2,455,000	+ 28	0.2
Costa Rica.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	10,000	+ 100	.....
Cuba and Porto Rico.....	33	476,000	+ 110	.....	25	3,462,000	— 2	0.3
Denmark.....	29	1,135,000	— 44	0.1	20	5,277,000	— 44	0.4
Egypt.....	26	1,708,000	— 37	0.1	26	2,692,000	— 60	0.2
England.....	3	182,557,000	— 3	11.9	2	256,102,000	+ 7	20.6
France.....	1	289,010,000	+ 2	18.8	1	342,681,000	+ 2	27.6
Germany.....	4	168,944,000	+ 14	11.9	3	200,128,000	+ 1	16.1
Gibraltar and Malta.....	43	22,000	— 85	.....	37	315,000	+ 68	.....
Greece.....	23	3,062,000	— 37	0.2	23	3,923,000	— 6	0.3
Guatemala.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	15,000	— 48	.....
Guiana, British.....	40	137,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg.....	16	8,955,000	+ 18	0.6	12	11,475,000	+ 2	0.9
Hayti and Venezuela.....	31	1,055,000	+ 12	0.1	46	7,000	+ 75	.....
Holland.....	2	216,416,000	+ 9	14.1	4	172,020,000	+ 3	13.8
India:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British.....	8	55,916,000	+ 18	3.7	22	4,674,000	+ 22	0.4
Dutch.....	27	1,381,000	— 31	0.1	41	84,000	+ 105	.....
French.....	44	45,000	.....	.....	43	59,000	— 68	.....
Italy.....	13	18,830,000	— 2	1.2	6	24,296,000	— 42	2.0
Jamaica.....	37	268,000	.....	.....	48	2,000	.....	.....
Japan.....	30	1,108,000	+ 567	0.1	28	2,323,000	+ 41	0.2
Madagascar.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	3,000	.....	.....
Martinique.....	39	142,000	.....	.....	49	1,000	— 50	.....
Mexico.....	38	255,000	— 53	.....	38	287,000	+ 67	.....
Natal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	3,000	.....	.....
Persia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	283,000	.....	.....
Peru.....	11	32,205,000	+ 58	2.1	33	1,069,000	+ 10	0.1
Philippine Islands.....	42	41,000	+ 215	.....	36	518,000	+ 63	.....
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira.....	24	244,000	— 7	0.2	11	12,012,000	+ 24	1.0
Roumania.....	7	90,867,000	+ 88	5.9	19	5,628,000	+ 5	0.5
Russia.....	5	149,783,000	+ 56	9.8	17	5,907,000	— 4	0.5
Servia.....	45	15,000	+ 114	.....	42	83,000	— 90	.....
Siam.....	47	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Singapore.....	44	18,000	— 89	.....	40	247,000	— 30	.....
Spain and Canary Islands.....	15	10,976,000	+ 18	0.7	9	9,832,000	— 2	1.6
Sweden and Norway.....	10	48,195,000	+ 6	3.1	14	9,293,000	+ 30	0.7
Switzerland.....	25	1,761,000	— 35	0.1	7	22,686,000	— 33	1.8
Turkey.....	21	3,412,000	+ 74	0.2	13	9,300,000	— 31	0.7
United States.....	6	119,817,000	— 27	7.8	5	52,208,000	+ 6	4.2
Uruguay.....	14	15,249,000	— 6	1.0	30	1,784,000	+ 26	0.1
Various.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	1,534,367,000	.....	100	.....	1,243,700,000	.....	100.0

B.—Quantities and values of direct imports from the United States to Belgium for the year 1887 and 1888.

Description.	1887.		1888.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		<i>Francs.</i>		<i>Francs.</i>
Animals, horses.....head...	21	17,000	40	32,000
Arms.....		56,000		35,000
Chemical products.....		185,000		267,000
Cocoa.....tons...	48	96,000	12	21,000
Coffee.....do....	408	784,000	1,345	2,152,000
Drugs.....		4,687,000		9,035,000
Fancy goods and hardware.....		33,000		58,000
Fruits of all kinds.....		71,000		162,000
Hides:				
Rough.....tons...	288	461,000	236	295,000
Prepared.....do....	19	116,000	29	167,000
Machines and tools.....		97,000		120,000
Matter:				
Animal, crude—				
Lard and tallow.....tons...	15,595	11,072,000	13,450	10,222,000
Wax.....kilogrammes...	4,517	12,000		
Others.....		357,000		222,000
Textile, crude—				
Cotton.....tons...	7,738	9,672,000	6,069	7,890,000
Flax, hemp, and oakum.....do....	26	21,000	31	26,000
Wool.....do....	224	391,000	388	679,000
Others.....		751,000		927,000
Metals:				
Copper and nickel.....tons...	167	367,000	473	1,041,000
Tin, rough.....do....			389	1,206,000
Mineral, crude.....		115,000		372,000
Objects of art.....		15,000		11,000
Oils, vegetable, not alimentary.....tons...	4,722	3,400,000	3,793	2,655,000
Paints and colors.....do....	1,607	408,000	1,929	430,000
Petroleum:				
Crude.....tons...			1,240	112,000
Refined.....do....	124,300	21,131,000	127,895	24,300,000
Preserves, alimentary:				
Honey.....tons...	328	164,000	350	193,000
Others.....kilogrammes...	1,190	3,000	1,525	4,000
Provisions:				
Flour.....tons...	19,816	7,927,000	6,933	2,775,000
Grain.....do....	377,108	69,140,000	129,670	24,019,000
Meat.....do....	8,690	15,641,000	7,415	13,347,000
Rice.....do....	2,891	1,163,000	51	46,000
Resin and bitumen.....do....	15,555	4,200,000	15,284	4,432,000
Sirups and molasses.....do....	8,102	1,215,000	5,844	935,000
Starch.....do....	171	75,000	246	108,000
Tobacco:				
Leaf.....tons...	4,760	7,140,000	4,057	6,370,000
Manufactured.....do....	91	471,000	69	354,000
Vegetable substances:				
Oil seeds.....	1,911	535,000		
Seed, other than oil.....	639	383,000	888	533,000
Others.....		996,000		1,715,000
Wood:				
Building.....cubic metres...	1,576	1,257,000	22,825	2,147,000
Cabinet.....tons...	43	15,000	146	51,000
Other articles.....		238,000		351,000
Totals.....		164,878,000		119,817,000

C.—Quantities and values of direct exports from Belgium to the United States for the years 1887 and 1888.

Description.	1887.		1888.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Animal matter, crude:		<i>Francs.</i>		<i>Francs.</i>
Lard and tallow .....tons...	2,054	1,458,000	2,993	2,275,000
Other		340,000		446,000
Arms		2,033,000		1,184,000
Brandy .....hectolitres...	426	13,000	324	9,000
Chemical products		1,432,060		1,416,000
Clothes		3,036,000		3,192,000
Coal and coke.....tons...	63,577	782,000	61,260	825,000
Drugs.....		926,000		781,000
Eggs.....pieces...	3,559,000	320,000	1,756,000	158,000
Glass:				
Window.....tons...	34,822	9,402,000	39,116	7,823,000
Other		5,206,000		3,810,000
Hardware and fancy goods		164,000		103,000
Hides:				
Prepared.....tons ..	130	591,000	186	846,000
Rough.....do.....	569	911,000	2,566	3,208,000
Worked.....		19,000		16,000
Machines and tools.....		487,000		599,000
Meat.....tons...	183	329,000	215	386,000
Metals:				
Iron—				
Bar and sheet .....tons...	21,513	2,439,000	10,254	1,241,000
Cast, crude .....do.....	290	16,000	397	22,000
Old .....do.....	8,035	482,000	300	21,000
Worked.....do.....	494	148,000	548	153,000
Lead, rough .....do.....			20	7,000
Steel—				
Rough and bars.....do.....	23,217	3,255,000	18,360	2,603,000
Worked.....do.....	588	676,000	331	381,000
Tin, rough .....kilogrammes...	3,381	10,000	12,536	39,000
Zinc, rough .....tons...	714	321,000	337	152,000
Minerals.....		1,893,000		2,411,000
Objects of art		58,000		28,000
Paints and colors .....tons...	1,876	657,000	2,770	969,000
Paper .....do.....	287	342,000	388	434,000
Porcelain and faience.....do.....	10	14,000	57	65,000
Preserves.....kilogrammes...	1,390	2,000	3,426	8,000
Products for industrial purposes.....tons...		127,000		108,000
Rags and shoddy.....do.....	8,045	2,816,000	7,753	2,714,000
Sugar, raw .....do.....	3,257	945,000	11,740	4,109,000
Textile matter, crude:				
Fax, hemp, and oakum.....do.....	272	369,000	113	145,000
Other		14,000		21,000
Thread .....tons...	90	497,000	57	251,000
Tissues:				
Cotton .....do.....	64	254,000	152	527,000
Flax, hemp, and jute.....		556,000		501,000
Silk .....do.....	3	230,000	3	193,000
Wool.....	125	1,355,000	225	2,432,000
Typographical products.....		58,000		32,000
Wine .....hectolitres...	34	12,000	11	3,000
Wood:				
Crude.....		16,000		3,000
Worked.....		1,628,000		1,765,000
Other articles.....		2,699,000		3,793,000
Total.....		49,343,000		52,208,000

Arrivals and departures of American vessels at the port of Antwerp during the year 1889.

From or to United States.	Arrived.				Departed.				Total.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Atlantic coast	13	25,180	1	1,581	12	23,242	4	7,106	25	48,422	5	8,687
Pacific coast.....			3	5,525							3	5,525
Total	13	25,180	4	7,106	12	23,242	4	7,106	25	48,422	8	14,612

Navigation of sea vessels at the port of Antwerp during the year 1889.

From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Loaded.		In ballast.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Africa:								
Algeria	27	23,743			7	5,834		
Cape of Good Hope					11	15,218		
Egypt	8	10,029			16	17,297		
Morocco					7	4,294		
Tunisia	1	1,012						
West coast			2	631	8	9,976		
Zanzibar					1	200		
America, North:								
Canada	3	5,667			33	51,921	2	928
Mexico			2	625	3	826		
United States:								
Atlantic coast	155	366,479	64	67,941	170	367,431	25	33,609
Mexican Gulf	15	35,631	14	9,857	14	35,367	2	2,842
Pacific coast			7	10,440	12	17,830		
America, South:								
Argentine Republic	29	44,972	40	12,600	48	40,823		
Brazil	81	142,238	5	889	102	140,629		
Chili			4	3,385	63	85,233		
Colon					3	4,729		
Peru	1	1,190	68	64,111				
Uruguay	50	93,837	32	9,311	108	186,601		
Venezuela			1	140	10	1,716		
Asia:								
China	14	37,767			18	44,803		
Hindustan	99	209,230	2	2,243	94	177,782		
Japan	2	4,491			2	2,121		
Java			1	1,008				
Siam	1	396						
Turkey	1	1,364			9	10,196		
Australia	21	41,139	6	4,696	7	8,195		
Europe:								
Austria	12	10,454						
Bulgaria	2	2,557						
Denmark	4	2,190	3	390	97	42,882		
England	1,282	981,193	257	36,777	1,533	957,908	745	899,738
France	180	142,585	16	6,307	164	103,936	10	5,283
Germany	418	482,159	11	4,501	305	267,173	10	10,309
Greece	21	32,513			66	80,245		
Holland	65	41,954	21	9,359	6	4,322	2	2,323
Italy	76	73,917			35	31,673		
Madeira and Canary Islands					1	841		
Norway	136	65,939	76	26,440	68	28,472	72	30,299
Portugal	43	22,259	6	569	44	22,826		
Roumania	248	329,992			7	7,423		
Russia	312	339,249	22	6,484	40	30,545	23	23,281
Spain	167	126,456	6	993	108	79,581	4	4,478
Sweden	108	55,759	50	9,418	104	49,396	27	12,576
Turkey	17	19,790			12	15,377		
West India Islands:								
Antilles and Venezuela					1	1,194		
Barbadoes			1	429				
Cuba			3	1,038	22	40,764		
Guadeloupe					1	356		
Hayti			4	1,484				
Jamaica			4	1,446				
Porto Rico					5	7,805		
San Domingo			1	356	1	239		
Upper River Scheldt	8	4,186	18	2,349	2	676	55	5,210
New vessels launched	1	1,500						
Various.			1	495				
Total...	3,608	3,753,837	748	296,712	3,368	3,002,656	977	1,030,876

Movements of Belgian vessels between the port of Antwerp and the principal countries during the year 1889, arranged in alphabetical order.

From or to—	Arrived.		Cleared.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Africa:						
Algeria	7	6,294	3	3,365	10	9,659
Congo			1	152	1	152
Morocco			4	3,540	4	3,540
America, North:						
United States—						
Atlantic coast	97	264,655	94	258,589	191	523,244
Mexican Gulf	1	1,163			1	1,163
America, South:						
Argentine Republic			1	742	1	742
Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentine Republic	12	21,862	12	18,753	24	40,615
Uruguay and Argentine Republic	5	8,951	18	32,700	23	41,651
Europe:						
England	41	33,823	42	24,251	83	58,074
France	31	14,933	42	22,614	73	37,547
Germany	11	8,919	13	10,418	24	19,337
Greece	2	2,070	5	7,073	7	9,143
Holland	10	5,101			10	5,101
Italy	16	14,493	9	7,872	25	22,365
Norway	1	1,080			1	1,080
Portugal			2	1,751	2	1,751
Roumania	1	1,423			1	1,423
Russia	13	16,617	4	4,987	17	21,604
Spain	42	34,625	35	32,219	77	66,844
Turkey			3	3,907	3	3,907
Total	290	436,009	288	432,933	578	868,942

Number and carrying capacity of interior vessels arrived at and cleared from the port of Antwerp, with the countries of their respective departures and destinations, during the year 1889.

From or to—	Arrived.		Departed.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Interior of Belgium	19,551	1,363,377	19,017	1,335,784	38,568	2,699,161
Steamer or tug	4,407	629,800	5,402	741,176	9,809	1,370,976
France	6	434	2	140	8	574
Steamer or tug	229	61,454	384	105,898	613	167,352
Germany	97	12,929	376	50,284	473	63,213
Steamer or tug	766	342,320	990	411,993	1,756	754,313
Holland	2,752	117,068	2,854	132,030	5,606	249,098
Steamer or tug	1,195	218,007	1,140	186,329	2,335	404,336
Total	29,003	2,745,389	30,165	2,963,634	59,168	5,709,023

DENMARK.

REPORT BY CONSUL RYDER, OF COPENHAGEN.

Upon a review of the statistical returns which have now been published, it is satisfactory to find a considerable improvement in the foreign trade of Denmark in the year 1888, as compared with the preceding year, and also when brought into comparison with the trade movements of the five years of 1884-'88, the collective volume and values of the Kingdom's interchange of goods with foreign lands having amounted to 6,399,000,000 pounds, of the value of 467,000,000 kroners, in 1888, against 5,925,000,000 pounds, of the value of 438,500,000 kroners in 1887, and against 5,961,000,000 pounds, of the value of 429,620,000 kroners, for the five years' average of 1884-'88; and it is also satisfactory to observe that the value of the exports of home products in 1888 exceeded that of 1887, and of the five years' average of 1884-'88, there having been exported of these products to the value of 163,200,000 kroners, against 158,500,000 kroners in 1887, and against 150,100,000 kroners for the five years' average of 1884-'88.

Turning next to the parts taken by the foreign countries individually, it will be found that Germany and Great Britain, as in previous years, have continued to maintain in 1888 their prominent position as monopolizers of about two-thirds of the foreign trade of Denmark; but here again, when taking each of these countries by itself, one can not avoid noticing the somewhat peculiar positions held by them in respect to the volume and values of their transactions with this country; that whilst the volume of the imports and exports with Great Britain in 1888 was more than double of that with Germany, on the other hand the values of these trade movements were in nowise in the same proportions, the collective trade with Great Britain having a value of 178,674,188 kroners, whilst that with Germany was of 135,950,793 kroners. This is, however, a natural consequence of the character of the goods which are the objects of the Kingdom's trade with these two countries, the imports from Great Britain consisting largely of articles of heavy weight but small value, such as crude and raw metals, whilst those from Germany are of less weight but much more valuable nature, such as colonial produce, manufactures, etc.

Sweden and Norway come next in importance in connection with Denmark's foreign trade. It will be remarked, however, in the annexed tables that whereas the imports from Sweden play the most prominent part in the trade with that country, with respect to Norway the reverse is the case, the exports to the latter country being of most importance. Thus in the five years of 1884-'88 the imports from and exports to Sweden on the average amounted respectively to the value of 35,700,000 and 22,600,000 kroners, whilst the imports from and exports to Norway were respectively of 6,100,000 and 8,400,000 kroners.

Looking again at the aggregate values of the trade with these Kingdoms in 1888, these are shown to have been respectively of 55,600,000 and 13,500,000 kroners, against the average corresponding values in the five years of 1884-'88 of 58,300,000 and 14,500,000 kroners, thus showing a decline of about 3,000,000 kroners in the trade with Sweden and of 1,000,000 kroners in the transactions with Norway, the decline in the trade with Sweden falling exclusively upon the exports from this Kingdom.

In Denmark's interchanges with Russia, here again it is seen that the imports into this Kingdom occupy by far the most prominent place, the average values of the imports in 1884-'88 having amounted to 15,753,349 kroners, whilst the exports to Russia were only of 2,410,117 kroners; and looking again at the value of the goods imported into Denmark from Russia in 1888, these will be found to have amounted to 25,630,146 kroners, thus showing an increase over the five years' average imports of no less than 10,000,000 kroners, which has been due to the largely increased imports of the four chief cereals, wheat, rye, oats, and barley, as well as to increase on the imported articles of oil cakes, butter, beans, linseed, and petroleum.

In the commercial relations with the United States of America the imports into Denmark also largely predominate over the exports, the average value of the imports for the five years of 1884-'88 amounting to 13,824,671 kroners, as against the exports to our country during the same period of only 2,468,614 kroners. It is, at the same time, with much regret that I can not avoid noticing the great decrease in the trade with our country in the year 1888, both in respect to the imports as well as exports, the imports from the United States in 1888 having only amounted to 9,656,810 kroners; that is to say, having met with a decline of somewhat over 4,000,000 kroners, and the exports to 1,979,147 kroners, or a decrease of about 500,000 kroners as compared with the five years averages of 1884-'88.

The great falling off in the imports from our country in 1888 is seen to have been distributed amongst the principal articles of import in the following manner, namely:

Value of imports from United States of America.

Articles.	Average of five years, 1884 to 1888.	1888.	Difference in 1888 in relation to five years' average.
	<i>Kroners.</i>	<i>Kroners.</i>	<i>Kroners.</i>
Maize.....	3,518,000	2,182,000	1,336,000
Wheat	1,095,000	29,000	1,066,000
Total breadstuffs	4,613,000	2,211,000	2,402,000
Lard.....	3,263,000	2,405,000	858,000
Pork	482,000	74,000	408,000
Petroleum	2,135,000	1,747,000	388,000
Butter.....	499,000	129,000	370,000
Total	10,992,000	6,566,000	4,426,000

The falling off on some of these imports may, however, be easily accounted for. For example, unusually low prices for barley prevailed throughout the year 1888, so that a considerable quantity of this cereal failing any suitable terms for export, had to be brought into home use for foddering of live stock, thereby reducing to some extent the demands which would otherwise have been made on maize for such feeding purposes. Again, the decline on pork and lard must be attributed entirely to the ordinance issued on March 10, 1888, prohibiting the entry into the Kingdom of swine and their products from the United States, owing to the reported existence of hog cholera in some of the Western States.

In the trade exchanges with the remaining foreign lands no changes of consequence are to be observed that need call for comment, further than that the somewhat considerable imports of barley received from Algiers in the years 1885, 1886, and 1887 are found to have been entirely discontinued in 1888.

Turning, lastly, to the Kingdom's exports of home products, it is here shown that Denmark is steadily losing her old position as a grain-exporting land, as, with the exception of barley, all the other grain sorts show an increase of surplus imports in 1888 compared with the 5 years of 1884-'88, more especially as regards rye and oats, the surplus imports of these two cereals in 1888 having been, respectively, of 258,230,505 pounds and 112,227,080 pounds, against 138,886,721 pounds and 54,991,832 pounds for the 5 years' average; and the surplus exports of barley are seen to have fallen off in the same periods, these having been of 76,639,025 pounds in 1888 against 85,655,888 pounds in the years 1884-'88.

Looking at the returns of the exports of live stock in 1888, a very considerable decrease, in fact almost a complete cessation, is to be observed in the exports of live swine, namely, only of 16,316 head in 1888, against 184,426 head in the 5 years' average of 1884-'88, due entirely to the decree issued in Germany in that year prohibiting the admission of swine and their products into their territory from the Scandinavian Kingdoms; but at the same time the loss of these exports to the German markets is found to have been amply recouped by the increased exports of pork, hams, and bacon to the English markets, which have fortunately been kept open to this Kingdom. The exports of these articles in 1888 having amounted to 78,121,717 pounds in 1888, against 41,694,418 pounds in the 5 years' average of 1884-'88.

Whilst the year 1888 has thus seen the first advance towards improvement in the trade of Denmark, there is no doubt that when the statistical returns for 1889 are brought to light a much more pronounced improvement will be recorded, the different industries in the course of the past year having been generally flourishing, and the shipping interests after passing through several years of depression have been favored with one of great prosperity; and the two large iron steamship-building establishments (the one in this city and the other at Elsinore), from a previous period of stagnation, are now enjoying a time of full employment, having turned out from their works in 1889 a large amount of tonnage, with still a large number of home as well as foreign orders in hand, sufficient to keep their works constantly employed for months to come.

HENRY B. RYDER, *Consul.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Copenhagen, February 10, 1890.

FRANCE.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL RATHBONE.

According to French official returns, the foreign commerce of France was as follows during the year 1887: General imports, \$1,001,130,000; special imports, \$792,651,000; general exports, \$829,553,000; special exports, \$626,613,000. As compared with 1887, this shows the following increase: In general imports, \$47,189,000; in special imports, \$15,633,000; in general exports, \$11,580,000; in special exports, \$39,000. The following table shows the value of merchandise imported into and exported from France, and also annual excess of imports for last six years:

Year.	General commerce.*			Special commerce.†		
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.
1883	\$1,136,133,000	\$880,108,000	\$255,725,000	\$927,230,000	\$666,817,000	\$261,018,000
1884	1,011,127,000	814,151,000	196,976,000	838,295,000	623,872,000	214,423,000
1885	951,470,000	763,469,000	138,021,000	789,023,000	596,003,000	193,020,000
1886	987,504,000	819,459,000	168,045,000	812,163,000	627,018,000	185,145,000
1887	953,941,000	817,973,000	135,968,000	777,018,000	626,574,000	150,444,000
1888	1,001,130,000	829,553,000	171,577,000	792,651,000	626,613,000	166,038,000

* "General commerce" embraces all importations, whether entered for consumption in the country or in transit to other countries, and all exportations, including articles in transit from other countries as well as those of French production and manufacture.

† "Special commerce" represents importations entered for consumption in the country and the exports of articles of French production and manufacture, including also such articles as become "nationalized" by being first entered for consumption and afterwards exported, and is, therefore, the commerce proper of France. The difference between the general and special commerce represents the movement of goods through the country in transit.

The nature and value of the special imports and exports were as follows:

SPECIAL IMPORTS.

Year.	Elementary substances.	Industrial materials.	Manufactured articles.	Total.
1883	\$316,173,000	\$462,756,000	\$148,301,000	\$927,230,000
1884	277,611,000	426,221,000	134,463,000	838,295,000
1885	280,873,000	390,400,000	117,788,000	789,061,000
1886	297,355,000	401,903,000	112,905,000	812,103,000
1887	274,639,000	388,779,000	113,600,000	777,018,000
1888	290,851,000	390,092,000	111,708,000	792,651,000

SPECIAL EXPORTS.

Year.	Elementary substances.	Industrial materials.	Manufactured articles.	Total.
1883	\$163,934,000	\$145,059,000	\$357,224,000	\$666,217,000
1884	151,196,000	146,487,000	326,170,000	623,853,000
1885	144,711,000	136,528,000	314,764,000	596,003,000
1886	141,122,000	149,189,000	336,708,000	627,019,000
1887	135,679,000	155,365,000	335,530,000	626,574,000
1888	140,253,000	156,986,000	329,374,000	626,613,000

Customs duties collected.

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1883	\$63,651,000	1886	\$62,648,000
1884	64,443,000	1887	61,558,000
1885	71,140,000	1888	73,603,000

Value of special imports into and special exports from France by countries and by articles during the year 1888.

SPECIAL IMPORTS INTO FRANCE BY COUNTRIES.

Rank.	Whence imported.	Value.	Amount of duties.	Per cent. of total imports.
<i>Europe.</i>				
1	England	\$102,058,000	\$5,434,079	11.9
2	Belgium	80,867,000	3,873,510	11.0
3	Spain	73,012,000	3,559,008	9.3
4	Germany	64,192,000	3,619,136	8.1
5	Russia	47,922,000	5,868,486	6.1
9	Italy	34,973,000	1,742,404	4.4
11	Austria	22,060,000	1,239,253	2.7
12	Switzerland	18,760,000	645,585	2.4
13	Turkey	18,026,000	1,152,596	2.3
16	Sweden	11,175,000	597,721	1.4
17	Roumania	9,650,000	1,187,529	1.2
20	Portugal	8,820,000	482,114	1.1
23	Netherlands	7,064,000	668,552	.9
32	Greece	4,053,000	512,510	.5
24	Norway	6,253,000	71,124	.8
46	Denmark	714,000	13,030	.1
51	British possessions in the Mediterranean Sea	135,000	3,570	
<i>Africa.</i>				
27	Egypt	5,964,000	181,613	.8
33	Barbary States (Tripoli, Tunis, Morocco)	4,014,000	29,241	.5
34	Africa, Western Coast	3,937,000	120,600	.5
43	British possessions in Africa	1,235,000	23,600	.2
42	Other countries in Africa (except French possessions)	1,293,000	424,600	.2
<i>Asia and Oceanica.</i>				
8	British East Indies	36,342,000	4,199,873	4.6
14	China	15,363,000	174,472	2.0
21	Japan	7,894,000	63,304	1.1
18	Dutch East Indies	9,071,000	4,250,246	1.1
26	Australasia	5,983,000	942,419	.8
55	Oceanica, other islands (except French possessions)	39,000	10	
56	Philippine Islands	39,000	7,353	
59	Siam	7,000		
<i>North America, Central America, and West Indies.</i>				
6	United States	47,845,000	9,223,470	6.1
19	Hayti and San Domingo	9,955,000	5,602,404	1.0
40	New Granada	2,258,000	1,181,450	.3
41	Mexico	1,312,000	98,820	.2
39	Spanish possessions in America	2,675,000	1,350,421	.3
44	British possessions in America	1,042,000	260,769	.1
45	Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Honduras	849,000	217,272	.1
53	Dutch possessions in America	58,000	1,930	
57	St. Thomas	39,000	1,865	
<i>South America.</i>				
7	Argentine Republic	36,535,000	161,541	4.6
15	Brazil	11,831,000	5,668,024	1.5
22	Peru	7,739,000	12,931	1.0
28	Uruguay	5,906,000	4,439	.7
35	Chili	3,435,000	4,920	.4
36	Venezuela	3,416,000	2,456,600	.4
49	Ecuador	212,000	105,571	
52	Bolivia	96,000		
<i>French colonies.</i>				
10	Algeria	30,513,000	3,226	3.9
25	St. Pierre, Miquelon, etc.	6,176,000	25,960	.8
29	Senegal and other French settlements in the Gulf of Guinea	4,806,000	2,123	.6
30	Guadeloupe	4,478,000	2,302,586	.6
31	Martinique	4,439,000	2,077,400	.6
37	Island of Réunion	3,069,000	1,679,800	.4
38	French East Indies	2,837,000	22,600	.4
47	Cochin China and Tonquin	560,000	11,387	.1
50	Mayotte, Nossi-Bé, and St. Mary of Madagascar	212,000	78,759	
54	French Guiana	39,000	1,859	
48	New Caledonia, Tahiti, and Nouka-Hiva	405,000	2,316	

Value of special imports into and special exports from France, etc.—Continued.

SPECIAL IMPORTS INTO FRANCE BY COUNTRIES.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Rank.	Whence imported.	Value.	Amount of duties.	Per cent. of total imports.
1	Europe.....	\$509,733,000	\$30,670,000	64.2
6	Africa	16,443,000	779,000	2.2
2	Asia and Oceanica.....	74,738,000	9,608,000	9.5
4	North and Central America, West Indies.....	65,033,000	17,938,000	8.1
3	South America.....	69,170,000	8,400,000	8.6
5	French colonies.....	57,534,000	6,208,000	7.4
	Total.....	792,651,000	73,603,000	.....

SPECIAL EXPORTS OUT OF FRANCE BY COUNTRIES.

Rank.	Whither exported.	Value.	Per cent. of total exports.
<i>Europe.</i>			
1	England	\$166,675,000	26.5
2	Belgium	91,192,000	15.8
3	Germany	59,483,000	9.5
5	Switzerland	40,356,000	6.4
7	Spain	33,215,000	5.3
9	Italy	23,044,000	3.7
11	Turkey	9,187,000	1.5
13	Netherlands	5,809,000	.9
16	Portugal.....	4,593,000	.7
18	Austria	3,783,000	.6
25	Denmark.....	2,065,000	.3
27	Russia	1,930,000	.3
28	Greece	1,929,000	.3
32	Roumania	1,467,000	.2
33	Sweden	1,448,000	.2
41	Norway.....	907,000	.1
46	British possessions in the Mediterranean Sea	618,000	.....
<i>Africa.</i>			
17	Barbary States (Morocco, Tunis, Tripoli).....	3,995,000	.6
19	Egypt.....	3,532,000	.5
36	British possessions in Africa.....	1,235,000	.2
51	Africa, western coast	193,000	.....
47	Africa, other parts, except French possessions.....	482,000	.1
<i>Asia and Oceanica.</i>			
22	British East Indies	2,355,000	.4
38	Australasia.....	1,177,000	.2
44	China.....	714,000	.1
29	Japan	1,776,000	.3
48	Dutch East Indies	367,000	.1
50	Philippine Islands.	251,000	.....
53	Other Oceanica Islands.....	135,000	.....
<i>North America, Central America, and West Indies.</i>			
4	United States.....	49,350,000	7.8
12	New Granada	7,874,000	1.3
14	Mexico.....	5,308,000	.9
31	St. Thomas	1,544,000	.2
34	Hayti and San Domingo.....	1,332,000	.2
30	Spanish possessions in America.....	1,583,000	.2
37	British possessions in America.....	1,177,000	.2
52	Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Honduras	193,000	.....
57	Dutch possessions in America.....	39,000	.....
<i>South America.</i>			
8	Argentine Republic.....	25,939,000	4.1
10	Brazil	12,487,000	2.0
15	Uruguay	4,651,000	.7
20	Chili.....	2,741,000	.4
40	Peru.....	1,062,000	.1
45	Venezuela.....	714,000	.1
49	Ecuador	290,000	.....
56	Bolivia	39,000	.....

Value of special imports into and special exports from France, etc.—Continued.

SPECIAL EXPORTS OUT OF FRANCE BY COUNTIES.—Continued.

Rank.	Whither exported.	Value.	Per cent. of total exports.
<i>French colonies.</i>			
6	Algeria.....	\$33,505,000	5.3
21	Guadeloupe.....	2,373,000	.4
23	Cochin China and Tonquin.....	2,258,000	.4
24	Martinique.....	2,200,000	.3
26	Senegal and other French settlements in the Gulf of Guinea.....	1,949,000	.3
35	I-land of Réunion.....	1,293,000	.2
39	French Guiana.....	1,100,000	.1
42	St. Pierre, Miquelon, etc.....	791,000	.1
43	New Caledonia, Tahiti, and Nouka-Hiva.....	772,000	.1
54	Mayotte, Nossi-Bé, and St. Mary of Madagascar.....	58,000	.....
55	French East Indies.....	58,000	.....

RECAPITULATION.

1	Europe.....	447,701,000	72.1
5	Africa.....	9,437,000	1.4
6	Asia and Oceanica.....	6,775,000	1.1
2	North and Central America and West Indies.....	68,400,000	10.8
3	South America.....	47,923,000	7.4
4	French colonies.....	46,377,000	7.2
	Total.....	626,613,000	.....

SPECIAL IMPORTS, BY ARTICLES, INTO FRANCE.

Rank.	Articles.	Value.	Amount of duties.	Per cent. of total imports.
Animals, live:				
12	Cattle, sheep, hogs, etc.....	\$15,112,000	\$1,043,674	1.9
42	Horses.....	3,493,000	65,599	.4
25	Butter and cheese.....	6,485,000	159,016	.8
37	Cacao.....	4,150,000	2,477,980	.5
57	Clocks and watches.....	1,081,000	38,003	.1
8	Coal and coke.....	27,676,000	2,178,262	3.5
10	Coffee.....	25,457,000	20,461,938	3.2
11	Copper, ingots, bars, sheet, and old.....	16,830,000	846,552	2.1
Cotton:				
6	Raw.....	30,436,000	10,036	3.9
29	Yarn.....	4,979,000	528,000	.6
19	Other manufactures of.....	7,913,000	1,178,663	1.0
40	Fertilizers.....	3,532,000	800	.4
18	Fish, salt-water.....	8,627,000	194,345	1.1
13	Flax, raw.....	13,317,000	399	1.7
Flax or hemp:				
59	Tissues.....	1,004,000	113,615	.1
53	Yarn.....	1,563,000	166,911	.2
15	Fruits for the table.....	12,333,000	1,328,304	1.6
20	Grease, all kinds.....	7,662,000	31,045	1.0
51	Hats, straw.....	1,737,000	29,334	.2
Hides and skins:				
9	Raw.....	26,074,000	17,671	3.3
28	Dressed.....	5,771,000	148,887	.7
45	Hemp.....	3,030,000	36,388	.4
58	Hops.....	1,081,000	61,283	.1
38	Indigo.....	3,590,000	11,806	.5
55	Iron and steel.....	1,448,000	441,270	.2
62	Iron castings, rough.....	290,000	77,485	.....
49	Jewelry and plated ware.....	1,834,000	19,622	.3
44	Jute, raw.....	3,339,000	.....	.4
39	Lead.....	3,570,000	.....	.5
52	Leather, manufactures of.....	1,718,000	119,802	.2
22	Machines and machinery.....	7,257,000	419,223	.9
54	Mats and matting, straw.....	1,544,000	11,906	.2
23	Meat, fresh, salted, or preserved.....	6,678,000	231,178	.8
35	Metals, manufactures of, not otherwise specified.....	4,439,000	502,552	.6
41	Oil, olive.....	3,513,000	190,702	.4
7	Oil seeds and fruits.....	28,274,000	2,213	3.6
30	Oils, vegetable, except olive oil.....	4,960,000	199,047	.6
24	Ores.....	6,581,000	772	.8
26	Paper, books, and engravings.....	6,137,000	238,032	.8

Value of special imports into and special exports from France, etc.—Continued.

SPECIAL IMPORTS, BY ARTICLES, INTO FRANCE.—Continued.

Rank.	Articles.	Value.	Amount of duties.	Per cent. of total imports.
33	Petroleum and other mineral oils.....	\$4,767,000	\$6,237,409	.6
36	Pewter.....	4,169,000	13,946	.6
31	Rice.....	4,787,000	49,565	.6
60	Saffron.....	753,000	.....	.1
50	Seeds for sowing.....	1,795,000	111	.3
4	Silk and silk waste.....	37,056,000	239,899	4.7
16	Silk, manufactures of.....	9,746,000	107,739	1.2
21	Soda and potash, nitrate of.....	7,353,000	2,073	.9
46	Spirits and brandy.....	2,741,000	245,130	.3
	Sugar:			
17	From French colonies.....	8,994,000	5,919,977	1.1
27	Foreign.....	6,022,000	3,561,558	.7
56	Sulphur.....	1,119,000	3,202	.1
	Tobacco:			
43	Leaf.....	3,474,000	43,825	.4
61	Manufactured.....	521,000	94,635	.....
32	Vegetables, dried and flour of.....	4,767,000	7,366,000	.6
2	Wheat and other cereals.....	72,433,000	13,192,110	9.1
1	Wines.....	84,515,000	4,369,134	10.3
3	Wool, raw.....	63,497,000	49,600	8.0
47	Woolen yarn.....	2,721,000	161,514	.3
14	Wool, other manufactures of.....	12,584,000	1,419,047	1.6
	Wood:			
34	Cabinet, and dyewood.....	4,651,000	12,968	.6
5	Common.....	31,961,000	33,775	4.0
48	Zinc.....	2,644,000	.....	.....
	All other articles.....	105,069,000	4,256,896	14.0

RECAPITULATION.

2	Alimentary substances.....	290,851,000	.....	37.0
1	Articles necessary to industry.....	390,092,000	.....	48.9
3	Manufactured articles.....	111,708,000	.....	14.1
	Grand total of imports.....	792,651,000	.....	.....

SPECIAL EXPORTS, BY ARTICLES, FROM FRANCE.

Rank.	Articles.	Value.	Per cent. of total exports.
	Animals, live:		
24	Cattle.....	\$6,832,000	1.1
16	Horses.....	10,190,000	1.6
50	Antiquities and works of art.....	1,756,000	.3
59	Arms.....	791,000	.1
13	Brandy and spirits.....	12,526,000	2.0
32	Building materials.....	4,593,000	.7
10	Butter and cheese.....	17,621,000	2.8
58	Candles, all kinds, and wax manufactures.....	811,000	.1
18	Chemicals.....	8,801,000	1.4
34	Clocks and watches.....	4,034,000	.6
49	Coal and coke.....	1,776,000	.3
31	Copper.....	4,921,000	.7
	Cotton:		
26	Unmanufactured.....	6,620,000	1.0
62	Yarns.....	521,000	.1
8	Other manufactures of.....	20,497,000	3.3
40	Drugs and medicines.....	2,818,000	.4
35	Dyewood, extracts of.....	3,800,000	.6
33	Eggs.....	4,574,000	.7
6	Fancy goods and furniture.....	24,858,000	4.0
22	Fish, salt-water and preserved.....	7,276,000	1.2
41	Flax and hemp.....	2,798,000	.4
47	Yarns.....	1,891,000	.3
52	Manufactures of.....	1,602,000	.2
21	Fruits.....	7,334,000	1.2
20	Glass and earthen ware.....	7,566,000	1.2
38	Grease, all kinds.....	3,204,000	.5
46	Hair (animal) and bristles.....	2,007,000	.3
57	Hats, felt, wool, or silk.....	1,177,000	.2
	Hides and skins:		
14	Raw.....	12,120,000	1.9
9	Dried.....	17,833,000	2.8

Value of special imports into and special exports from France, etc.—Continued.

SPECIAL EXPORTS, BY ARTICLES, FROM FRANCE.—Continued.

Rank.	Articles.	Value.	Per cent. of total exports.
60	Indigo.....	\$791,000	.1
45	Iron and steel, rough and castings.....	2,509,000	.4
15	Jewelry and plated ware.....	10,326,000	1.6
4	Leather, manufactures of	26,113,000	4.2
25	Machines and machinery.....	6,813,000	1.0
44	Meats, salted or preserved.....	2,702,000	.4
12	Metals, manufactures of	13,703,000	2.2
29	Millinery and artificial flowers.....	5,578,000	.9
54	Musical instruments.....	1,428,000	.2
61	Oleaginous seeds and fruits.....	656,000	.1
43	Oil cake and beet-root pulp	2,741,000	.4
53	Oil, olive.....	1,563,000	.2
30	Oils, vegetable, except olive oil	5,288,000	.8
51	Paints and colors.....	1,640,000	.3
19	Paper and manufactures of	8,357,000	1.3
48	Perfumery and toilet articles.....	1,853,000	.3
27	Rags.....	6,330,000	1.0
55	Saffron	1,274,000	.2
39	Seeds for sowing	2,818,000	.4
7	Silk	22,562,000	3.4
3	Silk, manufactures of	43,078,000	6.7
56	Soaps, other than toilet.....	1,216,000	.1
	Sugar :		
37	Raw.....	3,455,000	.5
17	Refined	9,360,000	1.5
63	Tobacco, manufactured.....	193,000	
36	Vegetables, dried.....	3,513,000	.5
11	Wearing apparel.....	16,791,000	2.7
42	Wheat and other cereals.....	2,779,000	.4
2	Wines.....	46,802,000	7.4
28	Wood, common.....	6,195,000	1.0
5	Wool.....	25,360,000	4.1
23	Woolen yarn.....	7,180,000	1.1
1	Wool, manufactures of.....	62,416,000	9.9
	All other articles.....	70,175,000	11.2

RECAPITULATION.

3	Alimentary substances.....	140,253,000	22.5
2	Articles necessary to industry.....	156,986,000	25.0
1	Manufactured articles.....	329,374,000	52.5
	Grand total of exports.....	626,613,000	.....

TRADE BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

According to French official returns the special imports from the United States into France during the year 1888 amounted to \$48,151,135, a decrease of \$14,630,407 as compared with the year 1887.

The following comparative table shows for the last nine years the value of special imports into France from the principal countries, with the rank of importance occupied by those countries in each year:

Year.	United States.		England.		Belgium.		Germany.		Italy.		Spain.	
	Rank.	Value.	Rank.	Value.	Rank.	Value.	Rank.	Value.	Rank.	Value.	Rank.	Value.
1880...	1	\$141,000,000	2	\$128,000,000	8	\$88,000,000	4	\$85,000,000	5	\$77,000,000	6	\$66,000,000
1881...	2	98,000,000	1	136,000,000	3	91,000,000	4	88,000,000	5	84,000,000	6	72,000,000
1882...	4	75,000,000	1	139,000,000	2	78,000,000	3	72,000,000	6	70,000,000	5	71,000,000
1883...	6	68,000,000	1	134,000,000	2	95,000,000	3	89,000,000	4	82,000,000	5	72,000,000
1884...	6	54,000,000	1	119,000,000	2	89,000,000	3	80,000,000	4	71,000,000	5	58,000,000
1885...	5	52,500,000	1	104,000,000	2	78,000,000	3	72,000,000	6	51,000,000	4	70,000,000
1886...	6	56,500,000	1	101,300,000	2	81,000,000	5	65,000,000	4	60,000,000	3	77,000,000
1887...	4	62,700,000	1	91,800,000	2	80,000,000	5	62,000,000	6	59,400,000	3	68,800,000
1888...	5	48,200,000	1	102,000,000	2	80,900,000	4	64,200,000	6	35,000,000	3	78,000,000

In the matter of special exports from France in 1888, the United States occupied the fourth place, viz, England, \$166,675,000; Belgium, \$91,192,000; Germany, \$59,483,000; United States, \$49,350,000.

The two following statements exhibit the value of the principal articles imported into France from the United States for consumption, and the value of French merchandise exported from France to the United States during the year 1888:

Value of merchandise, the produce and manufacture of the United States, entered for consumption in France during the years 1887 and 1888.

[Compiled from French customs returns.]

Articles.	Customs valuations, 1888.		Estimated value entered.	
	Value.	Unit.	1887.	1888.
Albumen	\$30.64	Per 100 pounds	\$4,965	.....
Arms, fire	164.15	do .....	.....	\$1,614
Bark for tanning	1.75	do	3,788	5,983
Blacking	7.00	do	816	451
Boneblack	2.19	do .....	.....	5,809
Bones, hoofs of cattle	.96	do	3,906	59,934
Breadstuffs:				
Bran	.96	do	87,445	47,058
Bread and biscuit	3.24	do .....	.....	77
Corn	1.16	do	1,297,675	618,558
Rye	1.09	do	44,639	.....
Wheat	1.76	do	15,888,450	6,823,820
Wheat flour	2.32	do	2,993	.....
Bristles	43.77	do	73,597	196,556
Brushes	61.30	do	1,117	1,481
Carriages, and parts of	70.00	do	2,946	2,861
Chemicals, dyes and medicines:				
Dyewoods	1.57	do	16,258	12,545
Dyewood, extracts of	12.23	do	645	137
Indigo	105.90	do .....	.....	8,060
Lichen for dyeing purposes	8.75	do .....	.....	9,050
Potash, carbonate of	5.08	do	38,865	21,254
Rocoe	13.10	do .....	.....	3,869
Sarsaparilla	9.63	do	10,662	.....
Cider	.18	Per gallon .....	.....	100
Clocks and watches	Declared value .....	.....	659	65,252
Cocoa	15.23	Per 100 pounds	14,824	17,713
Coffee	16.98	do	1,277,778	1,348,306
Copper:				
Unmanufactured	16.20	do	910,242	3,104,682
Manufactures of	43.77	do .....	.....	2,825
Cotton, and manufactures of:				
Unmanufactured	11.55	do	26,183,231	21,178,106
White, manufactured	31.25	do	109	46
Colored, manufactured	48.15	do	15	.....
Printed, manufactured	40.27	do	112	.....
Earthen, stone, and china ware	1.75	do	281	2,327
Fancy articles:				
Toys and other American notions	Declared value .....	.....	.....	15,581
Curiosities	do .....	.....	29,249	72,174
Feathers:				
Ordinary	87.54	Per 100 pounds	5,244	.....
Fine	438.00	do	84,444	70,194
Fish:				
Codfish and mackerel	3.94	do	14,305	11,890
Lobsters	13.10	do	388,310	358,960
Oysters, fresh	6.75	Per thousand .....	.....	7,052
Oysters, pickled	17.50	Per 100 pounds	1,353	1,162
Fruits:				
Apples, dried	4.38	do	67,352	234,573
Grapes, dried	3.50	do	1,039	.....
Other, dried	3.06	do	18,380	11,391
Gold leaf	280.10	Per pound	2,098	1,940
Hair, human	113.60	Per 100 pounds	6,774	2,732
Hardware	10.50	do	12,254	5,455
Hides and skins, undressed:				
Kid	54.72	do	43,660	100,569
Sheep	10.07	do	32,085	26,219
Other	26.20	do	52,278	12,365
Honey	12.23	do	16,334	5,345
India rubber, unmanufactured	56.90	do	86,770	67,604
Iron and steel, and manufactures of:				
Agricultural machinery	Declared value .....	.....	176,902	131,303
Steam engines, stationary	do .....	.....	8,137	3,736
Machinery, other	do .....	.....	112,117	62,259
Machinery, parts of	do .....	.....	.....	15,557
Nails	4.20	Per 100 pounds .....	.....	32
Sewing machines	Declared value .....	.....	12,859	9,858
Tools	26.26	Per 100 pounds	89,041	65,252

Value of merchandise, the produce and manufacture of the United States, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Customs valuations, 1888.		Estimated value entered	
	Value.	Unit.	1887.	1888.
Isinglass	\$263.00	Per 100 pounds.		\$7,649
Jewelry, other than gold and silver	17.51	Per pound	\$386	1,891
Marble and stone:				
Marble, unmanufactured	.88	Per 100 pounds	197	
Grinding stones.....	1.37	Each	2,916	7,143
Talc, pulverized.....	.88	Per 100 pounds.	624	936
Other stones.....	1.31	do	4,263	6,323
Musical instruments, pianos.....	386.00	Each	1,544	
Naval stores:				
Bitumen.....	.26	Per 100 pounds.	1,612	171
Tar	.22	do	608	
Turpentine and pitch.....	1.05	do	4,056	96,280
Nickel, German silver, manufactured.....	65.65	do		4,863
Oakum	1.66	do	1,126	
Oil cake:				
Cotton	.88	do	2,316	116
Flax	1.13	do	17,941	
Oils:				
Animal—				
Fish.....	8.75	do	55,633	34,333
Sperm.....	5.51	do	72,375	23,229
Mineral—				
Crude.....	1.22	do	3,256,073	4,206,238
Heavy.....	1.31	do	145,608	201,196
Refined	1.48	do	691,355	479,365
Other	.88	do	207,325	
Vegetable—				
Cotton-seed oil.....	6.13	do	244,900	310,179
Linseed and other oils	6.04	do	1,046	5,214
Volatile or essential oils.....	175.00	do	9,739	12,935
Paints and painters' colors.....	6.57	do	1,150	2,631
Perfumery, cosmetics.....	39.40	do		1,402
Plated ware	175.00	do	150	162
Provisions:				
Lard	9.46	do	4,554,274	3,129,124
Meats, pickled	9.58	do		180
Meats, canned.....	11.82	do	697,979	797,580
Tallow.....	5.78	do	639,839	365,769
Rice.....	2.63	do	1,071	1,281
Seeds:				
Cotton.....	1.31	do	292	648
Flaxseed	2.36	do	43,699	101,749
Sowing.....	9.63	do	32,074	127,795
Other.....	2.19	do	1,046	3,908
Shells:				
Nacre, mother of pearl.....	24.08	do	60,677	7,298
Nacre, haliotis, or sea-ear.....	8.75	do	1,971	386
Silk, manufactures of.....	5.43	Per pound.....	2,205	29,267
Silkworms' eggs.....	17.51	do		2,046
Silver, unmanufactured.....	13.97	do	1,254,099	655,397
Silverware.....	35.00	do	248	3,578
Spermaceti.....	39.46	Per 100 pounds	5,137	4,116
Spices, pimento.....	6.30	do	2,866	4,412
Spirits.....	.66	Per gallon.....	770	730
Sponges.....	175.10	Per 100 pounds	166,095	166,435
Sugar and molasses:				
Molasses.....	.88	do	193,379	86,903
Candy and confectionery.....	17.50	do	484	163
Tobacco and manufactures of:				
Leaf	10.94	do	2,649,981	1,083,274
Cigars	5.60	Per hundred....	4,874	1,285
Cigarettes.....	65.65	Per 100 pounds		604
Chewing.....	43.80	do	206	105
Vanilla	394.00	do	14,514	7,899
Varnish	17.50	do	5,357	6,553
Vegetables, dried.....	2.19	do		2,440
Vessels.....	34.74	Per ton.....		43,356
Whalebone, unmanufactured	297.60	Per 100 pounds	290,338	263,687
Wine.....	.73	Per gallon.....	3,956	
Wood, and manufactures of:				
Timber, hewed	.44	Per 100 pounds	23,977	130,329
Timber, sawed	.70	do	42,292	718,655
Joists and scantlings	.96	do		1,312
Hoops.....	1.05	do	586	536
Oars.....	3.67	do	5,352	8,484
Staves.....	.17	Each	84,243	97,794
Box and other cabinet wood	4.20	Per 100 pounds	46,541	92,017
Wood, manufactures of	3.94	do	101,094	70,207
Total.....			62,781,442	48,151,335

Special exports from France to the United States during the year 1888.

[Compiled from French customs returns.]

Articles.	Quantities.	Estimated value, 1888.
Antiquities and objects for collection..... declared value.....		\$450,513
Argols and cream of tartar..... pounds.....	1,970,918	345,370
Barrels, empty..... do.....	5,892,296	93,351
Bristles and animal hair..... do.....	1,931,172	899,522
Brandy, spirits, and liquors..... gallons.....	213,428	239,223
Cheese..... pounds.....	554,746	68,493
Clocks and watches, declared value.....		368,941
Copper..... pounds.....	293,086	119,907
Corkwood, manufactures of..... do.....	6,916	3,633
Cotton, manufactures of..... do.....	1,501,259	1,815,214
Dyes from coal tar..... do.....	144,002	85,094
Dyewoods, extracts of..... do.....	544,536	71,515
Fancy articles..... do.....	2,705,901	2,046,358
Feathers, ornamental..... do.....	387,070	897,549
Fish, preserved..... do.....	2,693,330	413,345
Flax or hemp, manufactures of..... do.....	218,018	224,917
Flowers, artificial..... do.....	931,613	864,061
Fruits:		
Fresh..... do.....	8,620,272	872,928
Preserved..... do.....	355,635	93,351
Furniture..... do.....	532,484	181,783
Furs..... do.....	209,437	74,874
Glassware and pottery..... declared value.....		634,947
Glycerine..... pounds.....	2,148,700	225,728
Gums, pure..... do.....	379,191	142,746
Hair, human, dressed..... do.....	3,852	11,801
Hats, straw..... do.....	20,363	53,480
Hides and skins:		
Undressed..... do.....	8,528,896	1,451,925
Dressed..... do.....	1,663,328	1,304,856
Horses..... number.....	1,027	381,822
India rubber, manufactures of..... pounds.....	328,586	186,978
Instruments, scientific and surgical..... do.....	124,463	130,752
Jewelry, other than gold and silver..... do.....	73,195	1,279,629
Leather, manufactures of..... do.....	446,332	4,123,523
Machines and machinery..... do.....	309,784	210,767
Mats and matting..... do.....	2,524	3,509
Metals, manufactures of..... do.....	814,665	580,668
Millstones..... number.....	2,417	195,922
Musical instruments..... declared value.....		172,434
Oil, olive..... pounds.....	863,395	102,010
Oils, volatile, and essence..... do.....	154,897	315,271
Paper, books, and engravings..... do.....	2,008,025	672,454
Platinum..... do.....	22	5,790
Perfumery..... do.....	509,625	181,225
Rags..... do.....	2,807,108	128,246
Seeds..... do.....	812,479	85,353
Silk and waste silk..... do.....	422,014	730,391
Silk, manufactures of..... do.....	2,423,262	10,861,553
Stones and earths..... do.....	12,809,629	134,273
Vegetables:		
Dried..... do.....	19,841,589	481,518
Preserved..... do.....	3,785,319	327,024
Wearing apparel..... do.....	367,662	1,431,961
Whalebone, dressed..... do.....	175,607	173,720
Wines..... gallons.....	1,600,632	1,966,324
Wool:		
Raw..... pounds.....	4,746,793	939,963
Manufactures of..... do.....	7,422,319	7,926,405
Other articles.....		1,537,710
Total special exports during the year 1888.....		49,321,650
Total special exports during the year 1877.....		52,361,000

The declared value of exports from France to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1889, the statement of which follows, amounted to the sum of \$71,665,235, being a decrease of \$1,459,071 as compared with the year ending June 30, 1888. The principal articles showing the most marked decrease are:

Artistical works.....	\$525,597	Jewelry and precious stones.....	\$370,287
Coffee.....	919,278	Preserved fruits and vegetables.....	956,446
Dyestuffs.....	115,630	Prunes, raisins, and nuts.....	168,522
Animal hair.....	123,241	Skins, hides, and leather.....	428,969
Horses.....	349,791	Upholstery goods and wall paper.....	197,927
Hosiery.....	230,229	Woolen cloth.....	146,857

Increases are noticeable in the following articles to the amounts named, viz:

Fancy goods	\$193,569	Silk, raw, waste, and silk combed.....	\$327,880
Gloves.....	245,927	Wines	413,220
Laces, tulles, and crapes.....	537,634	Wool and woolen waste	381,544
Seeds and plants.....	113,640		

Value of declared exports from the consular districts of France (including agencies) to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending June 30, 1889.

Articles.	Paris.	Bordeaux.	Cognac.	Havre.	Limoges	Lyons.
Albumen	\$64,353					
Argols and cream of tartar	122,011	\$176,520				\$151,651
Art, works of	746,562					
Books and engravings.....	313,423			\$589		
Boots, shoes, and leather manufactures	55,150			7,487		
Brandy	1,343	69,199	\$970,255	942		
Bristles.....	168,422			54,944		
Buttons and trimmings.....	2,067,575					
Carpets	14,486					
Carriages.....	23,107					
Cheese.....				86,722		
Chemicals not elsewhere specified....	552,623			20,380		
Church ornaments and metallic trim-						
mings	253,664			8,817		233,862
Clocks and watches and materials of..	267,102					503
Coffee				18,532		
Corks.....		118,540				
Corsets	334,194			1,710		
Costumes and dresses.. ..	586,845			3,533		
Cotton goods.....	1,418,143					
Drugs and medicines.....	114,594	35,900		13,301		50,454
Dyestuffs	127,824		168	39,131		
Fancy goods	2,022,077			2,635		
Feathers and flowers, artificial and						
millinery	1,784,823			21,048		
Furniture, cabinet woods, and house-						
hold goods	375,173					
Glass, porcelain, and potteries	318,146		104	341	\$650,795	
Gloves.....	609,684			24,677	1,972	
Glue.....	93,052			2,156		58,116
Hair:						
Human	39,088			240		
Animal and vegetable	45,351				1,485	89,118
Hardware, machinery, rails, and pig-						
iron.....	149,840		105			55,209
Hats, hatters' goods, and furs	1,271,223			384		
Horses	418,410			157,584		
Hosiery	1,115,811					
India rubber and manufactures of.....	32,592			57,605		
Jewelry and precious stones	3,596,485			9,876		1,368
Laces, tulles, and crapes	2,341,002					
Linen goods.....	274,602					
Macaroni	12,436					90,426
Merinos, cashmeres, and miscella-						
neous dress goods	9,124,503			2,870		
Millstones, plaster, and cement.....				32,294		
Miscellaneous	583,264	969,153	130	132,055		85,371
Musical instruments	181,904		290	787		844
Oils, except essential.....	7,857	150,947	1,776			
Optical and scientific instruments.....	603,344			3,667		18,473
Ores.....	5,589			19,859		
Paints and colors.....	120,143			14,141		
Platinum	239,658					
Preserved fruits and vegetables	216,123	338,170		53,202		11,265
Preserved meat and sardines.....	66,994	338,855		59,730		
Prunes, raisins, nuts, etc.....		445,940		10,298		
Rags and old paper.....	21,613	63,464		8,638		
Salt						
Seeds and plants	210,991			21,434		
Shawls.....	331,730					
Silk:						
Raw, waste, silk combed.....						1,618,184
Pierced cocoons						
Manufactures of	652,603			152		6,719,897
Skins, hides, and leather.....	2,917,862	292,013		18,774		35,600
Soap, ordinary.....						
Soap grease from the skin of sheep....	131,084					
Sponges	3,415					
Stationery and paper	77,196	53,435	2,203	5,905	16	
Straw goods	24,124					
Sugar and confectionery.....	83,683			21,986		
Tobacco.....	4,818			1,082		
Toilet articles and perfumery.....	709,252			232,335		

Value of declared exports from the consular districts of France, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Paris.	Bordeaux.	Cognac.	Havre.	Limoges	Lyons.
Upholstery goods and wall paper..	\$877,216					
Vinegar.....		\$3,908		\$2,205		
Whalebone and horn strips for corsets	280,074					
Willows, wood, woodware, empty barrels.....	453			8,335	\$496	
Wines and liquors.....	32,781	1,030,529		218,646	975	\$108,753
Wool and woolen waste.....	62,540					
Woolen cloth	556,583			10,077		
Zinc, nickel.....				24,626		
Total in United States gold coin..	39,858,628	4,086,573	\$975,031	1,435,731	655,739	9,329,095
Total for the preceding year	42,162,522	4,116,479	833,111	2,585,726	482,368	9,390,856
Increase			141,920		173,371	
Decrease.....	2,303,894	29,906		1,149,995		61,760

Articles.	Mar-seilles.	Nantes	Nice.	Rheims.	Rouen.	St. Étienne.	Total for the year.
Albumen.....							\$64,353
Argols and cream of tartar	\$29,785						479,970
Art, works of			\$1,717	\$2,511			750,790
Books and engravings		\$77		531			314,620
Boots, shoes, and leather manufactures							62,637
Brandy				1,754			1,043,493
Bristles							223,366
Buttons and trimmings					\$49,396	\$181,693	2,298,664
Carpets							14,486
Carriages							23,107
Cheese							86,722
Chemicals, not elsewhere specified.....	175,224				32,453		780,680
Church ornaments and metallic trimmings		2,586					498,929
Clocks and watches, and materials of							267,605
Coffee.....							18,532
Corks	118			2,232			120,890
Corsets				1,666			337,570
Costumes and dresses			60				590,438
Cotton goods.....		306		17,191			1,435,640
Drugs and medicines.....	78,926			278			293,453
Dye stuffs.....	4,551			1,074			172,748
Fancy goods.....	1,152	861		22,203			2,048,928
Feathers and flowers, artificial and millinery							1,805,921
Furniture, cabinet woods, and household goods.....			1,306	133	129,973		506,585
Glass, porcelain, and potteries	163	385	4,110	231,905			1,205,949
Gloves						955,698	1,592,031
Glue		3,289					156,613
Hair:							82,680
Human	43,352						
Animal and vegetable							135,954
Hardware, machinery, rails, and pig-iron.....		133	833	15,908		304	222,332
Hats, hatters' goods, and furs.....							1,271,607
Horses					189,382		765,376
Hosiery.....				23,263			1,139,074
India rubber, and manufactures of	32,586					7,844	130,627
Jewelry and precious stones.....							3,607,729
Lace, tulles, and crapes.....					1,894,511	155,024	4,390,537
Linen goods		508	1,095				276,205
Macaroni							102,862
Merinos, cashmeres, and miscellaneous dress goods					111,731		9,239,104
Millstones, plaster, and cement...	15,699						47,993
Miscellaneous	11,989		26	436	311,271	5,747	2,099,436
Musical instruments.....				464			184,289
Oils, except essential	199,710		31,305				391,595
Optical and scientific instruments							625,484
Ores							25,448
Paints and colors	74,060	79					208,423
Platinum							239,658
Preserved fruits and vegetables...	12,002	47,157				1,812	679,731
Preserved meat and sardines	90,763	305,811	57				862,210

Value of declared exports from the consular districts of France, etc.—Continued.

Article.	Mar-seilles.	Nantes.	Nice.	Rheims.	Rouen.	St. Étienne.	Total for the year.
Prunes, raisins, nuts, etc	\$295, 337					\$21, 366	\$772, 941
Rags and old papers.....	60, 047	\$511			\$79, 734		234, 007
Salt	603						603
Seeds and plants.....	95, 771	40, 368			31, 858		400, 422
Shawls							331, 730
Silk:							
Raw, waste, silk combed.....							1, 618, 184
Pierced cocoons.....	54, 106						54, 106
Manufactures of						1, 187, 764	8, 560, 416
Skins, hides, and leather	118, 755	9, 012				1, 734	3, 373, 750
Soap, ordinary	69, 154						69, 154
Soap grease from the skin of sheep							131, 084
Sponges							3, 415
Stationery and paper.....	5, 434						144, 189
Straw goods							24, 121
Sugar and confectionery	152, 851		\$247	\$680		633	260, 080
Tobacco							5, 900
Toilet articles and perfumery.....	114, 886		329, 228				1, 385, 701
Upholstery goods and wall paper.....				435	43, 290		920, 941
Vinegar.....							6, 113
Whalebone and horn strips for corsets							280, 074
Willows, wood, woodware, empty barrels	50, 377			51, 751			111, 412
Wines and liquors	77, 373	563	116	4, 156, 612		33, 899	5, 660, 247
Wool and woolen waste.....	915, 658			2, 105	1, 284, 367		2, 264, 670
Woolen cloth				91, 715	425, 578		1, 083, 958
Zinc, nickel.....	361						24, 987
Total in United States gold coin	2, 780, 787	411, 646	370, 099	4, 624, 844	4, 583, 543	2, 553, 518	71, 665, 235
Total for preceding year	3, 197, 474	378, 816	323, 352	3, 908, 694	3, 796, 580	1, 948, 328	73, 124, 306
Increase.....		32, 830	46, 747	716, 150	786, 963	605, 190	
Decrease	416, 687						1, 459, 071

NAVIGATION.

The total number of voyages performed by vessels of all classes and of all flags, with cargoes, to and from French ports during the year was 49,495, representing 22,892,000 tons burden. Compared with the year 1887, this shows a decrease of 1,359 voyages and an increase of 369,000 tons burden. As to tonnage, the French mercantile marine participated in 1888 in the proportion of 41 per cent. Distinguishing between navigation by sail and navigation by steam, the French flag participated in the former category in the proportion of 22 per cent., and in the latter in the proportion of 43 per cent.

The countries with which France has maintained the greatest maritime relations are presented in the following table in their relative order, the United States appearing fourth on the list:

Countries.	1888.	Countries.	1888.
	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>
England	7, 102, 114	Austria.....	265, 668
Algeria	2, 433, 961	New Granada.....	265, 661
Spain.....	2, 130, 255	Netherlands.....	258, 656
United States.....	1, 273, 550	Egypt.....	252, 435
Russia.....	1, 142, 636	Belgium.....	233, 595
Italy.....	931, 491	Tripoli.....	227, 078
Argentine Republic.....	757, 310	Brazil.....	221, 642
Germany	735, 652	Mexico.....	187, 112
East Indies (British).....	482, 513	Norway.....	185, 575
Sweden.....	466, 322	Japan.....	167, 770
Portugal.....	353, 770	Chili.....	154, 163
Roumania	302, 522	Peru.....	147, 753
Turkey.....	297, 082	Tunis.....	111, 829

The following tables show the conditions and the employment of the French mercantile marine during the year 1888:

Condition of the French mercantile marine December 31, 1888.

Classification of vessels.	Sailing vessels.			Steam vessels.*			
	Num-ber.	Ton-nage.	Seamen.	Num-ber.	Ton-nage.	Seamen.	Engi-neers and fire-men.
Under 30 tons†.....	11,477	87,465	45,256	345	4,863	1,081	560
30 to 50 tons.....	885	32,988	4,997	96	3,708	435	216
50 to 60 tons.....	231	12,730	1,763	31	1,657	146	81
60 to 100 tons.....	565	44,321	4,727	81	6,300	448	219
100 to 200 tons.....	639	86,898	7,085	52	7,415	494	212
200 to 300 tons.....	222	54,272	2,647	27	6,880	318	153
300 to 400 tons.....	92	32,375	1,170	33	11,419	373	234
400 to 500 tons.....	59	26,170	812	27	12,036	329	192
500 to 600 tons.....	22	12,158	337	27	14,694	381	215
600 to 700 tons.....	32	21,575	600	33	21,951	519	342
700 to 800 tons.....	16	11,850	332	23	16,943	353	270
800 to 1,000 tons.....	7	6,100	164	45	41,081	1,002	544
1,000 to 1,200 tons.....	10	10,794	264	51	56,255	1,206	699
1,200 to 1,500 tons.....	2	2,517	60	28	38,715	777	470
1,500 to 2,000 tons.....				38	66,001	1,347	641
2,000 tons and over.....	4	9,359	122	78	199,613	4,072	1,781
Total.....	14,263	451,272	70,318	1,015	509,801	13,181	6,829

RECAPITULATION.

Classification of vessels.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Seamen.	Engi-neers and firemen.
Under 30 tons†.....	11,822	92,328	46,337	560
30 to 50 tons.....	981	36,696	5,432	216
50 to 60 tons.....	262	14,387	1,909	81
60 to 100 tons.....	646	50,621	5,175	219
100 to 200 tons.....	691	94,313	7,479	212
200 to 300 tons.....	249	61,352	2,965	153
300 to 400 tons.....	125	43,794	1,543	234
400 to 500 tons.....	86	38,206	1,141	192
500 to 600 tons.....	49	27,122	718	215
600 to 700 tons.....	65	43,026	1,119	312
700 to 800 tons.....	39	28,793	685	270
800 to 1,000 tons.....	52	47,181	1,166	544
1,000 to 1,200 tons.....	61	67,049	1,452	699
1,200 to 1,500 tons.....	30	41,232	837	475
1,500 to 2,000 tons.....	38	66,001	1,347	641
2,000 tons and over.....	82	208,972	4,194	1,781
Total	15,278	961,073	83,499	6,829

* The total horse-power of steam vessels amounted to 277,883.

† These figures do not include vessels under 2 tons burden engaged in coast fisheries not required to make formal entries, which numbered 12,456, with a total measurement of 17,898 tons, and employed 24,050 men.

Employment of the French mercantile marine during the year 1888.

Services.	Vessels, all classes.	Tonnage.	Crew.
Long voyages.....	617	467,403	15,214
European and Mediterranean waters.....	560	206,590	8,377
Coasting trade.....	1,992	104,490	7,507
Bank fishing.....	399	51,385	8,365
Coast and small fishing.....	10,164	88,460	46,515
Pilotage, towing, yachts, etc.....	1,546	42,745	4,350
Total.....	15,278	961,073	90,318

Nationality and tonnage of vessels entered into the ports of France during the year 1888.

Nationality.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Nationality.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
French	8,786	4,880,495	Haytian	1	396
Argentine Republic.....	1	1,073	New Granada	1	140
Austrian.....	232	118,186	Norwegian	1,649	608,801
Belgian.....	128	52,194	Portuguese	26	13,239
Brazilian	1	393	Russian.....	337	135,376
British	13,858	5,885,315	Spanish.....	1,670	576,805
Danish	355	134,076	Swedish	442	214,863
Dutch.....	314	172,033	Turkish	16	4,127
German	794	627,241	United States.....	41	40,872
Greek	425	151,505			
Italian.....	1,709	415,512	Total	30,786	14,032,647

FRANCO-AMERICAN NAVIGATION.

Flag, number, and tonnage of vessels engaged in commerce between France and the United States during the year 1888.

Flag.	Total entered with cargoes.		Cleared.					
			With cargoes.		In ballast.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	40	39,196	11	10,875	2	1,665	13	12,540
French	120	325,932	103	303,416	9	12,619	112	316,035
Other.....	477	465,287	130	184,964	31	21,860	161	206,824
Total.....	607	830,415	244	499,255	42	36,144	286	535,399

Number and tonnage of American vessels engaged in commerce between France and the United States from 1878 to 1888, inclusive.

Year.	Entered.		Cleared.		Year.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1878.....	195	139,779	176	132,214	1884	40	45,450	20	23,470
1879.....	146	137,337	126	122,648	1885	18	19,733	18	16,353
1880.....	149	138,447	110	95,802	1886	30	39,898	10	17,073
1881.....	83	83,251	62	61,218	1887	35	42,250	23	32,303
1882.....	77	97,780	55	66,520	1888	40	39,196	13	12,510
1883.....	34	35,500	20	18,567					

The following statement shows the imports into and the exports from France during the first 11 months of 1889 as compared with the imports and exports for the corresponding period of 1888:

Commerce of France during the first 11 months of 1889.

Description.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Articles of food	\$268,008,678	\$246,361,605	\$121,740,733	\$142,012,102
Industrial material.....	318,284,905	357,404,927	122,515,242	135,817,967
Manufactured articles	94,287,448	99,473,937	286,555,206	313,992,858
Other merchandise.....	20,439,605	23,137,805	33,882,887	37,324,849
Total	731,020,636	726,378,274	564,694,068	629,147,776

Although the former totals present but little change as compared with the corresponding figures for 1889, there were important variations in detail. Thus, the imports of food products show for November a decrease of \$1,800,000, due to the improved returns from the wine-producing and sugar centers of France; the decrease for the 11

months amounted to \$21,647,073. On the other hand, there was an increase of \$2,600,000 in the imports of raw material during the month of November and of \$9,120,022 for the 11 months of the year. In November, too, the exports of manufactured articles were \$6,300,000 higher than in the same month of last year, whilst for 11 months the total improvement in this branch is set down at \$27,437,652.

FISHERY PRODUCT.

Cod fishing.—The French vessels engaged in the cod fishery for the year 1888 brought into the various ports of France 104,862,565 pounds against 121,722,853 for the year 1887. The number of vessels and crews engaged in the fishery were 1,054 vessels and 12,434 men, against 901 vessels and 11,275 men in 1887.

Herring fishing.—There were 617 vessels of 19,916 tonnage, having on board 6,848 men, engaged in the herring fishing for the year 1888. They brought in 102,436,823 pounds against 92,510,418 pounds for the year 1887.

CEREALS.

The following statement shows the wheat, maslin (mixed wheat and rye), and rye production of France, including the island of Corsica, for the five years from 1885 to 1889, inclusive:

WHEAT.

Years.	Area sown.	Production.	
		<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
1885.....	17,191,299	311,732,446	18,779,438,000
1886.....	17,189,822	304,426,526	18,156,722,000
1887.....	17,217,743	319,075,179	19,354,351,000
1888.....	17,441,702	273,620,130	16,132,489,000
1889.....	17,693,445	315,306,057	18,883,238,000

MASLIN (MIXED WHEAT AND RYE).

1885.....	817,831	14,728,823	855,583,000
1886.....	832,838	14,669,087	840,382,000
1887.....	809,248	14,524,203	838,010,000
1888.....	778,852	12,433,612	711,755,000
1889.....	780,284	14,305,185	823,421,000

RYE.

1885.....	4,133,956	68,310,905	3,833,622,000
1886.....	4,038,401	64,156,650	3,577,361,000
1887.....	4,013,725	67,182,673	3,736,143,000
1888.....	4,089,972	62,128,658	3,463,781,000
1889.....	4,038,318	71,876,576	4,029,825,000

WINE, CIDER, AND ALCOHOL.

The production of wine for the year 1888 was 795,208,203 gallons, an increase of 152,395,903 gallons as compared with the year 1887, and a diminution of 42,289,428 gallons only as compared with the average production for the last 10 years.

The production of cider for 1888 was 258,014,839 gallons, being a decrease of 96,941,113 as compared with the year 1887, and a diminution of 80,050,774 on an average-year production.

The quantities of alcohol produced in France during the year 1888 were 57,125,759 gallons against 52,982,840 in 1887.

IRON AND STEEL.

The total production of cast iron during the year 1888 reached 1,688,976 tons, an increase of 121,354 tons over 1887. The production of iron was 833,839 tons, an increase of 62,229 tons over 1887. The production of steel was 525,646 tons; it was 493,294 tons in 1887.

OUTPUT OF COAL.

The output of coal in France during the year 1888 was 22,951,940 tons, being an increase of 1,664,351 tons over 1887.

There were imported into France 8,217,511 tons of pit coal, a diminution of 257,076 tons on the quantity imported in 1887. In his importation England figured to the amount of 3,526,018 tons, and Belgium to the amount of 3,889,024 tons.

The exportation was about 5,548,582 tons, an increase of 243,586 tons as compared with 1887.

SILK COCOON HARVEST OF 1889.

The number of sericulturists was 141,101; the quantity of seed put to incubation was 235,610 ounces; the production of fresh cocoons, 16,335,858 pounds; the average yield of fresh cocoons per ounce of seed, 64.26 pounds; the quantity of cocoons put to seed by the producer, 609,762 pounds; the quantity of seed obtained, 2,076,786 pounds.

J. L. RATHBONE,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Paris, France, December 20, 1889.

HAVRE.

REPORT BY CONSUL WILLIAMS.

I have the honor to send herewith the "Report of the chamber of commerce on the commerce of Havre for the year 1889," with English translation.

The preparation of this inclosure has been attended with great labor because of an apparent necessity to employ such commercial terms as are used in the United States, thus requiring most liberal translation, and because all French money, weights, and measures have been changed by myself to United States standards. With my French clerk I have twice revised the report, since its translation, in order to make it most valuable to you.

In France, the *directeur de la douane*, or collector of customs, groups such articles as grains, for example, on which duty per weight is the same, so that all grains except wheat are classed as "cereals other than wheat." I have been unable to obtain the separation into constituents of this item; and as corn, rye, oats, barley, and buckwheat are included therein, each having a different weight per bushel, I could only minute such item as in pounds or tons.

Woods both for dye and for timber building purposes are here dutiable by weight and have been so.

Petroleum is also by weight; hence I have reduced to gallons and of specific gravity of 80, with water 100, as such basis is the average of Pennsylvania production.

Lard and lubricating grease being taxed alike here are grouped in the collector's report and can not be separated. The same applies to seeds and oil fruit.

The groupings of equally dutiable products could not be separated by the customs director, except by a review of all the invoices of the year, a task so great that I could not ask French officials for its performance, although such officials have shown me every kindness.

Having been burdened by the great labor of preparing the inclosed report, and being conscious that despite labor and inquiries it lacks clearness, I am prompted to suggest that in all custom-houses a "foreign" book might be kept. Should this be done, reports such as the inclosed would become vastly more reliable.

I have been extremely desirous to transmit this report in the best possible form to you, and I assure you that, open to criticism though it may be, it represents more labor and painstaking on my part than has been required by all other consular duties since my appointment.

OSCAR F. WILLIAMS, *Consul.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Havre, France, May 14, 1890.

REPORT OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ON THE COMMERCE OF HAVRE FOR THE
YEAR 1889.

The year 1889 has been a good year to add to other satisfactory ones. The increase in the receipts of the custom-house which leads to this appreciation has been \$513,575.90. The total of the collections represents \$10,770,059.48, described as under :

Customs duties on importations, \$10,300,426.60, showing an increase of \$509,467.12 over 1888. Statistical dues, \$141,561.23, showing an increase of \$4,788.33. Navigation dues, \$298,330.33, showing an increase of \$1,209.50. Tax on the consumption of salt, \$29,676.07, showing a decrease of \$1,879.05.

The surplus values we have pointed out in the customs duties are owing to more clearings of cocoa, pepper, petroleum, lard, corn, and salted meats. The surplus values on statistical dues proceed from important entries of merchandise taxed by the package, such as coffee, cocoa, cotton, corn, wine, petroleum, and lard.

Concerning these two chapters the increase has been maintained and developed, but for the navigation taxes a favorable reaction took place. Indeed, there had been in 1888 a decrease of collections of \$60,381, while this year there is an increase of \$1,209.60; small, it is true, but which represents still a notable difference if it be compared with the decrease of \$11,653.53 in 1888. This deficit resulted from the falling off which had taken place in the importation of bulky merchandise, for instance coals, wood, and corn, which require the employment of large vessels.

The improvement shown for the year 1889 is due to the large cargoes of coffee and cotton which arrived principally during the first half year and for which the vessels have paid according to their origin the duty of \$0.193 per ton register. On the other hand to the increase of \$23,065.45 of the tax for consumption of salt for 1888 has succeeded in this chapter a decrease of \$1,879.05 in 1889. This is in consequence of the excessive purchases made in the preceding year and which had exceeded the demands of consumption.

IMPORTATIONS.

General commerce.—The principal articles of merchandise the importation of which increased in 1889 are the following:

Merchandise.	1889.	1888.	Increase, 1889.
Foreign cane sugar.....pounds...	5,316,441	1,636,263	3,680,178
Coffee.....do.....	187,038,211	183,654,450	3,383,761
Pepper.....do.....	3,108,259	2,151,505	957,154
Pure alcohol.....gallons...	93,556	929,558	6,003
Hides.....pounds...	4,866,349	44,936,146	3,726,903
Cotton.....do.....	259,423,005	214,614,880	44,808,125
Wheat.....bushels...	5,622,138	3,876,142	1,745,996
Cereals other than wheat.....pounds...	116,039,121	99,561,500	16,477,621
Ordinary wine.....gallons...	10,898,722	10,596,578	302,144
Crude petroleum.....do.....	6,969,250	5,347,956	1,621,294
Lard and lubricating grease.....pounds...	27,513,210	21,990,898	5,522,312
Rice.....do.....	12,088,655	11,687,363	401,292

Below are the principal articles of merchandise the importation of which decreased in 1889:

[1 ton equals 2,000 pounds.]

Merchandise.	1889.	1888.	Decrease, 1889.
Sugar of the French colonies.....pounds...	11,312,400	4,353,754	3,041,254
Beet-root sugar from abroad.....do.....	22,897,106	23,461,219	564,113
Coals.....tons...	546,104	594,898	48,794
Wood for building purposes.....do.....	34,952	69,059	34,107
Dyewood.....do.....	76,615	98,584	21,969
Seeds and oil fruit.....pounds...	68,502,808	130,686,544	62,183,736
Indigo.....do.....	1,170,188	2,028,942	858,758
Raw wool.....do.....	19,481,538	31,108,442	11,626,914
Crude copper.....do.....	14,982,023	88,088,287	73,106,264
Raw tallow.....do.....	3,693,574	14,381,690	10,688,116

Special trade.—The importation of the following merchandise increased in 1889 for the special trade:

Merchandise.	1889.	1888.	Increase, 1889.
Cocoa .....pounds...	2,094,258	1,533,308	560,950
Pepper .....do.....	715,986	586,141	129,845
Dyewood.....do.....	317,021	155,424	161,597
Seeds and oil fruit .....do.....	55,997	43,786	12,211
Hides.....do.....	2,633,893	824,282	1,809,611
Raw wool .....do.....	830,881	464,547	366,334
Wheat.....bushels...	5,619,467	3,148,863	2,470,604
Crude petroleum.....gallons...	5,778,439	4,956,621	821,818
Lard and lubricating grease.....pounds...	9,712,573	2,300,059	7,412,514
Crude copper.....do.....	325,904	.....	325,904

The importation of the following merchandise decreased in 1889:

Merchandise.	1889.	1888.	Decrease, 1889.
Sugar from French colonies.....pounds...	6,584,840	9,119,032	2,524,192
Cane sugar from abroad .....do.....	1,744,284	3,994,711	2,250,427
Coffee .....do.....	47,765,179	49,629,796	1,864,617
Coals.....tons...	287,315	337,303	49,988
Pure alcohol .....gallons...	68,221	68,814	593
Indigo.....pounds...	43,761	86,497	42,736
Cotton .....do.....	97,737	289,618	191,881
Cereals other than wheat .....tons...	9,080	29,977	20,897
Ordinary wine .....gallons...	6,154,135	6,979,435	825,300
Rice .....pounds...	896,183	1,130,656	234,473
Tallow .....do.....	271,514	355,185	83,671

Sugar.—Both the general and special commerce show a considerable decrease for sugar of the French colonies, which can only be attributed to the increase in the consumption of beet-root sugar.

The sugar of our colonies in the West Indies takes gradually the route of the United States, which offers considerable markets without great expenses of transportation.

Up to this day America has not worked the cultivation of beet root and only utilizes cane sugar.

The great production of native sugar has been the cause of the fall in prices, which went down to 5.6 cents per pound during the middle of December, after having attained 10.4 cents per pound at the end of the first half year. Since the beginning of the year 1887 the local market has not received any beet-root sugar from abroad.

Cacaos.—The renewing of commercial transactions with the Republic of Hayti explains the surplus of the second quarter, which influenced the whole year.

The stocks retained by the blockade of certain ports were forwarded when the Haytian revolution ended.

The news which arrived from Para in September assuring a bad crop for this year, the rates suddenly went up and afterwards remained stationary until the end of 1889. Hayti then varied from 9.1 cents to 8.4 cents per pound and Para from 14½ to 14 cents per pound. Following the example of London, sales of cocoa by auction have been introduced at Havre. The first trial gave a result but little satisfactory. Nevertheless these trials will be continued monthly in order to allow the consumer to appreciate the advantages of this kind of business.

Coffee.—The decrease shown in the general trade for the second half year is owing to the reduction in prices which took place in the month of June last, and which stopped the importation from the Brazils. Santos, which was worth 14⅞ cents per pound on the 1st of July, went down to 13.9 cents per pound at the end of the same month, but it had gone up to 18½ cents per pound on the 31st of December, after having reached 18¼ cents a few days before.

The increase for 1889 of 3,383,761 pounds, which appears from the comparison of the two years, has only been obtained because of the figures of the first half year. The special trade has registered for the second half year an increase of 1,675,505 pounds. The causes of this renewal are found in the reduction in prices above referred to, and which has brought back the demand.

Pepper.—Small increase for the two trades for the year 1889.

For the want of direct lines the ports of Bordeaux and Nantes make their provisions by means of transit through Havre.

The rates of pepper are weak. Tellichery, which is the variety for the local market,

is only worth 14.2 cents per pound after having reached 15.4 cents in the middle of the year.

Coals.—The enormous decrease which has been shown in coals, as well for the general as the special trade, during the year just ended, finds its explanation in the strikes which took place in England, Germany, and recently in Belgium. Local works as well as large shipping companies have been obliged to give their orders to the French mines. This position does not seem likely to change soon.

Wood for building purposes.—The decrease of one half, which is shown by the comparison of the 12 months of 1889 with the same period of 1888, comes from the increasing tendency to prefer iron to wood in building.

Dyewood.—The slackening in the importation is owing on one side to the civil war, which paralyzed trade with Hayti, and on the other to the clearing of the wood of the sections producing it. The means of quick transportation being unobtainable, it is very difficult to work forests in the interior. It must also be considered that the three manufacturers of this place have established crushing factories at Riga, where raw material is forwarded direct.

Seeds and oleaginous fruit.—An overplus of 3,717,302 pounds is to be registered for the second half year. It was brought from the fact that the raising of the price of oils has led the factories to hasten their manufactures.

Pure alcohol.—The decrease in the importation of alcohol has been very marked during the second half year. A decrease is also registered for the special trade of the whole year, of little importance if it is true, but sufficient to prove that the duty of 51 cents per gallon has closed the access of the German products to our market. On the other hand, rums and tafias of the French colonies can now compete with success against products of those kinds coming from Demerara which only formerly reached us after having undergone manipulations allowing importers to furnish them at very low prices.

Raw skins.—The slaughter has been very considerable in Plata in 1889 and justifies the increase resulting from the comparison of the two corresponding years. During the last 6 months prices advanced nearly 1 cent per pound. The position of the tanyards is somewhat improved. However, the application of electricity to the tanning of leather has not given the result expected. Experienced people claim, and practice has proved them to be right, that it is indispensable that the preparation be made slowly to give to the product its desirable quality, "solidity."

Indigo.—The deficiency which has affected indigo from the entrepôts is due to the fact that the products of Central America (Guatemala) now come directly to France without coming through the London entrepôts. The year has closed on the quotation of \$1.09 per pound, after having attained \$1.23 per pound in the beginning of 1889.

Cotton.—The considerable increase, about one-fourth for the last 6 months, comes from the fact that at the end of the first half year the raising of prices in the United States had brought a slackening in the transactions which began with new vigor during the second half year as soon as the abatement of prices brought by the prospect of a good crop allowed it.

The 12 months of 1889 show an increase of about one-sixth over the year 1888. This position is evidently justified chiefly by the exceptional abundance of the crops of 1887-'88 in America and India, but the increase of the well-being of consumers affects in a large part the prosperity of cotton industry. The prices, which were at 17½ cents per pound at the end of September, went down to 11½ cents per pound in the last days of 1889.

Raw wool.—A slight amelioration took place during the second half year of 1889. It was owing to the high prices quoted during that period, and which brought into the market products stocked in Plata and Australia. Our stock is much reduced.

Buenos Ayres wool, which is considered as a type at Havre, was, at the end of the year, 35.9 cents per pound, having advanced from 32.4 cents per pound during the last 6 months.

Wheat and other cereals.—The considerable diminution which affects wheat and other cereals imported is due to the abundance of the crop in France and to the high prices of foreign products. The holders of the stock in warehouse at Havre asked at the end of December for California No. 1, \$1.31½ per bushel; red winter, \$1.28 per bushel; Königsberg, \$1.23½, and Danube \$1.23½ per bushel.

Ordinary wine.—The excess which is shown by comparing the last 2 years with 1889 bears totally on the first half year.

Crude petroleum oil.—The increase of petroleum importations is due to the fact that the transportation of this article has been facilitated by the introduction of tanks on board of importing vessels.

Lard.—Low prices stimulated purchases and increased the receptions for the whole year, but more marked in the second half year. Lard has become almost an article of transit at Havre.

Crude copper.—The enormous deficiency which took place in the importation of cop-

per resulted from the crash which took place at the end of 1888. Prices, which were down to $8\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound, went up to $11\frac{3}{8}$ cents per pound. The stocks are considerable.

Rice.—The consumption of this article has not increased, but the fear to see it made dutiable has brought an increase in the purchases. Prices were going down at the end of 1889.

Tallow.—The deficiency in the importation of tallow during 1889 comes from the fact that the Paris prices, which regulate those of the remainder of France, were less than those of La Plata (river Plate). Native tallow was sold at $5\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound, and that from La Plata at 6 cents per pound. The produce of the last named is, it is true, more considerable, but does not counterbalance the difference of prices.

Merchandise (duty free) the importation of which increased in 1889, are the following kinds:

Merchandise,	1889.	1888.	Increase, 1889.
Hides.....pounds...	46,039,156	42,468,700	6,570,456
Rice.....do.....	8,691,664	8,286,930	404,734
Cotton.....do.....	259,325,268	212,034,570	47,290,698
Ordinary wine.....gallons...	4,742,850	3,623,776	1,118,274
Pure alcohol.....do.....	867,307	840,323	26,983
Cereals other than wheat.....tons...	48,940	19,803	29,137

Merchandise (duty free) the importation of which decreased in 1889 are the following kinds:

Merchandise.	1889.	1888.	Decrease, 1889.
Crude tallow.....pounds...	3,422,037	14,026,505	10,604,468
Lard and lubricating grease.....do.....	17,800,637	19,658,103	1,857,466
Wool.....do.....	17,698,394	41,534,049	23,835,655
Crude copper.....do.....	14,257,961	40,065,082	25,808,821
Indigo, from places of production... ..do.....	1,088,971	1,838,079	749,108
Wheat.....bushels...	6,224	189,556	183,332
Sawn timber for building purposes.....tons...	34,889	68,993	34,104
Dye wood.....do.....	75,657	98,167	22,510
Seeds and oleaginous fruit.....pounds...	67,599,085	86,330,308	18,751,223

EXPORT TRADE.

The export trade shows for nearly all articles an increase in favor of 1889 compared with 1888.

There are only four articles which have decreased, oil cakes, porcelain, woollens, and prepared skins. Others which had decreased at the end of the first half year increased during the second, such as compound medicines, table wine, and silk and velvet ribbons. White paper, porcelain, and prepared skins, which showed an increase at the end of the first half year, showed a decrease at the end of the year. The increase of prepared skins was not less than 1,023,761 pounds from January to June, which did not prevent the final deficit from attaining 64,575 pounds.

Below is the detail of the principal merchandise the exportation of which increased in 1889:

Merchandise.	1889.	1888.	Increase, 1889.
Salt butter.....pounds...	9,615,976	9,020,476	595,500
Potatoes.....bushels...	336,845	247,300	89,545
Flaxseed oil.....pounds..	3,170,929	2,582,021	588,908
Salted or preserved vegetables.....do.....	4,875,224	3,932,888	942,336
Dye wood extracts.....do.....	20,146,446	18,270,875	1,875,571
Ocher.....do.....	3,070,119	2,843,936	226,183
Compound medicines.....do.....	6,970,335	6,907,933	62,402
Ordinary wine.....gallons...	2,071,838	2,033,685	38,153
Glassware.....pounds...	5,584,285	5,538,769	45,516
Silk tissues and ribbons.....do.....	2,997,142	2,661,752	317,390
Cotton tissues.....do.....	19,189,659	18,002,418	1,187,241
White paper.....do.....	6,786,012	6,307,746	478,266
Furniture.....	\$1,264,503.57	\$1,090,894.67	\$173,608.90
Dresses and artificial flowers.....	\$1,455,873.69	\$1,347,974.72	\$107,898.97
Linen (sewed).....pounds...	2,888,531	2,513,561	374,970
Curiosities.....	\$751,583.11	\$589,887.32	\$161,695.79

The principal merchandise the exportation of which has undergone a decrease in 1889 is the following:

Merchandise.	1889.	1888.	Decrease, 1889.
Oil cakes .....pounds...	23,220,554	24,146,565	926,011
Porcelain .....do.....	3,183,540	3,364,270	180,730
Wool tissue, .....do.....	16,135,324	18,477,373	2,342,049
Prepared skins.....do.....	4,126,749	4,191,324	64,575

REVIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE MARKET.

Coffee at Havre.—The stock on the market was at the end of 1889 52,019,543 pounds, of which Brazils 35,769,811 pounds, Hayti, West Indies, 2,087,977 pounds, India 2,232,554 pounds, Guatemala, Mocha, and various, 751,658 pounds. The crop is extremely weak in the Brazils. On the other hand the political troubles which took place in that country paralyzed speculation for some time. In Hayti the crop will be also small but of excellent quality. In fact the total production, which was first estimated at 925,932,000 pounds, according to the flowering, was exaggerated. To-day it is not estimated at more than 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 bags, or from 661,380,000 to 793,656,000 pounds. Nevertheless, the markets presented at the end of the year a very good aspect.

Only fluctuations of no importance took place, and the general position of the article can be qualified as satisfactory. At the end of November the attention of buyers was carried to the Hayti market, on which good business was transacted. One of the causes which contributed to strengthen the position on the French market was the relative weakness of the purchases of coffee for consumption, such as Hayti and Central America.

For the principal productions the year 1889 was closed at the following prices: Brazils from 13.33 to 21 cents per pound; Hayti, 18.38 to 19.60 cents per pound.

Cotton.—The business of 1-87-'88 was the third of a progressive period in the development of the consumption as well in England as on the Continent, and it seemed that the stocks of raw material being accumulated in certain districts it was expected that the upward movement would stop for 1888-'89, but such was not the case.

During the last year the European spinning factories have taken up 250,000 bales more than during the preceding year.

Concerning the crops of 1889-'90, it is agreed that the production will be greater than that of the two preceding years. Under the circumstances, the prices of manufactured products will allow manufacturers to realize profits without advancing their prices, which will be kept regular and exempt from the sudden change always fatal to industry. The stock on the 28th of December was, on the Havre Exchange, about 147,200 bales.

Skins.—This article has realized a slight advance. The stock, which was at the end of the year 1889, 283,062 pounds leather and skins, was composed almost entirely of salted Platas.

Wool.—At the beginning of the year the prices at Plata, although not above mean prices, were higher than those quoted on European markets. This position brought a very noticeable slackening in the importations of the first half year.

From the month of April on, the public sales show for the industry of wool an era of prosperity in which our great international exhibition contributed a large part and that had not been before experienced for some time.

The wool called Buenos Ayres wool has attained the price of 32½ cents per pound at the end of December, 1889. That is a very high price, without doubt, but perfectly in harmony with the good actual position of industry. The stock was at the end of the year 1,723 bales, but we are at the beginning of the season, and the renewing of purchases is necessary.

STOCK OF THE PRINCIPAL MERCHANDISE IN THE HAVRE ENTREPÔTS.

The stock of the principal merchandise in the Havre entrepôts at the end of the two last two last years was established as follows:

Merchandise.	1889.	1888.	Difference.
Salted pork and other salted meat .....pounds...	254,298	351,632	97,334
Sugar from the colonies .....do.....	1,949,343	4,811,789	2,878,446
Sugar, foreign .....do.....	13,335	9,325	4,010
Cereals .....tons...	831,423	19,290	12,113
Flour of cereals .....pounds...	50,787	54,381	3,594
Hides .....do.....	658,313	661,347	3,034
Cocoa.....do.....	8,888,398	9,088,049	199,651
Coffee .....do.....	50,768,565	47,715,756	3,052,809
Pepper .....do.....	649,749	813,213	163,464
Tea .....do.....	75,300	30,340	44,960
Manufactured tobacco :			
Cigars.....do.....	9,696	8,161	1,535
Cigarettes .....do.....	257	95	162
Snuff and plug tobacco .....do.....	25,064	27,553	2,489
Cotton .....do.....	278,324	278,324	2,489
Coals .....tons...	36,926	18,520	18,406
Iron bars .....pounds...	1,493,661	1,998,594	504,933
Ordinary wine of all kinds .....gallons...	8,516	10,195	1,679
Rum and tafias .....do.....	265,557	265,122	435

Below is the comparative amount of the coffee stocks in the entrepôts at the port of Havre at the end of the last 10 years:

	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>
1880	53,071,773	1885	156,907,039
1881	95,879,098	1886	96,136,080
1882	113,384,419	1887	54,712,301
1883	141,932,363	1888	47,715,756
1884	130,260,632	1889	50,768,566

The following merchandise has been temporarily admitted "in bond" in the proportion hereafter named during the years 1888 and 1889:

Merchandise.	Years.		Differences, 1889.	
	1889.	1888.	Increase.	Decrease.
Iron .....pounds...	1,176,447	1,852,140		675,693
Iron plates .....do.....		40,136		40,136
Crude cast iron .....do.....	418,455	859,133		440,678
Crude laminated copper .....do.....	654,563	272,223	382,340	
Steel plates .. .....do.....		511,125		511,125
Manufactured steel.....do.....	560,658	499,313		61,345
Wheat, etc .....bushels...	17,990	20,616		3,326
Olive oil.....pounds...	631,567	867,900		236,333
Palm oil .. .....do.....	602,795	611,865		9,070
Felt for sheeting .....do.....	28,567	22,200		6,367

With the exception of crude laminated copper and manufactured steel, nearly all merchandise introduced under the régime of temporary admission present observable diminutions for the past year.

FREIGHTS.

The rates of freights were maintained, with some improvement now and again.

The following is a table of the prices per ton during the year 1889 for the various destinations named:

Ports.	Sailing ves- sels.	Steamers.
London	\$1.35 to \$2.32	\$1.93 to \$3.86
Liverpool	1.74	2.90 4.83
Hamburg	1.54	3.33 4.16
Rotterdam	1.93	1.33 1.78
Martinique and Guadeloupe	3.18 5.31	.....
Réunion and Mauritius.....	8.49 11.68	.....
Hayti.....	6.37 8.49	2.90 7.72
New York.....	*.50 *.90	6.37 9.55
Brazil.....	5.79 9.65	6.37 9.55
Buenos Ayres and Montevideo.....	5.31 7.43	6.37 9.55
South Pacific coast.....	5.31 10.62	.....

* Per empty barrel.

SHIPBUILDING.

The year 1889, considered with regard to shipbuilding, gives the following figures: Nine launches, representing 3,486 tons; 19 vessels in construction, representing 13,806 tons.

The differences are not to the advantage of the year just ended. In the first case launches in 1889 were fewer than those of 1888 by 6 vessels of 7,640 tons total. In the second case, for vessels in construction, there was, in 1889, 7 vessels more, being 19 against 12 the preceding year, but in spite of the number of constructions, the amount of the tonnage shows a decrease of 3,427 tons. Below is the detail of the vessels in course of construction:

For the French Government, 6 torpedoes, Nos. 130 to 136, of 300 tons each; 1 Van torpedo of 100 tons, 1 pilot boat of 26 tons. For the board of canals and bridges, 1 steam launch of 26 tons. For the Greek Government, 2 cuirassed vessels of 8,000 tons. For the Fives Lille Company, 1 steam launch of 30 tons. For the Chilian Government, 2 steam schooners of 100 tons each. For the Suez Canal Company, a hull for a steam tug of 200 tons.

The launches include: For the Western Railroad Company, 2 hulls for cargo boats, of 200 tonse each; for the French Government, 1 torpedo boat, No. 126, of 50 tons, 2 other torpedo boats of 190 tons each; 1 called Van torpedo, and 1 pilot boat of 26 tons for our colony at Guayana. For the Chilian Government, 2 steam schooners of 200 tons each; for the "Messageries Maritimes Company," 1 steam transport of 3,000 tons, the tonnage of which is not accounted for in the statements of the custom-house. For the Ponts Chaussées, 1 steam launch of 20 tons; for the Fives Lille Company, 1 steam launch of 30 tons.

We reproduce as a comparison the account of launches of vessels in the port of Havre during the last sixteen years:

Years.	Ves- sels.	Tonnage.	Mean tonnage per vessel.	Years.	Ves- sels.	Tonnage.	Mean tonnage per vessel.
1874	7	3,628	518	1882.....	14	17,515	1,251
1875	7	3,284	469	1883.....	8	5,830	729
1876	4	734	183	1884.....	11	4,880	444
1877	2	1,000	500	1885.....	12	2,297	191
1878	5	8,380	1,676	1886.....	10	6,339	633
1879	10	5,800	580	1887.....	3	550	183
1880	13	8,268	636	1888.....	15	11,126	741
1881	13	3,598	277	1889.....	9	3,486	387

In reality the Greek cuirass vessel *Spetsia* ought to be added to the list of the launches for 1889. She was launched at the end of last year, and represents 4,000 tons and would give ground to increase as much the general tonnage, and in proportion the mean

tonnage, but she was not accounted for in the documents we analyze. We will now indicate the movement of the shipbuilding during 1889 in our two large yards.

The Society of the Shipbuilding and Engineering Works has begun building in its yard at Gravelle during the year the 2 cuirass vessels, *Spetsia* and *Psara*, of 4,000 tons each for the Greek Government; 1 steam launch for the board of canals and bridges; 1 steam launch for the Fives Lille Company, of 30 tons; 2 steam schooners for the Chilian Government, each of 100 tons; a hull for a steam tug; the *Robuste*, for the Suez Canal Company, of 150 tons; 2 cargo boat hulls of 200 tons, for the Western Railroad Company.

The launches for the year in the same establishment, shipbuilding and engineering works, include 1 transport for the Messageries Maritime Company; the *Charente*, of 3,000 tons; 1 steam launch for the Board of Road and Bridges; 1 steam launch for the Fives Lille Company; the 2 steam schooners for the Chilian Government, *Condor* and *Huemul*, of 200 tons; lastly, the Greek cuirass vessel *Spetsia*, which we point out above as omitted in the official statistics, and which will only be accounted for in the figures of the current year 1890.

The yards at Gravelle have employed 1,637 workmen during the first quarter, 1,200 during the second quarter, 1,350 during the third, and 800 during the last.

The share of Mr. Normand's yard in the above statistics is the following:

Vessels in construction: The 6 torpedo boats, No. 130 to 136, of 55 tons each; 1 Van torpedo of 100; 1 Government pilot boat of 26 tons.

Vessels launched: 1 torpedo boat, No. 126, of 50 tons; 1 Government pilot boat for Guayana of 26 tons; 1 Van torpedo boat of 100 tons; 1 torpedo boat, No. 129, of 90 tons for the French Government.

The workmen occupied in Normand's yard were 392 during the first 6 months, and 388 during the last 6 months.

The transfers under the French flag for 1889 are the following: *Djezyrely*, screw pleasure steamer, 9.77 tons, built at Havre, belonging to Mr. d'Aubois, proprietor, at Paris. *Clugny*, screw steamer, 4.27 tons, built at St. Denis for the Society of the Crédit Foncier Colonial. *Minerve*, steam crane (self-propelling), 98.54 tons, built in England for Mr. Gueret, of Havre. *Henri Marie*, wooden sloop, 22.77 tons, built at St. Vaast for Mr. Louis Antoine Loir, pilot at the Havre station. *Jeanne d'Arc*, wooden fishing smack, 5.02 tons, built at Loguivy, district of Ploubazlonec, belonging to Mr. Louis Moinguy, of said place. *Chili*, steel screw steamer, 2,257.10 tons, built in England at Stockton-on-Tees, belonging to the Compagnie Maritime du Pacifique. — *Parahyba*, screw steamer, 1,986.02 tons, built at Sunderland, England, belonging to the United Shippers Company. *Eider*, screw yacht, 11.78 tons, built at Gainesborough, England, for Mr. Lebaudy at Paris. *Dunkergue*, four-masted sailing vessel, 2,987.32 tons, built at Glasgow, Scotland, for Mr. Bordes, Paris. *Greta*, pleasure screw steamer, 15.94 tons, built at Greenock, Scotland, for Mr. De Quelen, Paris. *San Carlos Morida*, screw steamer, 32.18 tons, built at Havre for the Company of Fives Lille. *Ecureuil*, steam yacht, no net tonnage, built at Havre, for Mr. Lepelletier, Carentan. *Lotus*, sailing yacht, 5.66 tons, built at Havre, for Mr. Billard, of Havre. *Marie Anne*, wooden brig, 297.86 tons, for Messrs. Ambaud Frères. *Concordia*, steel screw steamer, 1,902.04 tons, for the United Shippers Company.

LOCAL INDUSTRY.

Mediterranean Shipbuilding and Engineering Works.—This important establishment is in full prosperity, and its great renown brings the most important orders from all parts of the world. Governments and large enterprises, careful to be served well and quickly, apply to the engineering and shipbuilding yards and congratulate themselves for the judicious choice.

The activity has been considerable both in the artillery shops, which occupied constantly 200 men, and in Mazeline works, where the number of workmen of 1,023 during the first quarter went up to 1,200, a figure which was kept up during the last 9 months of the year.

Below is the account of the artillery works in 1889:

Two cannons of 2.95-inch caliber laid down for construction and executed for the society's own account; 5,000 shells of 8.66-inch caliber laid down and delivered for the Société Industrielle des Métaux; 9 cannon of 10.63-inch caliber; 15 cannon of 5.91 inch caliber; 450 projectiles of one model and 1,500 projectiles of another model were begun for the Greek Government; 3 cannon of 4.72-inch caliber in course of construction for the Spanish Government; 12 cannon of 4.72-inch caliber, 8 cannon of 5.91-inch caliber, 4 cannon of 9.45-inch caliber in course of construction for Chili; 1 cannon of 9.45-inch caliber; 2 cannon of 12.60-inch caliber; 2 cannon of 10.63-inch caliber; 160 projectiles, and 4 torpedo-throwers (*tubes lance torpilles*) in course of construction for the

Japanese Government. The construction of the 4 *tubes lance torpilles* (torpedo throwers) has been completed.

The French Government is besides the most important patron of the society's artillery works.

During the year there has been in course of construction for the government 1 camp cannon of 2.95-inch caliber, 6 cannons of 2.24-inch caliber, 2 cannons of 4.72-inch caliber, 2 cannon of 5.91-inch caliber, 1 cannon of 3.44-inch caliber, 1 mortar and 1 shell of 5.91-inch caliber, 5,000 shells of 8.66-inch caliber, 400 shells of 2.95-inch caliber.

The works which were completed for the State during the same period include 30 cannons of 12.60-inch caliber for the marine, 1 camp cannon of 2.95-inch caliber, 6 cannons of 1.75-inch caliber, 3 mitrailleuses of 3 cannons, 6 cannons of 2.24-inch caliber, 2 cannons of 4.72 inch caliber, 2 cannons of 5.91-inch caliber, 1 cannon of 3.94-inch caliber, 1 mortar and howitzer of 5.91-inch caliber, 5,000 shells of 8.66-inch caliber. To these works and deliveries must be added numerous orders executed for different works.

The Mazeline shops did not want for work either. They had in course of construction for the French Government 16 gun-carriages for the war department; 2 powerful gun-carriages for guns of 9.45-inch caliber for the war department; 4 gun-carriages for guns of 13.39-inch caliber; for the marine, 20 gun-carriages for guns of 10.63-inch caliber; for the war department, 13 gun-carriages for guns of 3.94-inch caliber; for the marine, 5 gun-carriages for guns of 9.30-inch caliber; for the war department, 4 gun-carriages for guns of 5.51-inch caliber; for the marine, 26 gun-carriages for guns of 9.30-inch caliber; for the war department, 16 gun-carriages for guns of 6.30-inch caliber; 15 trunk gun-carriages for guns of 6.10-inch caliber, for the war department; 10 boilers replaced on torpedo boats of 114.83 feet in length; 1 engine with dynamo; 10 electric machines.

For Japan there was in course of construction 1 gun carriage for gun of 9.45-inch caliber; 2 gun carriages for guns of 10.63-inch caliber; 2 gun carriages for guns of 12.60-inch caliber. For Greece, in course of construction 2 steam-engines for cuirass vessels; 12 gun-carriages for guns of 5.91-inch caliber; 3 gun-carriages (central pivot); 6 gun-carriages for cannon of 10-63-inch caliber; 3 gun-carriages.

For the new dry docks of Havre, pumping machines in course of construction and completed.

For the "Messageries Maritimes" steamship *Charente*, in course and completed, 1 steam engine of 2,100 horse-power.

For Spain, in course of construction 3 gun-carriages for cannons of 4.72-inch caliber. For the Panama Canal Company, in course of construction apparatus for bridges and canal doors and spare pieces for dredgers.

For the Board of Roads and Bridges, an engine of 17 horse-power for a launch in course of construction—since completed. For the Fives Lille Company, 1 engine of 50 horse-power in course of construction.

For the Suez Canal Company, an engine of 1,000 horse-power for a tug in course of construction. To that must be added various work for vessels and shops.

Petroleum refinery and oil works of Messrs. Desmarais & Co.—The works of Messrs. Desmarais & Co. are in full activity and their importance is daily increasing. Great improvements have been made in the fittings of this petroleum refinery, the transport of the raw material being now effected by means tank steamers, in which the liquid is loaded in bulk. Mr. Desmarais has had pipes laid which permits the petroleum to be taken directly from the holds of vessels by means of suction pumps and to supply the works with excellent conditions of rapidity and regularity.

Fabrics of dyewood extracts.—The three works of Messrs. Dubose, Sapicha & Langlois, for the crushing of dyewood, keep giving excellent results.

Sugar refinery.—Activity is maintained in very satisfactory conditions at the sugar refinery of Acher & Co.

Spinning factory.—The Courant factory insures regular work to its workmen, who are divided in two brigades each working every other day.

Steam mills for flouring.—The flour mill of Havre, branch of that of Corbeil, obtains good results with the new apparatus which they have had put in. It employs about 120 workmen and can flour about 3,674 bushels of wheat per day.

Navigation, by flag, 1889.

Flag.	Inward.			Outward.		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Vessels.	Net tonnage.	Crew.
Russian	22	9,227	271	26	11,438	328
Swedish	52	19,664	685	70	32,601	1,061
Norwegian	135	61,772	1,892	142	65,958	1,881
Danish	75	23,199	771	82	26,828	880
English	1,080	740,911	23,298	1,085	751,297	23,131
German	274	340,527	10,410	261	326,628	10,013
Dutch	110	52,823	2,019	112	48,030	1,858
Belgian	2	532	24	2	532	24
Portuguese	18	8,547	315	19	9,653	339
Spanish	78	101,456	3,956	74	98,829	3,910
Austrian	3	1,200	29	5	3,141	91
Italian	9	5,026	104	9	5,026	169
American	20	34,735	512	23	41,109	538
Haytian	1	393	10	1	396	10
Argentine	1	374	10	1	374	10
Total 1889	1,880	1,400,689	44,309	1,912	1,421,843	44,183
Total 1888	1,997	1,461,411	46,984	1,998	1,436,287	45,623
Total 1887	1,919	1,393,993	43,956	1,993	1,447,468	45,964

In this movement of foreign vessels in 1889, the number of vessels in ballast inward amounted to 60 of 11,677 tons, and crews composed of 457 men, divided as follows:

Flags.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crew.
		<i>Tons.</i>	
Swedish	1	721	20
Norwegian	3	934	34
Danish	34	5,970	235
British	19	1,043	99
German	3	3,009	69

In 1888 the number of foreign vessels in ballast inward was 44, tonnage 4,346 tons, and crews of 304 men.

In 1889, 872 foreign vessels outward, with a tonnage of 573,042 tons and crews of 14,237 men, left our port in ballast, namely:

Flags.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crew.
		<i>Tons.</i>	
Russian	17	6,025	178
Swedish	21	8,001	225
Norwegian	91	37,659	940
Danish	15	6,876	204
British	649	448,055	11,119
German	28	16,988	332
Dutch	8	3,306	91
Belgian	2	532	24
Spanish	17	20,097	723
Austrian	2	879	20
Italian	9	5,026	109
American	11	18,728	252
Haytian	1	398	10
Argentine	1	374	10

In 1888 the number of foreign vessels in ballast outward was 962; tonnage, 613,050 tons; crews, 15,436 men.

OSCAR F. WILLIAMS,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Havre, February 6, 1890.

MARSEILLES.

REPORT BY CONSUL TRAIL.

The year 1888 shows an improvement in commercial affairs for Marseilles, business in general took a more active turn, the movements of the port and of the one railroad, Paris, Lyons, and Marseilles, denote an increase in the tonnage of merchandise carried, and, consequently, in the commercial movement of the city.

Notwithstanding this improvement the commercial and industrial situation is not satisfactory. The absence of stability in the economic régime of France and the lack of fixedness in her customs regulations cause continual uneasiness that retards commercial activity and are often the cause of serious alarm to the industrial classes. It is the opinion of the Marseilles merchants that France should adopt a good commercial policy at once and stick to it, and by a good policy they mean one founded on more liberal principles, or, expressed in their own words, "Ils espèrent que, sans se laisser entraîner par des rêves creux, nos législateurs comprendront que le seul régime possible est celui d'une sage liberté."

The aggregate of maritime movement at this port, importation and exportation, was 9,244,355 tons for shipping tonnage, or an increase of 920,024 tons over the preceding year, about 11 per cent. The weight of merchandise transported has also increased. It was 4,624,950 tons in 1888, in place of 4,266,604 tons in 1887, a gain of 8.53 per year.

Examining the importations and exportations separately we see that the importations have increased about 10 per cent. over the preceding year, or 2,838,204 tons for 1888, while 1887 gave 2,590,725. This is a gain of about 400,000 tons above the average for the years 1884, 1885, and 1886; but it is not quite equal to the average of 1882 and 1883. Exportations have also increased. This is regarded as particularly satisfactory as it denotes an increasing development of local industry and a better condition of trade. They reached 1,786,746 tons in 1888 against 1,675,879 tons in 1887. The movement of imports and exports will be found in the tables below.

In order to draw trade to this port the chamber of commerce has recommended that the Government should renounce its claim to dock duty; that the city should give up its weighing dues, and that the Paris, Lyons, and Marseilles Railroad Company should revise and modify its tariffs.

The Rhone-Marseilles Canal is again indicated as a measure necessary to the increased prosperity of the city.

Attention is called to the fact that the increased shipping (6,226,689 tons in 1878, 9,244,355 tons in 1888) has rendered the actual harbor facilities insufficient, and the minister of public works has been requested to prepare plans for new docks or basins.

Merchandise at the several stations of the Paris, Lyons, and Marseilles Railroad shows a gain of 170,000 tons, or about 5 per cent. This increase is due to cereals, which have advanced from 393,000 tons to 518,000, to fertilizers an advance of 35,000 tons, and to wines and spirits of 20,000 tons.

NAVIGATION.

The sailing vessels of all nations which entered and cleared at this port during 1888 numbered as follows:

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
French.....	1,937	189,358	1,634	159,082
Foreign.....	1,221	322,436	1,181	312,373
Total.....	3,158	511,794	2,815	471,455

Comparing these totals with those of 1887 we find a decrease of exactly 400 sailing vessels entered and cleared, and of 37,265 tons in their aggregate burden. This decrease in tonnage is, strange to say, only on French ships, and amounts in reality to 48,149 tons, as foreign ships show an increase of 10,884 tons in spite of a decrease in number of 162 ships.

The year 1887 compared with 1886 had shown an increase of 212 ships entered and cleared and a decrease in tonnage of 108,011 tons, decrease referring entirely to foreign ships.

The additions to the sailing fleet of Marseilles during the year numbered 25 vessels, gauging together 9,123 tons, 35 small boats, 34 tons. Of the 25 vessels 7 were originally Italian, 2 Danish, 2 German, 1 Greek, and the rest French. All these vessels are for commercial purposes, viz, ocean and coast navigation and fishing service.

On the other hand, the losses to the fleet of Marseilles sailing vessels during the year numbered 19 vessels gauging together 4,675 tons which have been sold to other ports or countries, broken up or lost.

The net result to the fleet of sailing vessels is as follows: On the 1st of January, 1888, the fleet was composed of 382 vessels gauging together 26,903 tons, and on the 31st of December, 1888, 423 vessels gauging together 31,351 tons, showing an increase of 41 vessels of 4,448 tons.

In respect to steam navigation Marseilles continues to figure very well, as the following statistics will show. The entries and clearances of steamers during the year 1888 were as follows:

Nationalty.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
French.....	3,861	2,926,647	3,849	2,904,533
Foreign.....	1,341	1,445,431	1,332	1,440,713
Total.....	5,202	4,372,078	5,181	4,345,246

There were, in all, 10,383 steamships of 8,717,324 tons, which shows an increase over 1887 of 427 steamships of 337,812 tons. Of this increase about five-eighths were under the French flag.

Taking for a basis of comparison 1883, the year preceding the two cholera epidemics that played such havoc with navigation in Marseilles, we find that 1888 has regained the normal upward movement which until 1883 had been almost yearly registered in the steam navigation of this port. This fact is looked upon with great satisfaction by the authorities and merchants of this city.

The additions to the steam fleet of Marseilles during 1888 amounted to 19 steamers aggregating 12,325 tons. But these were more than counterbalanced by the number of steamers lost, broken up, or sold to other ports and countries, viz, twenty-four steamers of 12,888 tons.

The total number of steamers now belonging to the port of Marseilles is 290, registering together 249,690 tons.

Passenger traffic by sea during 1888 amounted to 89,647 arrivals and 72,274 departures, a total of 161,921, being a decrease of 21,738 passengers during 1887, which, however, had been a very good year.

Of emigrants to foreign lands 37,074 embarked at Marseilles (composed of 35,573 foreigners, mostly Italian, and 1,561 French), and 4,691 left Marseilles by rail to embark at Havre, Bordeaux, Antwerp, and other ports. Of those that left by rail only 170 were French. In all we have a grand total of 41,765 emigrants that left Marseilles during 1888.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Cereals.—The grain trade of this port has improved very much during the past year and it looks as if, in spite of the duty of 5 francs per 100 kilos (metrical quintal), say about \$1 per 220 pounds, the chief industry of Marseilles, that of flour-milling, were regaining the ground lost during several years of late.

The following figures will show that this branch of commerce looked at from a Marseilles point of view presents altogether a more cheerful aspect. The figures are, however, unfavorable to exports from the United States, as imports of cereals from the States have fallen off very considerably of late, chiefly owing to questions of price and rates of freight.

Total imports of cereals at Marseilles during—

	Metrical quintals of 220 pounds.
1888	9,010,547
1887	6,698,077
Increase for 1888	2,312,470

These totals are composed of the following items:

[Metrical quintals of 220 pounds.]

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1887.	1888.
Wheat.....	Russia.....	2,237,319	4,427,280
	India	920,180	1,197,996
	Algeria	882,222	453,997
	United States	612,229	143,790
	Turkey.....	325,172	527,651
	Roumania.....	242,724	375,012
	Egypt		1,615
	Italy	20	5,302
	Sundry countries.....	70,174	141,375
Flour	do	20,316	20,755
Total wheat and flour		5,310,356	7,294,773
Rye.....	Sundry countries.....	31,432	69,841
Indian corn.....	do	842,612	810,153
Barley	do	315,532	251,562
Oats	do	198,145	584,213
Total cereals and flour.....		6,698,077	9,010,547

From the above table it will be seen that Russia still maintains its enormous lead over other wheat-producing countries that supply this port. The great increase in this year's figures is due to an unusually abundant crop and consequent export surplus. As already mentioned, the supplies drawn from the United States show a very considerable falling off. From Algeria, too, the figures are considerably less, this being due to a smaller crop than usual.

The course of wheat importation from the United States to France entire as well as to Marseilles during the past 12 years has been as follows :

Metrical quintals.

Year.	France entire.	Marseilles.	Year.	France entire.	Marseilles.
1877	509,389	44,655	1883	3,771,797	400,092
1878	5,816,879	320,634	1884	2,929,706	285,545
1879	13,483,457	507,063	1885	1,717,287	224,765
1880	12,775,708	796,122	1886	3,012,172	458,959
1881	6,427,450	539,181	1887	4,769,221	612,229
1882	5,890,102	562,177	1888		143,790

In the exports by sea and deliveries by rail of cereals and flour, a considerable increase is to be registered for the year 1888, as the following table will show:

[Metrical quintals of 220 pounds.]

Exports and deliveries.	1887.	1888.
Exports by sea	1,779,605	2,342,183
Deliveries by the three city railroad depots	3,154,060	4,978,250
Deliveries by two suburban railroad depots.....	351,070	384,450
Total	5,284,735	7,704,883

This shows an increase of 2,420,148 metrical quintals for the year 1888.

Sugar.—The year 1888 passed away without any alteration worth mentioning having been made in the sugar tariff. The result was that those interested in the sugar trade, not being preoccupied with fears of fresh troubles in matters of customs duty, were able to devote more energy and activity to actual business. Consequently this year's figures show a considerable improvement on the preceding.

Imports of raw sugar into Marseilles during 1888 amounted to 90,728,278 kilogrammes (say in rough figures 90,000 tons) against 82,294,000 kilogrammes during 1887.

Exports of raw sugar during 1888 amounted to 9,780,000 kilogrammes against 6,535,000 during 1887. And exports of refined sugar are shown in the following table:

Exports and deliveries.	1888.	1889.
	<i>Kilogrammes.</i>	<i>Kilogrammes.</i>
Exports by sea.....	41,388,000	30,591,000
Deliveries by rail.....	35,437,000	35,111,000
Deliveries by coast boats.....	1,720,000	1,618,000
Total.....	78,545,000	67,320,000
Increase.....	11,225,000	.....

With reference to the production of beet sugar the following comparative table showing what Germany and France produced during the last ten years is of considerable interest to the trade:

Years.	Germany.	France.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1879-'80.....	409,000	277,000
1880-'81.....	559,000	233,000
1881-'82.....	599,006	393,000
1882-'83.....	825,000	423,000
1883-'84.....	925,000	450,000
1884-'85.....	1,150,000	325,000
1885-'86.....	838,000	298,000
1886-'87.....	1,012,000	500,000
1887-'88.....	910,000	405,000
1888-'89.....	960,000	460,000

Coffee.—The coffee trade of Marseilles is gradually improving again. Now, this is chiefly, if not wholly, due to the enormous stimulus which the establishing of “futures” markets has of late years imparted to the trade. Such coffee centers as Havre, Hamburg, London, Antwerp, and many others have long ago tended to draw the greater part of this business towards them, and if Marseilles had not followed suit and organized its own “futures” market it certainly would have dwindled down to a mere retail market for local wants only. It is now, in the interest of the trade, only to be hoped that the movement will not be overdone, as it might be if the unwarranted and exaggerated speculative fluctuations of the last two years were to be kept going.

Imports of coffee in Marseilles during 1888 show an increase of 3,440 tons over 1887 and of 723 tons over 1886.

Pepper.—During the year 1888 imports of pepper fell considerably short of the previous total, viz, by a decrease of 1,250 tons. Deliveries, too, fell off to the extent of 1,300 tons. There are, however, two explanations of this decrease in the trade, first, that the preceding year was an exceptionally heavy one, and secondly, that the demand for inferior qualities of pepper, such as Lampong, Penang, and Sumatra, has altogether ceased since the expiration of the commercial treaty with Italy, to which country these qualities were formerly reexported from here.

Compared with 5 years of imports, 1888 figures as the lowest, as will be seen by the following table:

From—	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
British colonies.....	1,235	975	1,438	1,350	1,086
Dutch colonies.....	248	290	331	1,099	351
Other countries.....	179	452	57	288	137
Total.....	1,662	1,717	1,826	2,737	1,574

Cocoa.—Imports of cocoa into Marseilles and indeed over the whole of France are steadily increasing. The increase for Marseilles alone amounted to only 38 tons, but other ports show considerably more, as will be gathered from the following aggregate figures for the whole of France:

1885.....	<i>Tons.</i>
1886.....	15,459
1887.....	18,601
1888.....	20,526
1889.....	24,689

It is pleasant to remark that the qualities imported into France are chiefly good qualities.

Oilseeds.—After cereals and the flour-milling industry, oilseeds, including of course all nuts and kernels used in the production of oil, form the principal branch of Marseilles commerce and industry. Oilseeds forming the basis of the very important oil, oilcake, and soap trade of this port, it will be readily imagined that imports reach a comparatively high figure. Imports during 1888 were as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>
Peanuts.....	92,536	Rape seed.....	6,032
Sesame seed.....	67,013	Mowra seed.....	5,862
Copra.....	34,122	All other.....	3,507
Palm kernels.....	30,841		
Castor seed.....	18,104	Total.....	296,938
Cotton seed.....	17,391	Total, 1887.....	286,770
Poppy seed.....	11,651		
Linseed.....	9,879	Increase, 1888.....	10,168

Oils.—This paragraph following immediately after that on oilseeds applies naturally only to seed oils, olive oil being considered a separate brand of trade altogether.

The stock of oilseeds at Marseilles on January 1, 1888, was 8,700 tons; imports during 1888 amounted to 296,938; together, 305,638; deducting stock on 31st December, 1888, 8,000, leaves 297,638 tons which were crushed by the Marseilles oil mills during the year and which produced about 121,500 tons of oil (of which about 34,400 tons were edible and 87,100 tons nonedible), to which must be added 24,812 tons of oil imported, making 146,312 tons, the total for 1888.

The production of edible oil compared with 1887 shows a decrease of 9 per cent., and that of nonedible, an increase of 12 per cent., due principally to a large extension in the copra-oil trade, especially for the export branch.

Imports and exports of seed oils show increases over several years, as the following figures clearly show:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1855.....	24,423	24,496	1887.....	18,480	25,096
1886.....	18,823	24,442	1888.....	24,812	29,902

Oil cake.—The production of oil cake at Marseilles during 1888 amounted to 170,120 tons, which were disposed of as follows: 102,070 tons were consumed in the departments in the south of France, 12,950 were sent to Switzerland and to the north of France, and 55,100 were shipped to Germany, England, Belgium, Holland, and other countries.

Soap.—The soap trade of Marseilles continues in a healthy state, and production during 1888 was above that of 1887, but exports show a slight falling off of 566 tons.

The number of soap works in Marseilles and the department of the Bouches-du-Rhone is about 100, and they produced, during 1888, 100,384 tons of soap, which were disposed of in the following manner:

	<i>Tons.</i>
Forwarded by rail.....	65,107
Shipped by coasting boats.....	23,725
Exported.....	8,349
	97,184
Local consumption.....	3,200
Total.....	100,384

The approximate value of these 100,384 tons was \$8,500,000.

Olive oil.—Arrivals and imports of olive oil during 1888 were as follows:

	<i>Tons.</i>
Edible qualities.....	7,300
Nonedible:	
No. 1.....	900
No. 2.....	375
Pulp oil extracted by acids.....	1,885
Residue of olive oil.....	870
Total.....	11,330

Compared with 1887 the above figures show an increase of about 800 tons in the amount of edible olive oil imported, and a decrease of about 2,855 tons in the nonedible kinds, the decrease in the latter being chiefly due to the fact that olive oil for lubricating purposes is being more and more replaced by the various and vastly cheaper kinds of oleonaphtha and similar substances.

Cotton.—Imports of cotton during 1888 compared with the preceding year showed a decrease of about 10,000 bales due to the bad crops in the Levant. This very naturally affected prices, which rose considerably, but toward the latter part of the year values receded again under the influence of heavy receipts in the United States. As mentioned in previous reports Marseilles is not a consuming but only a transit market for cotton. The falling off of imports would therefore not affect any local industries. American cottons still form a very small item in the cotton trade of Marseilles.

Wool.—The wool trade of Marseilles during 1888 has not been so active as during 1887. Imports amounted to 143,980 bales, a decrease of 20,838 bales compared with the 164,818 bales of the previous year. Of these 143,980 bales 88,718 only were sold in this market, and this shows the very considerable falling off of 27,827 bales. The balance, viz, 55,262 bales, was landed here in transit to other ports and foreign countries, and this shows an increase of 6,939 bales against last year.

This state of affairs has now been going on for many years. What may be called the home or consumptive wool trade of Marseilles is gradually diminishing, and the re-export or simply transit trade is gradually increasing, but not in proportion to the decrease in the other. This fact, disastrous to the interest of the commerce of Marseilles, is due to the exorbitant and prohibitive railway rates on wools to the north and interior of France. This question has been raised many a time by the chamber of commerce, and many a petition has been framed and put before the railway company, but so far to no effect, although it is of vital importance to this city.

As in previous years the United States continued to be the largest purchaser of wool here, and the trade with the States in this branch is steadily increasing.

Petroleum.—Imports of petroleum during 1888 were considerably in excess of the previous year and trade was brisk, so that it may be hoped that Marseilles will gradually advance to the level of the larger importing petroleum markets in the north.

The following are the figures:

Description.		1888.	1887.
Petroleum:			
Crude.....	barrels ...	71,979	63,693
Refined	{ barrels ...	12,591	7,855
	{ cases... ..	6,884	.....
Naphtha.....	barrels...	3,080	500

Ordinary wines.—The wine crop of France was, in 1887, 24,333,284 hectolitres, and in 1888, 30,102,151, or an increase of 5,768,867. The production in Algiers has likewise increased, reaching in 1888, 2,728,373 hectolitres, against 1,902,457 in 1887, an increase of 825,916 hectolitres.

The annual consumption of wine in France amounts to from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 hectolitres.

The quantity of wine (*vin ordinaire*) exported in 1887 was 14,520,000 litres, and in 1888 was 16,509,166 litres, an increase of 1,989,166 litres for 1888. Of this quantity the United States imported in 1887, 627,600 litres, in 1888, 680,790 litres.

In 1887 there was imported at Marseilles 110,433,600 litres, and in 1888 128,294,357 litres. Of this importation there was exported to Marseilles from the United States in 1888, 2,831 litres.

Tobacco.—The importation of tobacco at Marseilles during the year amounted to 771 hogsheads, of which 123 came direct from New York. The price varied according to quality, etc., from 42 to 180 francs the 100 kilogrammes.

CHARLES B. TRAIL,
Consul, Marseilles,

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Marseilles, December 19, 1889.

COMMERCE OF NANTES AND OF THE LOIRE.

REPORT BY CONSUL SHACKELFORD.

SHIP-BUILDING.

In 1887 the workshops constructed 3,184 tons, distributed as follows, viz: For commerce 1,791 tons and for Government 1,393 tons; total, 3,184 tons. In 1888, if the number of ships constructed for the state be deducted, there are left for commerce 2,960 tons, which gives an increase of 1,169 tons for commercial purposes in favor of 1888.

In 1888 there were 7 foreign steamers and 5 sailing vessels registered as French vessels. The company of the Chantiers de la Loire, in their letter to the Board of Trade, write that the new orders from the Government are for 4 torpedo boats, and an evaporating apparatus comprised of 13 boilers. For commerce, the orders are for two small coasters for the "Compagnie Parisienne for the navigation of the lower Seine," and four large freight steamers. This last order, received at the end of the year, is of great importance, as it was obtained at a positive sacrifice in order to induce the Compagnie des Chargeurs Réunis to place their orders in favor of the French industry rather than give them to English builders as they have formerly done.

SHIPS OWNED IN NANTES.

Ships attached to the ports of Nantes and St. Nazaire, January 1, 1889.

Tonnage of ships.	Port of Nantes.		Port of St. Nazaire.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
800 tons and over.....	7	7,365	7	13,137
700 to 800	1		1	755
600 to 700.....	4	2,603	1	609
500 to 600.....	5	2,710	5	2,803
400 to 500.....	16	7,203	4	1,636
300 to 400.....	28	9,825	5	1,742
200 to 300.....	33	7,963		
100 to 200.....	83	11,843	1	101
Under 100 tons.....	161	6,355	70	1,804
Total	337	55,897	94	22,587

For all the ports of the Loire Inférieure the comparison with 1887 shows, to the detriment of 1888, a diminution of 12 ships and 8,211 tons. Of the total at St. Nazaire 13 ships and 15,828 tons belong to the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.

FORGES AND FOUNDRIES.

In 1888 the forges and foundries of the Basse Indre (the Government works) produced 8,705 tons of iron and steel, employing an average of 500 workmen. In the year 1887 the product was 7,783 tons. This is an increase for 1888 of 922 tons, owing to the erection of a Martin furnace for manufacturing steel for ship-building. The production of raw and refined metals at the foundry at Couëron was as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Raw products:	Tons.	Lead—Continued—	Tons.
Lead ore treated.....	9,113	Pipe.....	1,113
Lead ore from which the silver has been extracted	4,490	In sheets.....	1,302
Copper in ingots and sheets.....	1,017	Copper—	
Zinc.....	4	In rolls	767
Refined and manufactured:		Wire	31
Lead, refined	8,330	Bars.....	47
Silver in ingots.....	15½	Brass—	
Red lead	140	Rolled.....	735
White lead.....	17	Wire.....	189
Lead—		Bars	152
Shot	910	Zinc, rolled.....	3

Number of workmen employed, 522.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The sale of these articles is limited in this consular district owing to the difficulty of introducing any improved tools among the French peasantry, who are so wedded to their old customs. A few samples of American manufacture are to be found in the hands of dealers, but if our manufacturers wish to introduce their implements into this part of France they should have a depot in some large and central city where they could be exhibited by a resident agent.

ALIMENTARY CONSERVES.

Conserves have been in active demand. Among vegetables, asparagus, string beans (*haricots verts*), and white beans (*flageolets*) have been gathered in profusion. They found a ready sale to the canning establishments. The principal vegetable, peas (*petits pois*), suffered (owing to the weather and the May-bug worm) a considerable reduction, the harvest resulting in about 50 per cent of the quantity expected from the planting.

Nantes is deservedly celebrated for its canned vegetables as above named, being entirely free from coloring matter or any foreign ingredients. The *haricots verts* are gathered when the bean is about half matured and are exceedingly delicate.

SARDINES.

The sardine fishing for the year 1888 has never been exceeded by any previous catch. The general opinion in 1887 was that the sardines had deserted the French coast and had established themselves on the coast of Spain and Portugal, many of the French firms having transferred their works to those countries. Most unexpectedly, however, the sardines left their new quarters and reappeared on this coast. The catch exceeded that of the previous average years by 30 to 35 per cent. The take of the present season, 1889, is equal in quantity to that of 1888, and the fish are of much superior quality. The retail price at the seaside towns near Nantes was from 60 cents to \$1 per thousand. Two thousand four hundred and twenty-two tons were exported from Nantes in 1888, and it proved a profitable year to all engaged in the trade. The value of the shipments to the United States from this consular district amounted to \$313,155.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The receipts from the custom-house at Nantes in 1888 exceeded those of 1887 by \$442,643. The details are as follows, viz:

Sources of receipts.	1887.	1888.
On imports	\$3,844,910	\$4,295,423
Navigation	71,615	77,570
Entries and clearances	42,285	46,415
Incidental charges	12,887	23,013
Salt	734,968	710,885
Total	4,706,665	5,153,306

NAVIGATION.

General navigation of the ports of the Loire for the year 1888.

SHIPS LOADED.

[Nantes, Paimbœuf, and St. Nazaire.]

From or to—	Arrivals.				Departures.			
	French ships.		Foreign ships.		French ships.		Foreign ships.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
The French colonies	58	22,536	23	10,825	72	34,496	.....	.....
Countries outside of Europe	41	67,467	40	29,735	44	64,435	4	1,439
Countries of Europe	369	149,486	575	330,956	207	56,301	139	43,277
Cod fisheries	5	448	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	473	239,937	638	371,516	323	155,232	143	44,716

Arrivals and departures from the ports of the Loire for the last three years.

[Nantes, Paimbœuf, and St. Nazaire.]

Year.	Arrivals.						Departures.					
	French ships.		Foreign ships.		Total.		French ships.		Foreign ships.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1888	473	239,937	638	371,510	1,111	611,453	323	155,232	143	44,716	466	199,948
1887	462	252,289	603	335,495	1,065	587,784	302	147,114	156	53,954	458	201,068
1886	510	268,092	673	350,008	1,183	618,100	312	150,064	192	58,396	504	20,844

By comparison with the year 1887 the year 1888 shows a loss to the French flag of 10,000 tons in the importations from the colonies. On the other hand there was an increase in foreign flags amounting to 1,500 tons. All the exportations were made in French ships, and there was an increase of 11,500, tons over the preceding year.

Navigation from the ports of the Loire with other ports of Europe for the year 1888.

Loaded ships from or to—	Arrivals.				Departures.			
	French.		Foreign.		French.		Foreign.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
England	276	119,171	393	247,992	175	50,875	79	20,953
Belgium	5	584	30	12,552	7	1,543	20	8,158
Holland			1	202			3	905
Sweden	10	2,577	40	17,972				
Norway	5	873	30	9,684			1	732
Russia	3	518	23	15,995				
Northern Germany			27	10,828	2	305	6	1,207
Denmark			1	718			2	269
Spain	56	23,132	12	4,982	20	3,108	23	9,527
Portugal	12	2,039	2	616	3	470	3	774
Italy	2	592	5	3,194				
Austria			1	647				
Turkey			7	3,664			2	752
Greece			1	348				
Roumania			2	1,952				
Total	369	149,483	575	330,956	207	56,301	139	43,277
In ballast	31	9,361	8	1,474	197	106,120	523	332,378
Aggregate	400	158,847	583	332,430	404	162,421	662	375,655

An examination of the above table will give some idea of the importance of the trade of this consular district, particularly with Great Britain. Of the 276 arrivals of French vessels loaded, only 175 departed loaded, leaving to the credit of England 101 cargoes. There were 393 arrivals of loaded British vessels, and but 79 departures, showing a credit in favor of England of 314 cargoes. Of this number more than three-fourths were loaded with coal. The arrivals from Sweden, Norway, and Russia, 93 in number, were mainly loaded with lumber. Only one departure to Norway. The total number of loaded foreign arrivals was 575, departures 139, showing a credit of 436 cargoes to the other countries of Europe.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM NANTES TO OTHER PORTS.

The regular lines of vessels have employed in 1888 27 ships, total tonnage 7,317. The Compagnie Chevillotte, running between Nantes, Brest, Havre, and Dunkerque, made with 5 vessels 86 voyages, an average of 7 per month. The Legal Company from Nantes to Bordeaux made with 5 vessels 142 voyages, an average of 12 per month. The Flornoy Company from Nantes to Bordeaux and intermediate places made with 6 vessels 181 voyages, an average of 16 per month. The English Company (Hutchisson), from Nantes to Glasgow, stopping at Liverpool, has made with 6 steamers 25 voyages, an average of 2 per month. The Belgium Company (Adolph Depp), from Nantes to Antwerp, made with 3 vessels 18 voyages, an average of 3 in 2 months. The Joint Stock Belgian Company, from Nantes to Antwerp, made with 2 vessels 13 voyages. The French Company (Bossuet-Plichon), from Nantes to Dunkerque, made with 2 vessels 5 voyages.

Merchandise loaded and unloaded on the quays of Nantes in 1883.

	Tons.
For exportation.....	99,532
For importation.....	421,328
Total.....	520,860

NAVIGATION OF THE LOWER LOIRE.

The Loire, one of the four large rivers of France, rises in the mountainous district of the Haute Loire. It flows first south, then turns westward and continues on its course, receiving the waters of many smaller rivers, 600 miles, until it empties into the Bay of Biscay at St. Nazaire. When it enters the valley of the Loire at Angers it is joined by the river Maine. The stream widens, the land on either side is low, and the soil light and gravelly. Like most of the rivers in western France the Loire is subject to frequent floods and periods of low water which render the navigation extremely difficult, as after every flood the channel changes. This is notably so at the city of Nantes, where the river divides into several streams. With the increased tonnage of merchant ships, this want of water prevents the larger class of vessels coming up to the city, and the commerce of Nantes has yearly declined, until at present not more than one-sixth of the arrivals at St. Nazaire are able to come up to the city. The Canal Maritime, between Nantes and the deeper waters of the Loire, was projected to overcome this difficulty and restore its lost commerce. It was begun in the year 1882, is to be 10 miles in length, 26 yards in width, and 19 feet in depth. Its capacity will be sufficient for vessels of 1,800 tons. The water is supplied by the small river Acheneau, which will be discharged directly into the canal. The locks will be 20 yards in width, and 133 yards in length. The expenditure to the present time has been 14,000,000 francs; the entire cost is estimated at 22,000,000, and the canal will be completed in 1892.

IMPORTS.

Merchandise received at the ports of the Loire in 1887 and 1888.

Articles.	1887.	1888.	From whence received.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	
Sugar from other countries.....	1,734	2,330	Egypt, India.
Sugar from French colonies	32,696	37,942	Guadeloupe, Martinique, Réunion, Mayotte.
Cheese	274	244	Holland, Switzerland, Germany.
Raw hides	112	49	Guadeloupe, Grenada, England, Germany.
Wheat and flour	51,486	35,289	Russia, Australia, India, England, Germany.
Rice	2,755	8,320	England, India, Belgium.
Oleaginous seeds	2,320	5,553	India.
Biscuits	31	27	England.
Tobacco in leaves	352	248	Algiers, Mexico, South America.
Lard and tallow	543	1,008	England, Belgium, Holland.
Wood for building	36,035	55,681	Sweden, Norway, Russia, Germany, United States.
Porcelain clay	4,017	4,685	England.
Tar and pitch	8,120	7,756	England, Spanish possessions in America.
Iron and steel	16,629	19,685	England, Sweden, Belgium, Spain, Germany.
Coal	554,374	609,015	England, Belgium.
Petroleum	202	14	Do.
Starch	584	542	England, Germany, Belgium.
Manufactured tobacco	170	191	Mexico, South America, Germany, Belgium.
Machines	509	539	England.
Implements (metal)	534	392	England, Germany.
Cotton goods	697	802	England, Belgium, Germany.
Woolen goods	53	52	Do.
Lead ore	8,578	5,959	England, Spain, Italy.
Dried fruit	981	756	Portugal, Italy, Algiers, Turkey.
Lobster, canned	133	77	England, Germany.
Canned meats	56	155	England, Germany, Algiers.

EXPORTS.

Merchandise shipped from the ports of the Loire in 1887 and 1888.

Articles.	1887.	1888.	Where shipped.
Eggs, poultry, game .....tons...	5,832	5,392	England, Grenada, Brazil, Gaudeloupe.
Fresh fruit .....do.....	1,011	1,758	England.
Salt butter.....do.....	2,614	2,847	England, Brazil, French colonies, South America.
Lard and tallow.....do.....	121	95	Belgium, Mexico, French colonies.
Prepared fish.....do.....	1,918	2,458	England, French colonies, Grenada.
Wheat and flour.....do.....	11,537	7,060	England, Belgium, Portugal, French colonies.
Rice .....do.....	570	768	French colonies.
Potatoes.....do.....	2,014	2,135	England, French colonies, Grenada.
Dried vegetables .....do.....	1,589	402	French colonies, Brazil.
Canned vegetables.....do.....	432	937	England, Cayenne, Belgium, New Granada.
Oils from seeds.....do.....	164	351	England, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Grenada, Guadeloupe.
Soap .....do.....	112	173	England, French colonies, Brazil.
Candles.....do.....	28	38	French colonies.
Glue .....do.....	705	774	England, Belgium, Réunion.
Wines .....gallons...	947,763	854,935	England, French colonies, Mexico, Brazil.
Pottery and glassware.....tons...	3,022	2,597	England, Brazil, Mexico, French colonies.
Cotton goods.....do.....	1,165	1,859	French colonies, Mexico, Grenada.
Paper.....do.....	946	998	Antilles, Mexico, Grenada.
Leather.....do.....	447	434	England, Belgium, Mexico, Grenada, Guadeloupe.
Manufactures of metal.....do.....	4,328	5,552	Russia, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Portugal, Switzerland, French colonies.
Machinery .....do.....	1,343	1,602	England, Russia, Portugal, China, Mexico, Algiers, Antilles.
Cordage .....do.....	241	330	England, Mexico, Belgium, Spain.

POPULATION.

The last census of Nantes, taken in 1886, gives the population as 127,486; this, however, does not include the suburbs, which, if added, increase the population to 167,486.

Notwithstanding the slight increase in the commerce of Nantes as shown by the foregoing official tables, the trade with the United States has declined.

The increase in exports from the consular district as given in the quarterly returns is due to the activity of the merchants of Lorient, who have succeeded in establishing an important trade with our country.

The table of imports is given at some length with the hope that the manufacturers and shippers of the United States will make some effort to secure a portion of this important trade.

H. A. SHACKELFORD, *Consul*.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Nantes, October 31, 1889.

GERMANY.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL EDWARDS.

In accordance with section 1 of the law of July 20, 1879, the shipper or forwarder of all goods exported from, or sent in transit through, the territory of the German Customs Union is required to make a declaration, for statistical use, stating the sort and quantity of the goods as well as their origin and destination. The land of origin is defined as being the land from whose open market the goods are brought into the territory of the Customs Union; the land of destination being the land into whose open markets the goods are sent.

Since the admission into the customs territory (October 15, 1888,) of Hamburg, Bremen, and certain districts of Prussia and Oldenburg, the only parts of the Empire which remain beyond the customs frontier are the excluded districts of Baden, the district of

Cuxhaven, the free port district of Hamburg, and the ports of Bremerhaven and Geestemünde with the adjoining petroleum depots. In the northwestern part of Bremen, on the right bank of the Weser, is also a free district which is not considered as lying beyond the customs frontier. In like manner the harbor of Brake is also a free district.

In general, the sea trade with countries not bordering on the German Customs Territory increased during the year. The increase and decrease in imports and exports were as follows:

[One ton=1,000 kilogrammes.]

Countries.	Increase.		Decrease.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Greece.....	1,613			
Great Britain.....	480,947			97,334
Italy.....	19,679			47,161
Norway.....	26,345	9,384		
Sweden.....	125,992	1,298		
Spain.....	128,978			15,341
Africa (excepting Algiers and Egypt).....	11,849	3,318		
Portugal.....		8,834	3,365	
British India.....	18,626			10,165
Argentine Republic.....	14,177	4,774		
Brazil.....	4,916	1,149		
Chili.....	32,812	1,286		
Mexico and Central America.....	1,427	1,595		
Java, Sumatra, etc.		7,846		
Peru.....		1,167	1,323	
Remainder of South America.....		4,375		
British North America.....		4,000	3,385	
Australia.....		3,045		
Roumania.....			12,940	1,722
Turkey.....			2,508	2,019
Egypt.....			1,182	
United States.....			16,876	36,041
West Indies.....			1,379	
China.....				3,907

The decrease in the importations from Portugal is due to the reduced importation of sulphur from that country. From Roumania, Turkey, and Egypt there was a decreased importation of gunpowder, maize, barley, poppies, sesame, and cotton; while from the United States less maize, wheat, cotton, rye, rosin, turpentine oil, and turpentine balsam were imported.

From the West Indies the importation of guano, phosphites, dye, and useful woods fell off, and less guano was also imported from Peru.

The decrease in exports to England was due to the decreased exportation of the following:

	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>
Sugar.....	121,422	Chloride of potassium.....	10,034
Potatoes.....	5,887	Raw lead.....	3,059
Beans and pease.....	5,338	Zinc.....	2,876
Starch, sugar, and sirup.....	3,470	Railway rails.....	3,416

The decrease in exports to Italy was due to the rise in the tariff of that country, which came into force January 1, 1888.

The decrease in exports to Spain is accounted for by the decreased exportation of spirits to that country.

To Turkey and Roumania the decrease was in sugar, railway rails, and cotton and iron wares.

To British India the decrease was in salt.

The decrease in exports to China was in raw lead, iron wire, cannon, window glass, and beer.

The decrease in exports to the United States was due to the decrease in shipments of iron, railway rails, wheel tires, malleable-iron in bars, iron wire, plows, mineral water, wine, starch sugar and sirup, sugar, cement, baryte, hollow glass, raw zinc, rags, and cotton wares. "In general, it appears," says the German statistician, "that trade with the United States is constantly growing more difficult owing to the competition of their own industries and other causes."

The following table shows the increase or decrease of Germany's trade with nations bordering upon its customs frontier, as compared with the preceding calendar year 1887:

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Belgium	+ 59,723	+322,673
Denmark	+ 14,024	- 1,162
France.....	+ 2,982	+213,249
Netherlands.....	+ 115,598	+669,480
Austria	+1,095,669	+369,530
Russia	+ 353,034	- 37,066
Switzerland	+ 34,803	+ 2,799
Servia	+ 6,542	- 2,542

In arriving at the figures quoted the shippers' declarations, already alluded to, have been depended upon. It is to be borne in mind, however, that these are sometimes inaccurate owing to the intricacies of freight and shipping interests by means of which goods imported or exported through foreign ports may be wrongly classified. Particularly is this the case with marine trade when goods pass through English or other foreign trade centers, as, for instance, London, Liverpool, Leeds, Hull, Antwerp, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, etc.

The increase of trade with Belgium and the Netherlands was, for the most part, a natural growth not due to shipments in transit.

The increase in imports from Denmark was in building stones, chalk, and fresh fish.

The increase in exports to France was in cattle, meat, vegetables, starch, flour, molasses, chloride of potash, superphosphates, wood cellulose, cokes, and iron ore; there being a considerable decrease in beer, spirits, pease, raw stone, coal, wood, charcoal, raw zinc, raw iron, tires, plows, wire, machines, cotton goods, and many other articles. In beer the decrease amounted to 5,501 tons, and in spirits to 2,628 tons.

From Austria the following table shows the increased importation of special articles

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>
Building and other woods.....	+110,116	Bran	+57,140
Brown coal	+781,655	Wheat	+16,151
Pit coal	+107,534	Ore slag.....	+46,308

While the decrease in the importation of barley amounted to 96,716 tons, the increase in German exports to Austria was in cokes (+56,725 tons) and pit coal (+312,334 tons). The increase in imports from Russia was due to the extraordinarily large importation of building and other woods. Of these 1,300,018 tons were imported against 1,124,308 tons in 1887, making an increase of 175,710 tons. The increase was further due to—

Bran	Tons....	+82,296	Flax	Tons....	+11,597
Rye.....	do	+53,597	Butter, meat, and eggs	do	+ 1,288
Barley.....	do	+42,262	Petroleum	do	+24,908
Oats	do	+14,613	Raw stone	do	+14,738
Dried peas	do	+ 4,215	Horses	Head....	+ 9,701
Potatoes.....	do	+ 4,398			

The decrease in exports to Russia was due to the influence of the Russian tariff.

The increase in imports from Switzerland were in cotton yarns, watches, fresh fruit, cattle, and asphalt.

The importation of agricultural products from Servia increased in wheat (+5,788 tons) and also in rye, maize, wine, and barrel staves, while the importation of dried fruits fell 1,158 tons. The chief export to this country was in zinc and locomotives.

The total shipment of goods in transit through the customs territory amounted in 1888 to 1,779,824 tons, an increase of 19,926 tons over the preceding year.

The following table shows the amount of wares shipped in transit through the customs territory in the years indicated:

Years.	Quantity.	Years.	Quantity.
	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>
1880	1,823,913	1885	1,678,104
1881	1,852,360	1886	1,654,021
1882	1,990,936	1887	1,759,898
1883	2,187,896	1888	1,779,824
1884	2,026,715		

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Berlin January 3, 1890.

W. H. EDWARDS,
Consul-General.

Production of the mines, salt works, and smelting furnaces in the German Empire and Luxemburg in the years 1888 and 1889.

Articles.	Quantity.		Value.		Average price per ton.	
	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.
<i>Products of mines.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>
Pit coal.....	67,341,337	65,486,120	385,036,000	341,063,000	5.72	5.22
Brown coal.....	17,551,411	16,487,728	44,079,000	40,681,000	2.51	2.47
Asphalt.....	43,495	41,534	325,000	255,000	7.46	6.15
Naphtha.....	9,747	11,920	882,000	1,028,000	90.53	86.23
Rock salt.....	544,233	414,557	2,225,000	1,816,000	4.14	4.38
Kainite.....	324,477	318,576	4,727,000	4,667,000	14.57	14.65
Other potassic salts.....	861,327	916,759	10,407,000	10,248,000	12.08	11.18
Iron ore.....	11,001,042	10,664,307	46,459,000	39,961,000	4.22	3.75
Zinc ore.....	708,829	667,761	17,690,000	13,747,000	24.96	20.59
Lead ore.....	169,570	161,777	17,730,000	16,684,000	104.56	103.13
Copper ore.....	573,290	530,956	18,200,000	17,519,000	31.75	33.00
Silver and gold ore.....	22,205	20,389	4,047,000	4,069,000	182.22	199.55
Manganese ore.....	45,109	28,710	674,000	668,000	21.00	23.27
<i>Salts obtained from aqueous solutions.</i>						
Table salt (chloride of sodium).....	485,902	496,388	11,948,000	10,662,000	24.59	21.48
Chloride of potassium.....	133,958	142,765	16,792,000	18,360,000	125.35	128.61
Glauber salts.....	55,387	52,133	1,386,000	1,130,000	25.02	25.50
Sulphate of potassium.....	29,709	33,412	4,926,000	4,973,000	165.80	148.84
Sulphate of magnesium.....	26,978	25,110	349,000	285,000	12.95	11.34
Sulphate of potassium—magnesium.....	16,326	11,478	1,291,000	913,000	79.07	79.51
Sulphate of alumina.....	16,018	15,900	1,255,000	1,329,000	78.32	83.59
Alum.....	3,539	3,254	438,000	404,000	123.74	124.14
<i>Products of smelting houses.</i>						
Raw iron.....	4,524,759	4,337,121	217,287,000	191,320,000	48.02	44.11
Zinc.....	135,977	133,224	49,372,000	43,624,000	363.09	327.45
Lead.....	100,599	96,995	25,490,000	24,848,000	253.38	256.17
Copper.....	24,458	21,569	27,981,000	31,539,000	1,144.03	1,462.23
Silver.....	403,036.80	406,602.55	50,813,000	51,476,000	*126.07	*126.60
Gold.....	1,958.12	1,792.65	5,466,000	5,004,000	*2,791.20	*2,791.29
Tin.....	53.29	83.54	120,000	187,000	1,901.98	2,234.99
Sulphuric acids.....	385,410	357,574	12,544,000	12,040,000	32.55	33.67
Raw iron itemized:						
Pig for casting.....	609,596	597,851	32,766,000	27,858,000	53.75	46.60
Pigs for ingot-iron.....	1,965,396	1,794,806	92,157,000	78,787,000	46.87	43.90
Pigs for weld-iron.....	1,906,808	1,898,125	87,968,000	80,100,000	46.13	42.20
Casts, first smelting.....	29,295	30,442	3,756,000	3,842,000	128.22	126.20
Scrap iron.....	13,664	15,897	682,000	733,000	49.89	46.11
<i>Worked-off raw iron.</i>						
Cast iron, second smelting.....	943,230	788,779	162,809,000	128,573,000	173.16	163.00
Welded iron and steel.....	1,654,427	1,554,951	217,042,000	187,017,000	131.19	120.27
Ingot iron and steel.....	2,046,147	1,823,215	270,676,000	223,284,000	132.29	122.47

* Per Kilogramme.

Production (by states and districts) of the mines, salt works, and smelting houses in the German Empire and Luxemburg in the years 1888 and 1889.

Articles.	State or district.	1889.		1888.	
		Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
<i>Products of mines.</i>					
Pit coal.....	Prussia :	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>
	Breslau.....	19,000,875	82,493,300	17,642,284	73,011,548
	Halle	25,469	249,863	25,445	241,441
	Clausthal.....	572,993	4,183,134	497,295	3,419,444
	Dortmund.....	33,855,110	184,971,273	33,223,614	159,458,497
	Bonn	7,982,54s	60,683,489	8,086,713	55,788,005
	Total	61,436,991	332,581,059	59,475,351	291,918,935
	Bavaria	810,658	7,653,133	732,596	6,470,213
	Saxony	4,228,231	37,796,530	4,359,085	36,533,078
	Alsace-Lorraine.....	726,256	5,843,365	689,135	5,137,948
	Other German States.....	139,201	1,162,372	129,953	1,003,156
	Total for Germany..	67,341,337	385,036,459	65,386,120	341,063,330
Brown coal.....	Prussia :				
	Breslau.....	486,523	1,633,250	454,802	1,445,276
	Halle	12,861,781	31,797,810	12,045,702	29,063,069
	Clausthal.....	226,753	810,866	203,739	719,781
	Bonn	629,044	1,039,126	503,645	831,221
	Total	14,204,101	35,281,052	13,207,888	32,159,347
	Bavaria	6,303	27,984	5,759	22,037
	Saxony	772,479	2,289,704	753,733	2,250,951
	Hessen	123,803	615,173	114,395	522,492
	Brunswick	519,743	1,427,677	496,297	1,371,531
	Saxe-Altenburg	1,030,249	1,910,288	987,482	1,763,158
	Anhalt	867,941	2,432,646	888,878	2,487,664
	Other German States	26,792	94,687	33,296	103,825
	Total for Germany..	17,551,411	44,079,211	16,487,723	40,681,005
Graphite	German Empire	2,847	148,008	3,353	187,700
Asphalt	do	43,495	324,542	41,534	255,250
Naphtha	do	9,747	882,411	11,920	1,027,892
Mineral salts:					
Rock salt.....	Prussia :				
	Halle	213,510	933,982	163,526	744,997
	Rest of Prussia.....	38,041	211,249	25,166	158,658
	Total	251,551	1,145,231	188,692	903,655
	Württemberg	193,947	742,011	179,601	713,491
	Other German States	98,795	367,575	46,264	198,604
	Total for Germany..	544,293	2,254,817	414,557	1,815,750
Kainite	German Empire	324,477	4,726,620	318,576	4,666,663
Other potassic salts.....	do	861,327	10,406,808	916,759	10,247,725
Bitter salt	do	10,897	84,509	13,269	104,792
Boracite.....	do	120	36,235	180	57,470
Ores :					
Iron ore	Prussia :				
	Breslau	852,661	4,102,310	700,990	2,726,388
	Halle.....	54,162	217,658	47,450	197,471
	Clausthal.....	362,296	1,449,759	363,839	608,438
	Dortmund.....	491,511	2,101,626	561,974	2,410,504
	Bonn.....	2,614,006	23,549,463	2,471,001	19,597,211
	Total	4,374,636	31,420,816	4,145,254	25,540,012
	Bavaria	131,938	562,637	119,254	500,022
	Saxony.....	15,416	151,556	11,386	120,199
	Hessen	150,703	988,004	118,363	765,933
	Brunswick	126,938	323,931	130,676	337,166
	Waldeck	33,969	150,807	37,168	163,749
	Alsace-Lorraine.....	2,959,255	6,550,341	2,805,264	6,002,485
	Other German states.....	37,569	157,844	85,017	153,571
	Total for Germany..	7,830,424	40,305,936	7,402,382	33,583,137
	Luxemburg	3,170,618	6,152,745	3,261,925	6,377,983
	Total	11,001,042	46,458,681	10,664,307	39,961,120

Production (by States and districts) of the mines, salt works, and smelting houses, etc.—Cont'd.

Articles.	State or district.	1889.		1888.	
		Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
<i>Products of mines—Cont'd.</i>					
<i>Ores—Continued.</i>					
Zinc ore.....	Prussia :	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>
	Breslau.....	852, 149	12, 308, 760	540, 384	8, 692, 162
	Bonn.....	82, 564	3, 681, 382	86, 969	3, 631, 571
	Rest of Prussia.....	42, 825	1, 666, 315	39, 347	1, 404, 099
	Total	707, 537	17, 656, 457	666, 700	13, 727, 832
	Other German states.....	1, 291	33, 522	1, 061	19, 179
	Total for Germany..	708, 829	17, 689, 979	667, 761	13, 747, 011
Lead ore.....	Prussia :				
	Clausthal.....	45, 888	2, 947, 671	43, 310	2, 989, 097
	Bonn.....	82, 517	10, 203, 498	81, 817	9, 601, 142
	Rest of Prussia.....	33, 567	3, 755, 131	30, 408	3, 431, 558
	Total	161, 972	16, 906, 300	155, 535	16, 021, 797
	Other German states.....	7, 598	824, 025	6, 242	662, 056
	Total for Germany..	169, 570	17, 730, 325	161, 777	16, 683, 853
Copper ore	Prussia :				
	Halle	511, 401	17, 165, 821	469, 747	16, 504, 402
	Bonn	39, 580	255, 458	39, 830	324, 894
	Rest of Prussia.....	22, 248	775, 861	21, 289	681, 019
	Total	573, 229	18, 197, 140	530, 866	17, 510, 315
	Other German states.....	61	2, 684	90	8, 718
	Total for Germany..	573, 290	18, 199, 824	530, 956	17, 519, 033
Silver and gold ore.....	Saxony.....	22, 128	4, 014, 803	20, 326	4, 027, 378
	Other German states.....	77	31, 403	63	41, 223
	Total for Germany..	22, 205	4, 046, 206	20, 389	4, 068, 601
Tin ore.....	German Empire... ..	119	130, 124	151	181, 384
Cobalt, nickel, and bismuth ores.....	do	798	500, 309	339	581, 079
Uranium and wolfram ores.....	do	6	36, 912	2	20, 453
Antimony and manganese ores.....	Prussia.....	44, 006	901, 589	27, 308	613, 542
	Other German states.....	1, 104	45, 830	1, 404	55, 043
	Total for Germany..	45, 110	947, 419	28, 712	668, 585
Arsenic ore.....	German Empire.....	2, 671	123, 898	1, 521	81, 937
Iron pyrites.....	Prussia :				
	Breslan.....	5, 120	41, 746	4, 533	42, 336
	Dortmund.....	6, 733	64, 859	7, 293	82, 192
	Bonn.....	96, 069	674, 386	87, 367	619, 956
	Rest of Prussia.....	54	1, 020	181	2, 737
	Total.....	107, 976	782, 027	99, 375	747, 221
	Other German states.....	9, 419	109, 083	10, 141	101, 297
	Total for Germany..	117, 395	891, 110	109, 516	848, 518
Other vitriol and alum ores.....	German Empire.....	697	5, 984	515	4, 725
<i>Salts obtained from aqueous solutions.</i>					
Table salt (chloride of sodium)	Prussia :				
	Halle.....	110, 839	2, 712, 348	107, 976	2, 175, 326
	Clausthal.. ..	110, 917	2, 323, 906	103, 816	2, 260, 227
	Rest of Prussia.....	56, 407	1, 318, 504	56, 671	1, 214, 257
	Total.....	268, 163	6, 354, 758	268, 463	5, 649, 810
	Bavaria	41, 713	1, 590, 071	42, 321	1, 638, 181
	Wurtemberg	45, 033	955, 354	45, 482	815, 338
	Baden.....	28, 814	671, 204	30, 854	581, 980
	Hessen.....	15, 014	364, 670	15, 076	281, 402
	Saxe-Meiningen.....	21, 065	528, 114	20, 840	468, 788
	Alsace-Lorraine.....	43, 573	871, 433	48, 455	718, 802
	Other German states.....	22, 527	609, 473	24, 897	508, 180
	Total for Germany..	485, 902	11, 948, 077	496, 388	10, 662, 481

Production (by States and districts) of the mines, salt works, and smelting houses, etc.—
Continued.

Articles.	State or district.	1887.		1888.	
		Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
<i>Salts obtained from aqueous solutions.—Cont'd.</i>					
Chloride of potassium	Prussia.....	<i>Tons.</i> 94,729	<i>Marks.</i> 11,429,988	<i>Tons.</i> 97,129	<i>Marks.</i> 12,107,687
	Anhalt	39,229	5,361,543	45,636	6,252,695
	Total for Germany..	133,958	16,791,531	142,765	18,360,382
Chloride of magnesium....	German Empire.....	16,729	176,654	16,643	183,613
Sulphuric acid alkalies:					
Glauber salts.....	do	55,387	1,385,681	52,133	1,329,607
Sulphate of potash.....	do	29,709	4,925,872	33,412	4,973,083
Sulphate of potas- sium-magnesium.	do	16,326	1,290,848	11,478	912,586
Sulphate of magnesia.....	do	26,978	349,481	25,110	284,817
Sulphate of alumina.....	do	16,018	1,254,512	15,900	1,329,070
Alum.....	do	3,539	437,914	3,254	403,942
<i>Products of smelting houses.</i>					
Raw iron:					
Charcoal pig-iron	Prussia:				
	Bonn	14,012	1,962,988	16,492	2,178,583
	Rest of Prussia.....	6,678	721,687	5,573	608,558
	Total.....	20,690	2,684,675	22,065	2,787,141
	Other German states.....	4,237	493,524	4,676	520,393
	Total for Germany..	24,927	3,178,199	26,741	3,307,534
Pit-coal and coke pig- iron.....	Prussia:				
	Breslau.....	480,557	24,547,140	438,480	21,563,926
	Clausthal.....	115,596	4,049,840	116,098	3,720,960
	Dortmund.....	1,420,124	70,475,505	1,372,242	62,353,007
	Bonn	1,181,953	61,905,189	1,149,870	52,407,198
	Total.....	3,198,230	160,977,674	3,076,691	140,045,091
	Bavaria.....	58,519	2,648,416	48,005	1,963,183
	Hessen	32,604	2,314,858	32,015	1,728,700
	Brunswick	33,926	1,843,311	35,687	1,747,405
	Alsace-Lorraine.....	563,478	21,769,281	543,099	19,999,258
	Other German states.....	51,341	3,074,815	51,107	3,052,015
	Total for Germany..	3,938,098	192,628,355	3,786,604	168,535,652
	Luxemburg	561,734	21,480,300	523,776	19,477,084
	Total	4,499,832	214,108,655	4,310,380	188,012,736
Zinc.....	Prussia:				
	Breslau.....	86,949	31,301,379	84,777	27,526,781
	Dortmund.....	27,945	9,749,587	27,446	8,868,668
	Bonn	21,081	7,320,726	20,821	7,165,807
	Total.....	135,975	49,371,692	133,044	43,561,256
	Other German states.....	2	534	180	62,424
	Total for Germany..	135,977	49,372,226	133,224	43,623,680
Lead:					
Block lead.....	Prussia:				
	Breslau.....	19,520	4,607,893	20,073	5,041,515
	Bonn	60,613	15,753,345	59,153	15,148,772
	Rest of Prussia.....	8,332	2,096,827	8,531	2,251,480
	Total	88,465	22,478,065	87,757	22,441,767
	Other German states.....	12,134	3,012,060	9,238	2,406,021
	Total for Germany..	100,599	25,490,125	96,995	24,847,788
Litharge	German Empire	3,924	1,021,470	4,571	1,162,883
Copper:					
Refined block copper ..	Prussia:				
	Halle.....	15,825	17,809,715	13,888	20,262,328
	Rest of Prussia	5,105	5,967,339	4,517	6,734,601
	Total	20,930	23,777,054	18,405	26,996,929
	Other German states..	3,528	4,203,589	3,164	4,541,868
	Total for Germany..	24,458	27,980,643	21,569	31,538,797
Block copper.....	German Empire			15	6,186
Copper regulus.....	do	263	101,068	995	348,014

Production (by States and districts) of the mines, salt works, and smelting houses, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	State or district.	1889.		1888.	
		Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
<i>Products of smelting houses.—Continued.</i>					
Silver	Prussia:	<i>Kilos.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>	
	Breslau	8,885.00	1,119,946	10,902.75	1,380,243
	Halle.....	86,795.79	10,936,235	78,767.41	9,955,102
	Clausthal	51,994.98	6,590,416	49,767.79	6,339,255
	Bonn	104,965.01	13,168,057	116,183.28	14,689,202
	Total.....	262,640.78	31,814,654	255,621.23	32,363,802
	Saxony.....	81,326.51	10,238,476	93,077.22	11,765,508
	Other German states	69,069.60	8,759,598	57,904.20	7,346,928
	Total for Germany..	403,036.89	50,812,728	406,602.65	51,476,238
Gold	German Empire	1,958.12	5,465,508	1,792.65	5,003,813
	do	<i>Tons.</i> 781	4,707,053	<i>Tons.</i> 705	3,715,505
Nickel, blue-color works products, bismuth, and uranium preparations.	do	<i>Kilos.</i> 5,067	17,745	<i>Kilos.</i> 4,794	22,855
Cadmium	do	<i>Tons.</i> 63.294	120,384	<i>Tons.</i> 83.544	186,720
Tin:	do	473.41	391,505	308.631	252,720
Trade wares.....	do	176.648	117,780	82.645	73,633
Tin salt.....	do	none.	.....	none.	.....
Antimony and manganese	do	1,929	506,321	1,931	466,033
Quicksilver and selenium..	do	2,073	203,385	2,061	192,216
Arsenic compounds.....	do				
Sulphur	Prussia:				
Sulphuric acid and fum- ing oil of vitriol.	Breslau.....	52,746	1,856,300	46,740	1,689,496
	Halle	54,797	1,944,572	54,450	1,708,480
	Clausthal	26,874	693,780	22,604	743,285
	Dortmund.....	60,510	1,585,513	54,392	1,367,823
	Bonn	86,080	2,793,985	81,279	2,670,532
	Total	281,007	8,874,150	259,465	8,179,616
	Saxony.....	15,820	545,824	15,660	484,854
	Hessen.....	23,447	663,401	19,611	609,800
	Brunswick.....	15,610	528,670	15,815	546,496
	Hamburg.....	19,784	746,100	16,850	929,785
	Alsace-Lorraine.....	13,540	700,768	14,145	801,253
	Other German States.....	16,202	485,433	16,028	488,544
	Total for Germany..	385,410	12,544,346	357,574	12,040,348
Vitriol:					
Iron vitriol.....	German Empire.....	8,535	254,009	9,933	310,028
Copper vitriol.....	do	4,818	2,018,794	4,416	1,430,416
Mixed vitriol.....	do	293	37,460	220	29,473
Zinc and nickel.....	do	2,624	163,251	1,494	93,751
Color earths.....	do	1,622	209,439	1,144	154,302

Crop production per hectare.

Crop.	State.	Provinces.						
		East Prussia.	West Prussia.	Berlin.	Brandenburg.	Pomerania.	Posen.	Silesia.
Winter wheat:	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
1888	1,289	903	1,297	1,800	1,365	1,370	1,038	1,316
1889	1,293	683	1,056	1,500	1,198	1,394	1,055	1,216
Average 5 years	1,578	1,337	1,478	2,000	1,534	1,598	1,404	1,558
Winter rye:								
1888	887	819	804	1,600	794	812	852	904
1889	1,059	818	930	1,000	775	914	865	1,045
Average 5 years	1,278	1,212	1,204	1,800	1,126	1,140	1,085	1,338
Summer barley:								
1888	1,175	790	1,172	900	1,094	1,104	886	1,195
1889	1,176	887	1,159	600	904	997	770	1,135
Average 5 years	1,509	1,194	1,554	1,500	1,279	1,354	1,243	1,607
Oats:								
1888	1,097	815	952	800	905	1,011	859	1,131
1889	1,192	821	949	600	914	947	798	1,094
Average 5 years	1,423	1,123	1,259	1,600	1,228	1,204	1,045	1,553
Peas:								
1888	698	490	696	1,200	834	768	593	626
1889	833	835	866	1,000	703	787	565	811
Average 5 years	1,011	1,006	910	1,000	833	969	838	1,250
Field beans:								
1888	1,133	867	1,059	.....	1,631	1,085	1,173	1,487
1889	1,205	886	1,119	.....	1,100	779	902	1,040
Average 5 years	1,448	1,193	1,957	.....	1,024	1,166	1,316	1,537
Vetches:								
1888	598	421	618	900	703	672	586	634
1889	757	729	797	700	701	694	605	763
Average 5 years	1,009	1,029	894	800	900	963	929	1,219
Buckwheat:								
1888	527	253	275	.....	347	274	316	309
1889	935	528	469	.....	506	571	587	646
Average 5 years	923	595	549	.....	619	592	521	911
Lupines:								
1888	608	535	587	.....	581	559	655	675
1889	695	626	706	.....	663	588	719	696
Average 5 years	968	998	1,051	.....	936	957	949	1,013
Potatoes:								
1888	7,023	4,359	5,374	8,000	8,502	6,993	7,275	7,860
1889	11,600	11,462	11,459	10,000	11,899	12,375	12,072	11,568
Average 5 years	10,908	8,980	9,715	7,400	11,295	10,670	10,822	12,225
Winter rape:								
1888	1,083	974	1,262	.....	1,078	1,051	786	1,162
1889	772	689	895	.....	582	726	546	449
Average 5 years	1,257	1,064	1,178	.....	1,035	1,169	926	1,350
Hops:								
1888	363	329	339	.....	405	345	282	326
1889	480	380	350	.....	262	600	388	500
Average 5 years	568	511	400	.....	483	550	452	500
Clover:								
1888	2,171	1,733	2,025	1,000	2,136	1,990	1,820	2,212
1889	3,005	2,208	2,207	1,500	2,698	2,240	2,389	2,993
Average 5 years	3,272	2,859	2,964	1,000	2,870	2,545	3,016	3,250
Meadow hay:								
1888	1,861	1,326	1,679	7,500	1,773	1,807	1,731	2,023
1889	2,840	1,882	2,348	8,000	2,530	2,530	2,344	2,879
Average 5 years	2,808	2,088	2,740	12,000	2,717	2,540	2,394	2,922

Crop production per hectare—Continued.

Crop.	Provinces.						
	Saxony.	Schleswig-Holstein.	Han-over.	West-phalia.	Hesse-Nassau.	Rhine-land.	Hohen-zollern.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
Winter wheat:							
1888.....	1,666	1,373	1,516	1,156	1,158	1,243	1,023
1889.....	1,481	2,238	1,481	1,319	1,358	1,502	1,058
Average 5 years.....	2,011	2,025	1,676	1,397	1,497	1,448	1,605
Winter rye:							
1888.....	979	1,077	926	1,009	911	1,078	657
1889.....	1,444	1,926	1,309	1,232	1,220	1,304	1,071
Average 5 years.....	1,618	1,766	1,397	1,303	1,369	1,315	1,200
Summer barley:							
1888.....	1,678	1,308	1,133	986	914	971	1,199
1889.....	1,580	1,706	1,309	1,042	1,166	1,309	1,127
Average 5 years.....	1,850	1,898	1,476	1,216	1,370	1,415	1,355
Oats:							
1888.....	1,356	1,267	1,186	1,161	1,125	1,379	1,172
1889.....	1,634	1,632	1,444	1,258	1,387	1,570	1,027
Average 5 years.....	1,800	1,930	1,500	1,357	1,523	1,518	1,188
Peas:							
1888.....	1,241	820	764	827	534	619	672
1889.....	1,252	1,444	1,094	931	855	879	1,443
Average 5 years.....	1,411	1,533	1,242	1,069	1,009	1,045	1,590
Field beans:							
1888.....	1,457	823	1,200	1,043	989	1,250	764
1889.....	1,344	1,566	1,248	1,176	946	1,187	1,349
Average 5 years.....	1,515	1,810	1,482	1,338	1,216	1,165	1,715
Vetches:							
1888.....	716	624	713	684	585	716	733
1889.....	933	1,319	925	935	798	928	1,056
Average 5 years.....	1,120	1,513	1,144	971	1,005	1,040	1,289
Buckwheat:							
1888.....	380	673	498	785	262	860	.....
1889.....	612	1,430	1,005	896	719	857	.....
Average 5 years.....	691	1,362	871	978	679	963	.....
Lupines:							
1888.....	600	324	479	758	445	920	.....
1889.....	758	695	793	921	833	931	.....
Average 5 years.....	913	968	978	1,123	1,284	957	.....
Potatoes:							
1888.....	8,594	4,458	6,700	7,419	6,087	5,803	4,400
1889.....	12,052	9,011	11,484	10,102	11,859	10,694	6,715
Average 5 years.....	11,872	9,141	11,419	10,170	10,216	10,657	8,008
Winter rape:							
1888.....	1,023	1,448	1,123	725	539	945	504
1889.....	846	1,576	1,138	795	763	1,001	341
Average 5 years.....	1,375	1,576	1,396	980	1,098	1,126	1,005
Hops:							
1888.....	524	316	259	.....	489	546	505
1889.....	783	480	425	.....	388	315	453
Average 5 years.....	955	568	350	.....	612	460	290
Clover:							
1888.....	2,322	2,442	2,640	2,636	2,461	2,684	3,007
1889.....	3,302	4,166	4,240	4,252	4,073	4,417	4,528
Average 5 years.....	3,638	4,018	3,926	4,346	3,884	4,025	3,588
Meadow hay:							
1888.....	1,962	2,137	1,929	2,039	2,219	2,318	3,011
1889.....	2,895	3,537	3,557	3,325	3,512	3,745	4,742
Average 5 years.....	2,692	3,328	3,248	3,181	3,196	3,434	3,470

Total crop production in 100 kilogrammes.

Crop.	State.	Provinces.						
		East Prussia.	West Prussia.	Berlin.	Brandenburg.	Pomerania.	Posen.	Silesia.
Winter wheat:								
1888	13,144,160	831,504	848,713	18	653,751	753,278	1,006,299	2,218,288
1889*	13,187,734	628,877	690,930	15	573,531	766,367	1,022,408	2,049,485
Average 5 years	16,091,192	1,230,551	966,820	20	734,762	879,004	1,361,115	2,625,182
Winter rye:								
1888	38,323,728	3,210,820	2,743,768	2,720	4,630,915	3,211,600	4,387,380	5,462,301
1889*	45,747,163	3,205,905	3,172,994	1,700	4,570,014	3,614,911	4,453,705	6,316,479
Average 5 years	55,191,024	4,752,783	4,107,460	3,060	6,635,886	4,507,079	5,586,893	8,089,293
Summer barley:								
1888	10,665,919	744,432	725,826	792	818,061	664,567	788,968	1,970,802
1889*	10,679,288	835,760	717,858	528	675,538	599,961	685,321	1,871,571
Average 5 years	13,698,951	1,125,329	962,374	1,320	956,205	814,789	1,106,431	2,649,862
Oats:								
1888	27,405,358	2,298,984	1,359,105	696	1,959,462	2,451,691	1,224,322	3,863,095
1889*	29,799,352	2,314,798	1,354,205	522	1,979,295	2,300,615	1,137,042	3,738,669
Average 5 years	35,563,797	3,164,895	1,797,429	1,390	2,659,194	2,924,282	1,489,963	5,307,364
Peas:								
1888	2,393,457	316,309	345,844	192	263,443	360,647	345,225	121,790
1889*	2,855,722	539,358	430,226	160	221,957	369,300	328,925	157,754
Average 5 years	3,463,846	649,716	451,812	160	262,870	454,650	487,636	243,248
Field beans:								
1888	1,161,917	67,758	22,367	.....	12,121	38,297	6,564	22,773
1889*	1,235,740	69,232	23,632	.....	8,178	27,501	5,050	15,925
Average 5 years	1,484,626	93,267	41,336	.....	7,613	41,156	7,362	23,539
Vetches:								
1888	753,153	113,020	86,077	36	63,384	63,879	131,253	91,866
1889*	953,219	195,694	111,006	28	63,199	71,211	135,417	110,609
Average 5 years	1,270,667	276,196	124,601	32	81,234	98,804	207,904	176,669
Buckwheat:								
1888	996,537	36,939	26,919	.....	32,979	18,996	23,872	22,920
1889*	1,767,096	77,040	45,900	.....	48,118	39,531	44,312	47,950
Average 5 years	1,744,502	86,925	53,797	.....	58,791	41,015	39,266	67,657
Lupines:								
1888	900,362	59,001	87,105	.....	169,744	67,563	239,991	130,804
1889*	1,028,919	68,981	104,640	.....	193,632	71,037	263,493	134,736
Average 5 years	1,432,647	110,015	155,840	.....	273,573	115,662	347,995	196,128
Potatoes:								
1888	140,048,445	6,547,643	8,773,866	14,720	24,838,514	11,684,967	18,128,455	25,389,334
1889*	231,339,949	17,216,076	18,707,787	18,400	34,763,105	20,678,971	30,080,943	37,367,654
Average 5 years	217,529,735	13,488,155	15,861,715	13,616	32,998,248	17,829,707	26,967,026	39,488,131
Winter rape:								
1888	844,741	34,836	52,199	.....	68,656	82,993	26,467	268,870
1889*	601,992	24,648	37,045	.....	37,090	57,280	18,397	103,892
Average 5 years	980,368	38,031	43,723	.....	65,908	92,287	31,185	312,248
Hops:								
1888	15,758	1,789	116	.....	298	213	5,811	15
1889*	20,813	2,069	120	.....	193	371	8,003	23
Average 5 years	24,639	2,779	137	.....	355	340	9,336	23
Clover:								
1888	24,127,319	2,959,046	2,195,810	790	1,591,016	2,282,301	1,794,362	4,323,129
1889*	33,393,986	3,770,671	2,392,861	1,185	2,009,518	2,569,184	2,355,386	5,848,755
Average 5 years	36,362,661	4,881,738	3,214,036	790	2,137,820	2,919,068	2,973,769	6,350,928
Meadow hay:								
1888	61,179,429	6,217,134	2,684,335	11,250	7,142,480	5,556,646	4,018,613	6,972,487
1889*	93,347,096	8,822,289	3,755,305	12,000	10,191,336	7,777,358	5,439,606	9,923,871
Average 5 years	92,302,111	9,787,351	4,381,137	18,000	10,946,251	7,808,116	5,557,313	10,070,690

Total crop production in 100 kilogrammes—Continued.

Crop.	Provinces.						
	Saxony.	Schleswig-Holstein.	Hanover.	West-phalia.	Hesse-Nassau.	Rhineland.	Hohen-zollern.
Winter wheat:							
1888.....	2,159,383	575,596	1,160,837	829,862	737,372	1,359,415	9,844
1889*.....	1,920,032	937,885	1,133,565	946,528	864,382	1,643,547	10,182
Average 5 years.....	2,606,301	848,623	1,283,039	1,002,749	953,115	1,584,464	15,447
Winter rye:							
1888.....	3,236,528	1,554,486	3,793,677	2,336,038	1,235,095	2,461,885	6,515
1889*.....	4,776,138	2,779,070	5,363,842	2,851,222	1,652,852	2,977,706	10,625
Average 5 years.....	5,349,559	2,548,202	5,726,627	3,015,978	1,855,185	3,001,114	11,905
Summer barley:							
1888.....	2,866,317	710,701	314,187	252,214	355,634	386,669	66,749
1889*.....	2,698,592	926,936	363,147	266,576	453,526	521,218	62,756
Average 5 years.....	3,158,790	1,031,257	409,541	311,272	532,958	563,371	75,452
Oats:							
1888.....	2,731,236	2,426,432	2,548,665	1,756,038	1,454,918	3,225,455	102,259
1889*.....	3,289,756	3,125,208	3,100,820	1,902,660	1,794,389	3,671,733	89,640
Average 5 years.....	3,624,087	3,695,865	3,222,871	2,052,513	1,970,278	3,549,974	103,692
Peas:							
1888.....	305,246	76,933	95,984	49,771	64,421	46,819	773
1889*.....	307,767	135,522	137,497	55,991	103,016	66,590	1,659
Average 5 years.....	346,924	143,875	155,972	64,286	121,673	79,195	1,829
Field beans:							
1888.....	166,305	80,609	513,908	136,914	70,583	22,990	728
1889*.....	153,495	153,333	534,244	154,462	67,565	21,837	1,286
Average 5 years.....	172,975	177,224	634,564	175,720	86,807	21,429	1,634
Vetches:							
1888.....	51,215	2,433	24,399	61,056	24,393	33,772	1,370
1889*.....	66,725	5,139	31,678	83,535	33,249	43,756	1,973
Average 5 years.....	80,098	5,895	39,157	86,754	41,902	49,013	2,408
Buckwheat:							
1888.....	21,407	298,505	260,732	108,264	852	144,152	.....
1889*.....	34,531	633,872	526,424	123,517	2,335	143,566	.....
Average 5 years.....	38,944	603,730	455,903	134,920	2,205	161,349	.....
Lupines:							
1888.....	111,004	414	19,714	10,397	1,644	2,981	.....
1889*.....	140,138	889	32,592	12,635	3,079	3,017	.....
Average 5 years.....	168,754	1,238	40,196	15,398	4,746	3,102	.....
Potatoes:							
1888.....	15,328,505	1,376,213	7,463,077	5,835,756	4,866,022	9,626,272	175,161
1889*.....	21,498,234	2,781,624	12,792,353	7,946,027	9,480,007	17,741,434	267,331
Average 5 years.....	21,176,953	2,821,754	12,719,135	7,999,685	8,166,771	17,679,033	318,806
Winter rape:							
1888.....	59,733	127,167	45,072	14,891	21,323	38,778	3,756
1889*.....	49,420	138,403	45,677	16,332	30,193	41,075	2,540
Average 5 years.....	80,283	138,403	56,023	20,129	43,453	46,210	7,485
Hops:							
1888.....	5,062	12	550	.....	777	225	890
1889*.....	7,569	18	901	.....	616	130	800
Average 5 years.....	9,232	22	742	.....	972	190	511
Clover:							
1888.....	1,213,578	713,574	1,192,846	1,412,789	1,050,675	3,243,693	153,710
1889*.....	1,726,231	1,217,214	1,916,372	2,278,552	1,738,631	5,337,986	231,440
Average 5 years.....	1,901,888	1,173,971	1,773,692	2,329,047	1,658,148	4,864,373	183,393
Meadow hay:							
1888.....	4,121,214	4,367,023	7,685,080	3,200,586	4,021,050	4,820,910	360,621
1889*.....	6,080,559	7,226,767	14,173,445	5,218,408	6,369,453	7,788,783	567,916
Average 5 years.....	5,652,924	6,799,740	12,939,125	4,991,727	5,791,484	7,142,675	415,578

* October estimate.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL EDWARDS, OF BERLIN.

I have the honor to transmit herewith for the information of the Department of State a table showing the trade of the German Empire with the United States from January 1 to September 30, 1889, and its proportion, in specified articles, to the total German foreign trade during the same period.

This table will, in my opinion, have a peculiar interest, on account of the novel light it throws upon the question as to the percentage of the whole of Germany's foreign trade to that with the United States.

This table was prepared by the deputy consul-general, Mr. George H. Murphy, and in this connection I beg to say that I have at all times found Mr. Murphy a most willing, intelligent, industrious, and patriotic official.

W. H. EDWARDS,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Berlin, November 25, 1889.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Statement showing (by quantities) the general imports and exports into and from the German Empire, together with the imports from and exports to the United States, and the percentage of the latter in the total trade of the Empire.

Articles.	I, im- ports. E, ex- ports.	Total im- ports and exports of the Ger- man Em- pire.	Imports from and exports to the United States	Percent- age of trade with the United States in the total trade of Germany.
Refuse:		100 kilos.	100 kilos.	Per cent.
Guano, with the exception of mineral.....	I..... E.....	481,347 34,701	20,729	4
Bran, malt buds, rice refuse.....	I..... E.....	2,787,151 352,482	9,469	$\frac{1}{3}$
Rags of all sorts.....	I..... E.....	266,804 321,264	497 130,874	$\frac{1}{5}$ 40
Cotton and cotton goods:				
Raw cotton.....	I..... E.....	1,785,415 151,453	666,971 53	$37\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{36}$
Cotton yarns.....	I..... E.....	165,255 49,892	8 665	$\frac{1}{206}$ $1\frac{1}{3}$
Cotton wares.....	I..... E.....	10,466 195,149	43 36,470	$\frac{2}{5}$ 18
Tulle, raw and unfigured.....	I..... E.....	1,268 195		
Cottons, raw.....	I..... E.....	2,115 2,534	9 78	$\frac{2}{5}$ 3
Cottons, bleached and finished.....	I..... E.....	1,327 12,930	14 247	1 19
Cottons, dyed, printed, etc.....	I..... E.....	3,152 93,779	10 4,531	$\frac{1}{3}$ $4\frac{1}{3}$
Cotton velvets.....	I..... E.....	182 1,217		
Passamenterie and button covers.....	I..... E.....	421 17,462	22 2,033	$1\frac{4}{5}$ $11\frac{1}{2}$
Hoisery.....	I..... E.....	241 56,073	2 28,351	1 $50\frac{1}{2}$
Tissues.....	I..... E.....	112 456		
Curtain stuffs, bleached and finished, dyed and printed.....	I..... E.....	185 1,462	6 66	$1\frac{1}{3}$ $4\frac{3}{5}$
Curtain stuffs, raw.....	I..... E.....	209 58		
Other light woven goods, bleached, dyed and printed.....	I..... E.....	431 4,296	5 479	$8\frac{2}{3}$ 11
Laces, embroideries, etc.....	I..... E.....	821 4,698	8 652	1 14
Lead, raw, and old lead.....	I..... E.....	61,950 241,085	4 19	$\frac{1}{154}$ $\frac{1}{125}$
Litharge.....	I..... E.....	6,466 17,610		

Statement showing (by quantities) the general imports and exports into and from the German Empire, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	I, im- ports. E, ex- ports.	Total im- ports and exports of the Ger- man Em- pire.	Imports from and exports to the United States.	Percent- age of trade with the United States in the total trade of Germany.
		100 Kilos.	100 Kilos.	Per cent.
Drugs, apothecary wares, colors, ultramarine, blue, green, etc	I..... E.....	405 39,143	 2,143	 5½
Wood and wax matches	I..... E.....	3,066 11,032	1 36	$\frac{1}{30}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
Alum, etc., potters' clay	I..... E.....	2,579 84,265	 11,615	 1½
Chloride of lime	I..... E.....	34,485 5,750	1	$\frac{1}{350}$
Dyewood, extracts, etc.....	I..... E.....	31,544 11,386	6,230 268	20 $2\frac{4}{11}$
Gelatine, glue, etc.....	I..... E.....	14,183 25,938	256 2,738	$2\frac{2}{7}$ 10½
Carbonate of soda, double carbonic acid....	I..... E.....	5,375 1,451	 80	 5½
Potash.....	I..... E.....	9,018 79,843	 1,602	 2
Soda	I..... E.....	3,801 166,424	 465	 $\frac{2}{5}$
Alkaloids and their salts.....	I..... E.....	142 1,619	 522	 33
Ammoniac, carbonic, and muriatic acid.....	I..... E.....	12,282 11,113	 1,924	 17½
Ammoniac, sulphuric acid.....	I..... E.....	236,225 741	 	
Aniline oil, salts, etc.....	I..... E.....	2,679 20,595	1 2,922	$\frac{1}{25}$ 14
Aniline colors, etc.....	I..... E.....	5,023 51,424	13 9,526	$\frac{1}{4}$ 18
White lead, zinc, etc.....	I..... E.....	33,765 153,816	 6,818	 $4\frac{2}{5}$
Alizarine.....	I..... E.....	220 54,822	37 9,402	17 17
China bark.....	I..... E.....	39,541 794	 166	 21
Chloride of potassium.....	I..... E.....	25,333 544,160	1 180,777	$\frac{1}{250}$ $33\frac{1}{2}$
Chloric acid.....	I..... E.....	5,422 2,716	 278	 10
Chrome, yellow and red.....	I..... E.....	8,527 1,571	 64	 4
Chromic acid.....	I..... E.....	5,955 2,581	 93	 $3\frac{1}{2}$
Dyewoods, blue, yellow, and red.	I..... E.....	485,975 90,177	51,117 564	$10\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{3}$
Glycerine, refined and raw.....	I..... E.....	43,341 16,175	 960	 6
Indigo.....	I..... E.....	16,616 5,619	4 26	$\frac{1}{40}$ $2\frac{1}{4}$
Kali, sulphuric acid; kali magnesia	I..... E.....	5,258 145,616	 36,535	 26
Burnt-bone powder.....	I..... E.....	104,870 14,547	7,154 521	7 $3\frac{3}{5}$
Bone dust.....	I..... E.....	199,538 44,361	 	
Red lead.....	I..... E.....	3,096 44,625	3 5,236	$\frac{1}{10}$ $11\frac{3}{4}$
Mineral water, natural and artificial.....	I..... E.....	40,753 231,074	4 20,491	$\frac{1}{100}$ 9
Carbonate of soda, sulphuric acid	I..... E.....	9,558 176,365	 1,564	 $\frac{3}{4}$
Salt peter.....	I..... E.....	2,590,206 100,782	14,876	$\frac{1}{2}$
Kali-salt peter.....	I..... E.....	2,994 56,149	 420	 $\frac{4}{5}$
Muriatic acid.....	I..... E.....	25,053 43,202	 4	 $\frac{1}{100}$
Gunpowder	I..... E.....	244 26,676	 	
Sulphur, refined and pulverized	I..... E.....	137,778 5,256	18 131	$\frac{1}{70}$ $2\frac{1}{2}$
Sulphuric acid	I..... E.....	46,639 112,935	 30	 $\frac{1}{40}$
Superphosphate	I..... E.....	972,449 667,680	38,892 9	4 $\frac{1}{700}$

Statement showing (by quantities) the general imports and exports into and from the German Empire, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	I, im- ports. E, ex- ports.	Total im- ports and exports of the Ger- man Em- pire.	Imports from and exports to the United States.	Percent- age of trade with the United States in the total trade of Germany.
Drugs, apothecary wares, etc.—Continued.		100 Kilos.	100 Kilos.	Per cent.
Turpentine and other resin oils, also camphor oil.	I..... E.....	97, 113 9, 713	43, 490 42	44 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
Vitriol of all kinds.....	I..... E.....	8, 607 40, 612	3 226	$\frac{1}{25}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
Lees of wine	I..... E.....	43, 700 19	 1	 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tartar and cream tartar	I..... E.....	16, 165 3, 518	21 110	$\frac{1}{8}$ 3 $\frac{1}{8}$
Tartaric acid	I..... E.....	262 11, 907	3 4	1 30
Chalk.....	I..... E.....	68, 068 40, 582	 5	 80
Iron and iron wares:				
Broken iron and iron waste.....	I..... E.....	80, 629 273, 206	274 12, 519	$\frac{1}{3}$ 4 $\frac{5}{9}$
Raw iron	I..... E.....	1, 998, 667 1, 247, 755	 194, 092	 15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corner bands and squares	I..... E.....	2, 000 402, 154	 15, 507	 3 $\frac{9}{10}$
Railway iron, sills, etc	I..... E.....	1, 574 183, 802	1 1, 690	$\frac{1}{15}$ 80
Rails.....	I..... E.....	10, 619 805, 335	 11, 785	 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Plowshares, etc	I..... E.....	82 9, 954	..... .....	..... .....
Blacksmith's bar iron	I..... E.....	142, 953 1, 292, 749	24 159, 319	$\frac{1}{800}$ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pig-iron	I..... E.....	10, 666 154, 346	 15, 765	 10
Blacksmith's plate iron, also sheet iron:				
Raw	I..... E.....	24, 094 488, 949	6 10, 217	$\frac{1}{40}$ 2
Polished, etc., with exception of zinked sheet iron.....	I..... E.....	1, 068 11, 725	12 470	1 $\frac{1}{7}$ 4
White sheets (zinked sheet iron), also lacquered ...	I..... E.....	16, 853 2, 460	71 50	$\frac{1}{2}$ 2
Iron wire	I..... E.....	34, 341 1, 207, 303	2 191, 177	$\frac{1}{150}$ 15 $\frac{3}{4}$
Rough wares of cast iron	I..... E.....	79, 458 140, 653	905 1, 054	1 $\frac{1}{7}$ 57
Anvils, bolts, crowbars, wedges, etc.....	I..... E.....	1, 907 19, 471	25 683	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ 3 $\frac{2}{5}$
Anchors, rough chains	I..... E.....	14, 861 4, 832	13 1, 162	$\frac{1}{10}$ 24
Bridges and parts of bridges.....	I..... E.....	642 42, 673	..... .....	..... .....
Wire rope with exception of ropes for towing.....	I..... E.....	800 12, 775	1 38	$\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{3}$
Rough parts of machines.....	I..... E.....	1, 653 11, 836	 142	 1 $\frac{1}{5}$
Springs, axles, wheels, etc., for railroad cars.....	I..... E.....	8, 531 198, 611	 27, 778	 14
Tubes and iron pipes.....	I..... E.....	8, 632 158, 345	71 178	$\frac{7}{10}$ $\frac{1}{10}$
Iron wares, rough, not already mentioned	I..... E.....	71, 824 534, 969	3, 222 14, 630	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2
Wire tacks.....	I..... E.....	732 363, 183	9 16, 148	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ 4 $\frac{2}{5}$
Fine iron wares, not already enumerated.....	I..... E.....	9, 225 83, 477	576 6, 903	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cement	I..... E.....	282, 295 2, 575, 970	8 567, 003	$\frac{1}{300}$ 22
Iron ores.....	I..... E.....	9, 674, 266 16, 240, 032	117 634	$\frac{1}{800}$ $\frac{1}{250}$
Flax, with exception of New Zealand flax.....	I..... E.....	844, 854 263, 269	 130	 $\frac{1}{20}$
Hemp, with exception of manila and aloe hemp.....	I..... E.....	464, 324 250, 646	3	$\frac{1}{1500}$
Jute.....	I..... E.....	448, 228 1, 810	3, 218 186	$\frac{3}{4}$ 10
Grains and agricultural products:				
Wheat.....	I..... E.....	3, 951, 466 6, 483	17, 071	$\frac{1}{2}$
Rye.....	I..... E.....	7, 926, 369 11, 646	30, 702 8	$\frac{2}{5}$ $\frac{1}{14}$

Statement showing (by quantities) the general imports and exports into and from the German Empire, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	I, im- ports. E, ex- ports.	Total im- ports and exports of the Ger- man Em- pire.	Imports from and exports to the United States.	Percent- age of trade with the United States in the total trade of Germany.
Grains and agricultural products—Continued.				
		100 Kilos.	100 Kilos.	Per cent.
Oats.....	I.....	1,959,056	573	$\frac{1}{35}$
	E.....	2,370	11	$\frac{1}{2}$
Buckwheat.....	I.....	181,033	433	$\frac{1}{4}$
	E.....	199	10	5
Dried beans, pease, etc.....	I.....	436,114	392	$\frac{3}{40}$
	E.....	33,191	275	$\frac{7}{8}$
Barley.....	I.....	4,022,267	8,314	$\frac{1}{5}$
	E.....	117,796		
Earth nuts.....	I.....	97,953	27	$\frac{1}{35}$
	E.....	39		
Poppies.....	I.....	121,672	4	$\frac{1}{300}$
	E.....	1,194	9	$\frac{1}{13}$
Rape seed.....	I.....	626,152	2,424	$\frac{2}{5}$
	E.....	24,360	151	$\frac{5}{8}$
Sesame.....	I.....	123,003		
	E.....	5		
Linseed.....	I.....	563,009	37	$\frac{1}{150}$
	E.....	96,272	2	$\frac{1}{500}$
Palm kernels and copra; also butter beans.....	I.....	761,335	1,573	$\frac{1}{5}$
	E.....	31,954		
Maize and dari.....	I.....	2,160,727	1,088,143	50
	E.....	3,928	1,505	40
Malt.....	I.....	641,535		
	E.....	12,612	103	$\frac{5}{6}$
Chicory and beets, dried.....	I.....	57,708		
	E.....	45,277	150	$\frac{1}{3}$
Potatoes, fresh.....	I.....	379,676	2	$\frac{1}{1800}$
	E.....	834,780	3,353	$\frac{2}{5}$
Fresh fruit and berries.....	I.....	298,162	2,014	$\frac{2}{3}$
	E.....	161,366	131	$\frac{1}{12}$
Glass:				
Common hollow glass, green and other natural colors.....	I.....	3,055	5	$\frac{1}{6}$
	E.....	330,476	51,148	16
White, hollow glass, unfigured, etc.....	I.....	3,461	5	$\frac{1}{7}$
	E.....	102,124	9,984	$9\frac{4}{5}$
Window and table glass, in natural colors, unpolished.....	I.....	37,935		
	E.....	9,303	241	$2\frac{2}{3}$
Mirror glass, raw, unpolished.....	I.....	20,942		
	E.....	6,842	72	1
Table, window, and mirror glass of all kinds.....	I.....	132	4	3
	E.....	27,612	21,438	$77\frac{2}{3}$
Table, window, and mirror glass of all kinds, ground.....	I.....	5,302	1	$\frac{1}{50}$
	E.....	21,040	4,769	$22\frac{2}{3}$
Pressed, ground, polished, etc., glass not otherwise enumerated.....	I.....	3,465	17	$\frac{1}{2}$
	E.....	23,977	345	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Colored glass, not otherwise enumerated.....	I.....	5,816	1	$\frac{1}{60}$
	E.....	6,700	785	$11\frac{7}{8}$
Hair, feathers, etc.:				
Bed feathers, raw.....	I.....	47,143	193	$\frac{2}{7}$
	E.....	8,309	215	$2\frac{7}{12}$
Bristles and substitutes for bristles.....	I.....	20,934	281	$1\frac{1}{3}$
	E.....	11,324	2,785	$24\frac{7}{11}$
Horse hair, raw, combed, dyed, spun, etc.....	I.....	12,248	444	$3\frac{2}{3}$
	E.....	5,463	201	$3\frac{3}{4}$
Hides and skins:				
Calf skins—				
Green and salted.....	I.....	26,425	41	$\frac{1}{6}$
	E.....	12,369	183	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Limed and dried.....	I.....	62,804	1,001	$1\frac{5}{8}$
	E.....	26,489	180	$1\frac{9}{13}$
Ox hides—				
Green and salted.....	I.....	267,307	23,140	$8\frac{2}{3}$
	E.....	189,218	1,511	$1\frac{2}{3}$
Limed and dried.....	I.....	145,313	4,329	3
	E.....	26,436	199	$\frac{3}{4}$
Horse hides, raw.....	I.....	68,405	1,585	$2\frac{1}{3}$
	E.....	8,275	14	$\frac{1}{6}$
Sheep and goat skins, raw, haired.....	I.....	68,214	633	1
	E.....	34,374	4,022	$11\frac{2}{3}$
Horns, etc.....	I.....	31,814	698	$2\frac{1}{5}$
	E.....	9,876	16	$\frac{1}{6}$

Statement showing (by quantities) the general imports and exports into and from the German Empire, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	I, im- ports. E, ex- ports.	Total im- ports and exports of the Ger- man Em- pire.	Imports from and exports to the United States.	Percent- age of trade with the United States in the total trade of Germany.
Wood and wooden wares:		100 Kilos.	100 Kilos.	Per cent.
Cork, raw.....	I..... E.....	58,499 10,743		
Bark and oak tan	I..... E.....	858,299 26,295	698	$\frac{1}{12}$
Building timber, not otherwise enumerated, raw..	I..... E.....	14,524,839 1,339,426	87,198	$\frac{3}{6}$
Oaken keg staves and wood therefor.....	I..... E.....	370,493 22,875	8,565 16	$2\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{15}$
Wood suitable for hubs, spokes, etc	I..... E.....	2,515,876 69,445	27,176	$1\frac{1}{12}$
Keg staves, and wood suitable therefor, not of oak	I..... E.....	35,278 29,036	50	$\frac{1}{7}$
Building wood of beech, cedar, ebony, mahogany, etc., raw	I..... E.....	106,084 11,677	8,743	$8\frac{1}{4}$
Building and useful woods sawn lengthwise, not planed, planks	I..... E.....	5,352,317 753,250	228,388 1,119	$4\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{7}$
Cedar, sawn lengthwise.....	I..... E.....	3,532 1,932	984 1	28 $1\frac{1}{19}$
Joiners' products, rough	I..... E.....	128,641 97,521	7,046 1,514	$5\frac{1}{2}$ $1\frac{2}{3}$
Blocks for inlaid floors	I..... E.....	5,120 4,905	35 10	$\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{6}$
Furniture and parts of, of hard woods	I..... E.....	9,285 15,195	526 209	$5\frac{2}{3}$ $1\frac{1}{4}$
Fine wooden wares, not including toys	I..... E.....	4,733 85,040	72 1,086	$1\frac{1}{2}$ $1\frac{1}{4}$
Cork stoppers and soles.....	I..... E.....	12,974 2,037	4 38	$\frac{1}{30}$ 2
Hops	I..... E.....	8,282 46,270	24 7,610	$\frac{2}{7}$ $16\frac{1}{2}$
Instruments, machines, wagons, etc.:				
Pianos and organs	I..... E.....	744 57,164	138 652	$19\frac{1}{2}$ $1\frac{1}{7}$
Other musical instruments	I..... E.....	1,824 31,237	240 11,591	$13\frac{1}{3}$ 37
Locomotives, engines, and parts of	I..... E.....	13,066 40,063		
Sewing machines, and parts of	I..... E.....	17,861 56,282	2,936 312	$16\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{5}$
Boilers.....	I..... E.....	1,346 10,432	8 130	$\frac{2}{3}$ $1\frac{1}{4}$
Other machines, and parts of	I..... E.....	286,429 495,566	10,487 9,702	$3\frac{2}{3}$ 2
Railway wagons	I..... E.....	Marks. 55,000 401,558,000		
Rubber and gutta-percha, and wares of	I..... E.....	100 kilos. 30,716 4,821	224 1,083	$\frac{2}{3}$ $22\frac{1}{2}$
Ready-made clothing:				
Underclothes and millinery.....	I..... E.....	1,423 42,533	5 4,639	$\frac{5}{14}$ $10\frac{9}{10}$
Underclothing of cotton or linen.....	I..... E.....	234 9,092		
Gentlemen's hats	I..... E.....	458 2,804	396 3	$4\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{9}$
Quick silver.....	I..... E.....	3,492 243		
Copper and copper wares:				
Raw copper and broken copper	I..... E.....	188,268 50,361	4,050 10	$2\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{50}$
Copper forged and beaten in bars and plates.....	I..... E.....	3,857 19,770	27 60	$\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{3}$
Rough copper and brass wares	I..... E.....	4,880 13,463	41 138	$\frac{6}{7}$ 1
Fine wares of copper, etc.....	I..... E.....	4,314 25,513	99 1,656	$2\frac{1}{4}$ $2\frac{3}{4}$
Wares of copper, etc., nickeled, with brass, alu- minum, etc.....	I..... E.....	1,790 11,690	28 983	$1\frac{3}{4}$ $8\frac{1}{4}$
Hardware, etc.:		Marks.	Marks.	
wares, with exception of watches, whole or in part of precious metals...	I..... E.....	198,660 785,520	2,490 14,970	$1\frac{1}{2}$ $1\frac{1}{3}$

Statement showing (by quantities) the general imports and exports into and from the German Empire, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	I, im- ports. E, ex- ports.	Total im- ports and exports of the Ger- man Em- pire.	Imports from and exports to the United States.	Percent- age of trade with the United States in the total trade of Germany.
Hardware, etc.—Continued.		100 Kilos.	100 Kilos.	Per cent.
Clocks of all kinds.....	I..... E.....	93 14,644	5 201	$5\frac{1}{2}$ $1\frac{2}{5}$
Fancy hardware.....	I..... E.....	779 12,839	10 5,319	$1\frac{1}{4}$ $41\frac{1}{2}$
Watches, watch works, and cases.....	I..... E.....	No. 779,919 12,077	No. 1,408 46	$\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{5}{12}$
Leather and leather ware:		100 kilos.	100 kilos.	
Leather not otherwise enumerated.....	I..... E.....	19,157 26,284	224 1,248	$1\frac{1}{6}$ $4\frac{3}{4}$
Glove leather, Korduan, Marokin, Saffian, dyed, etc.....	I..... E.....	5,136 25,341	39 1,842	$4\frac{4}{5}$ $7\frac{1}{4}$
Sole leather of all sorts.....	I..... E.....	16,812 3,149	1,520 84	9 $2\frac{2}{3}$
Half dressed, also tanned sheep and goat skins...	I..... E.....	23,536 405	 8	 2
Rough leather wares.....	I..... E.....	2,278 7,526	10 163	$\frac{1}{2}$ $1\frac{1}{6}$
Fine leather wares, with exception of gloves.....	I..... E.....	3,358 31,775	13 12,469	$\frac{1}{3}$ 40
Gloves, wholly or in part of leather.....	I..... E.....	726 2,757	 1,700	 62
Linen, linen yarn, and linen wares:				
Jute and manila yarns, single, undyed, un- bleached.....	I..... E.....	9,123 29,482	12 10	$\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{30}$
Linen yarn, undyed, unprinted, unbleached.....	I..... E.....	82,372 3,607	 26	 $\frac{2}{3}$
Linen, dyed, printed, bleached.....	I..... E.....	3,577 4,490	 14	 $\frac{1}{3}$
Twine and thread.....	I..... E.....	3,613 1,367	5 28	$\frac{1}{7}$ 2
Rope wares.....	I..... E.....	1,223 30,974	11 291	1 1
Jute and manila hemp textures—				
Undyed, unprinted, unbleached.....	I..... E.....	2,164 11,028	12 2,309	$\frac{4}{7}$ 21
Dyed, printed, bleached.....	I..... E.....	101 2,401	2 747	2 31
Linen, ticking, drilling—				
Undyed, unprinted, unbleached.....	I..... E.....	3,223 7,403	29 718	$\frac{14}{15}$ $9\frac{3}{4}$
Dyed, printed, bleached.....	I..... E.....	1,989 5,913	3 2,042	$\frac{1}{6}$ $34\frac{2}{3}$
Linen damask; table, bed, and towel stuff.....	I..... E.....	122 7,998	 6,977	 $87\frac{1}{4}$
Candles of all sorts.....	I..... E.....	1,560 6,680	 99	 $1\frac{1}{2}$
Grocers' wares, etc.:				
Beer of all sorts.....	I..... E.....	178,241 695,149	93 18,891	$\frac{1}{20}$ $2\frac{3}{4}$
Arrack, Cognac, rum in kegs.....	I..... E.....	18,468 180	99 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
Spirits.....	I..... E.....	444 129,636	 51	 $\frac{5}{12}$
Whisky, etc., other liquors.....	I..... E.....	2,538 42,867	20 12,398	$\frac{4}{5}$ 29
Wine in kegs.....	I..... F.....	531,510 65,615	392 23,974	$\frac{1}{14}$ $36\frac{1}{2}$
Champagne and champagne cider.....	I..... E.....	13,651 10,467	3 405	$\frac{1}{35}$ $3\frac{9}{10}$
Wine in bottles.....	I..... E.....	5,338 33,586	53 9,137	1 27
Butter and margarine.....	I..... E.....	69,829 55,361	7,463 45	$10\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
Meat, fresh and preserved.....	I..... E.....	49,527 111,732	10,261 1,419	$20\frac{2}{3}$ $1\frac{1}{4}$
Fish, salted, with exception of herring, also dried, smoked, etc.....	I..... E.....	26,342 3,159	4 13	$\frac{1}{60}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
Southern fruits, fresh.....	I..... E.....	181,314 160	59 4	$\frac{1}{30}$ 3
Currants.....	I..... E.....	51,519 10	3	$\frac{1}{150}$
Raisins.....	I..... E.....	86,280 27	7	$\frac{1}{100}$

Statement showing (by quantities) the general imports and exports into and from the German Empire, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	I, im- ports. E, ex- ports.	Total im- ports and exports of the Ger- man Em- pire.	Imports from and exports to the United States.	Percent- age of trade with the United States in the total trade of Germany.
Grocer's wares, etc.—Continued.		100 Kilos.	100 Kilos.	Per cent.
Almonds	I.....	18,463	5	$\frac{1}{40}$
	E.....	24	11	45
Pepper, black and white; also ground or powdered	I.....	30,088	17	$\frac{1}{20}$
	E.....	36		
Salt herring	I.....	Kegs. 730,203	Kegs. 15	$\frac{1}{500}$
	E.....	1,187	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Raw coffee	I.....	100 kilos. 880,081	100 kilos. 1,488	$\frac{1}{6}$
	E.....	273		
Cacao beans	I.....	38,899	2,172	$5\frac{2}{3}$
	E.....	17	5	3
Cheese of all kinds; also artificial cheese	I.....	62,382	9	$\frac{1}{70}$
	E.....	8,980	119	$1\frac{1}{3}$
Chicory	I.....	8,228		
	E.....	23,241	13,724	59
Dried fruit and berries	I.....	150,291	17,606	$11\frac{2}{3}$
	E.....	1,460	220	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Chocolate, cacao, etc.; also confections thereof.....	I.....	4,259	5	$\frac{1}{6}$
	E.....	862	387	45
Potato meal and starch	I.....	293	2	$\frac{2}{3}$
	E.....	276,167	1,082	$\frac{1}{3}$
Other starch, arrowroot, etc	I.....	5,179	1,760	$33\frac{4}{5}$
	E.....	9,269	5	$\frac{1}{18}$
Grits, hominy, etc.....	I.....	12,384	113	1
	E.....	27,497	458	$1\frac{2}{3}$
Flour from grains, maize, rice, etc.....	I.....	93,765	1,297	$1\frac{2}{5}$
	E.....	1,099,658	136	$\frac{1}{100}$
Rice	I.....	641,424	635	$\frac{1}{10}$
	E.....	1,541		
Salt	I.....	189,265	10	$\frac{1}{200}$
	E.....	1,255,989	21,136	$1\frac{3}{4}$
Molasses	I.....	3	2	$66\frac{2}{3}$
	E.....	116,487		
Sugar sirup	I.....	12,395	1,398	11
	E.....	4,335	14	$\frac{1}{3}$
Tobacco leaves, unmanufactured.....	I.....	305,689	62,128	20
	E.....	7,856	23	$\frac{1}{3}$
Tobacco stems and chewing tobacco.....	I.....	25,878	23,412	$90\frac{1}{2}$
	E.....	2,214		
Cigars.....	I.....	2,918	119	4
	E.....	2,994	40	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Tobacco leaves, wholly or half stripped.....	I.....	17	4	23
	E.....	4,649	5	$\frac{1}{5}$
Smoking tobacco and snuff material	I.....	2,703	33	$1\frac{1}{4}$
	E.....	1,716	5	$\frac{1}{3}$
Tea	I.....	14,259		
	E.....	51	1	2
Sugar	I.....	16,534	138	$\frac{3}{4}$
	E.....	3,381,135	53,184	$1\frac{2}{3}$
Oils, not otherwise enumerated, and fats:				
Olive oil	I.....	28,733		
	E.....	822	2	$\frac{1}{4}$
Other edible oils.....	I.....	15,174	2,018	$13\frac{1}{3}$
	E.....	4,764	1	$\frac{1}{50}$
Cotton-seed oil	I.....	67,293	16,723	25
	E.....	352	2	$\frac{1}{2}$
Linseed oil	I.....	327,809	15	$\frac{1}{200}$
	E.....	410	5	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Olive oil officially "denaturirt"	I.....	81,646	2	$\frac{1}{400}$
	E.....			
Palm, palm nut, cocoanut, and bassia oil	I.....	90,719	160	$\frac{1}{60}$
	E.....	137,053	6	$\frac{1}{200}$
Cacao oil in solid form	I.....	1,960	2	$\frac{1}{50}$
	E.....	125	2	$1\frac{3}{5}$
Rape-seed oil.....	I.....	4,538	65	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	E.....	53,296	403	$\frac{4}{5}$
Lard and goose fat	I.....	452,482	328,962	$72\frac{1}{2}$
	E.....	875	75	$8\frac{3}{4}$
Stearine-paraffine and candle stuff	I.....	8,276	1,430	$17\frac{1}{2}$
	E.....	15,502	10	$\frac{1}{10}$
Fish and seal fat, fish oil.....	I.....	98,230	69	$\frac{1}{15}$
	E.....	1,696		
Tallow.....	I.....	66,963	3,076	$4\frac{1}{2}$
	E.....	4,330	5	$\frac{1}{8}$

Statement showing (by quantities) the general imports and exports into and from the German Empire, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	I, im- ports. E, ex- ports.	Total im- ports and exports of the Ger- man Em- pire.	Imports from and exports to the United States.	Percent- age of trade with the United States in the total trade of Germany.
Paper and pasteboard goods:		100 Kilos.	100 Kilos.	Per cent.
Chemically prepared wood and straw stuff.....	I.....	69,201		
	E.....	349,510	74,809	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gray blotting paper, yellow and other packing	I.....	7,460	8	$\frac{1}{9}$
paper.....	E.....	106,992	1,761	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pasteboard, with the exception of asbestos, roof,	I.....	11,220	21	$\frac{1}{5}$
asphalt, and tar paper.....	E.....	116,353	3,310	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Writing, printing, etc., paper	I.....	9,395	12	$\frac{1}{8}$
	E.....	204,990	4,971	2 $\frac{3}{7}$
Wall paper.....	I.....	1,616	22	1 $\frac{1}{3}$
	E.....	19,401	221	1 $\frac{1}{8}$
Petroleum and manufactures of.....	I.....	4,045,360	3,045,787	75
	E.....	1,027	23	2 $\frac{1}{5}$
Mineral grease	I.....	302,766	91,374	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
	E.....	5,340	36	$\frac{2}{3}$
Silk and silk wares:				
Floret silk, combed, spun, undyed.....	I.....	10,598		
	E.....	2,646	12	$\frac{1}{9}$
Raw silk, undyed	I.....	20,679		
	E.....	2,846	1	$\frac{1}{30}$
Floret and raw silk, dyed; dyed thread of floret	I.....	826		
silk, etc.....	E.....	2,171	3	$\frac{1}{7}$
Silk and half-silk wares, with the exception of ho-	I.....	1,536		
siers and wares otherwise specified.....	E.....	1,986	229	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Silk passamenterie and button wares.....	I.....	76		
	E.....	706	61	9
Laces, wholly or partly of silk	I.....	585		
	E.....	96	3	3
Gauze, crepe, etc., wholly or partly of silk.....	I.....	264		
	E.....	22		
Half-silk ribbons, mufflers, shawls, etc	I.....	1,434	3	$\frac{1}{5}$
	E.....	40,692	18,935	46
Half-silk passamenterie and button material.....	I.....	71		
	E.....	4,164	1,126	27
Slate for roofs, etc	I.....	557,989		
	E.....	19,017		
Coal:				
Brown coal.....	I.....	40,005,765		
	E.....	109,700	200	$\frac{1}{5}$
Cokes	I.....	2,836,535	3	$\frac{1}{5000}$
	E.....	6,070,809	30	$\frac{1}{2000}$
Pit coal.....	I.....	33,421,993	633	$\frac{1}{5000}$
	E.....	64,479,888	46,646	$\frac{3}{40}$
Other burning material, with the exception of	I.....	379,511		
wood, peat, press coals, etc	E.....	622,034		
Straw wares, hats of straw, etc.:		No.	No.	
Untrimmed	I.....	374,826	103	$\frac{1}{40}$
	E.....	2,309,206	3,892	$\frac{1}{7}$
Trimmed	I.....	37,839	18	$\frac{1}{20}$
	E.....	469,015	5,390	1 $\frac{1}{7}$
Tar, pitch, rosin, asphalt:		100 kilos.	100 kilos.	
Asphalt, solid and liquid.....	I.....	193,912	372	$\frac{1}{5}$
	E.....	96,490	33,471	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Turpentine rosin, raw or refined	I.....	557,660	433,752	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
	E.....	62,000	4	$\frac{1}{150}$
Tar of all sorts.....	I.....	197,055	159	$\frac{1}{12}$
	E.....	94,338	135	$\frac{1}{6}$
Eggs and egg yolks	I.....	404,879	2	$\frac{1}{2000}$
	E.....	8,905	1	$\frac{1}{90}$
Clay wares:				
Bricks, roof tiles, etc.....	I.....	1,588,587	1	$\frac{1}{16000}$
	E.....	948,913	1,954	$\frac{1}{8}$
Fire bricks.....	I.....	368,314		
	E.....	248,926	8,420	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Potters' ware, plain, glazed	I.....	8,677		
	E.....	54,688	3,539	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Crucibles, retorts, fireproof pipes, etc	I.....	7,586	42	$\frac{1}{2}$
	E.....	34,412	6,539	19
Other earthenware, not porcelain.....	I.....	8,914	31	$\frac{1}{3}$
	E.....	119,574	5,804	5
Porcelain and similar wares	I.....	4,654	14	$\frac{1}{3}$
	E.....	92,459	40,398	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Animals:		Head.	Head.	
Horses, exclusive of foals which follow the mother	I.....	69,396	21	$\frac{1}{30}$
	E.....	6,457	11	$\frac{1}{8}$

Statement showing (by quantities) the general imports and exports into and from the German Empire, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	I, im- ports. E, ex- ports.	Total im- ports and exports of the Ger- man Em- pire.	Imports from and exports to the United States.	Percent- age of trade with the United States in the total trade of Germany.
Animals—Continued.		100 Kilos.	100 Kilos.	Per cent.
Cows.....	I.....	64,396		
	E.....	6,457		
Steers	I.....	2,820	7	$\frac{1}{4}$
	E.....	526		
Oxen.....	I.....	13,014	137	1
	E.....	3,925		
Young cattle up to the age of two and a half years	I.....	29,501	3	$\frac{1}{9}$
	E.....	3,471		
Calves under 6 weeks	I.....	14,458		
	E.....	3,697		
Swine.....	I.....	174,783		
	E.....	8,240		
Shoats	I.....	80,498		
	E.....	9,553		
Sheep	I.....	939		
	E.....	512,925	4	$\frac{1}{1200}$
Lambs	I.....	353		
	E.....	9,101		
Wool and woolen wares	I.....	109,756		
	E.....	116,300	340	$\frac{1}{3}$
Sheep wool, raw (also washed) combed, bleached, etc	I.....	1,218,528	3,244	$\frac{1}{4}$
	E.....	81,212	1,188	$1\frac{4}{9}$
Woolen yarn	I.....	159,716	12	$1\frac{1}{20}$
	E.....	49,647	7,205	$14\frac{1}{2}$
Woolen rugs, braided covers, etc.....	I.....	2,323	1	$\frac{1}{25}$
	E.....	3,903	63	$1\frac{3}{4}$
Woolen hosiery, unprinted.....	I.....	491		
	E.....	28,271	2,660	$9\frac{1}{3}$
Woolen cloth and piece goods, not otherwise desig- nated, unprinted	I.....	9,476	31	$\frac{1}{3}$
	E.....	142,035	20,733	$14\frac{2}{3}$
Woolen plush.....	I.....	230	25	11
	E.....	5,813	393	7
Woolen passamenterie and button material, printed and unprinted	I.....	93	1	1
	E.....	11,756	960	8
Woolen hosery, printed.....	I.....	4		
	E.....	983	68	7
Woolen cloth and piece goods, printed.....	I.....	99		
	E.....	6,728	408	6
Woven woolen shawls, with three or more colors..	I.....	6		
	E.....	2,802	197	7
Woolen lace and tulle; embroideries on woolen materials.....	I.....	99		
	E.....	1,247	120	10
Zinc, raw; broken zinc	I.....	64,100	19	$\frac{1}{30}$
	E.....	433,876	7,874	$1\frac{5}{8}$
Sheet zinc, etc.....	I.....	1,720		
	E.....	98,075	4,887	5
Tin	I.....	65,873	54	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	E.....	2,467	6	$\frac{1}{4}$

SOUTHERN GERMANY.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL MASON, OF FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

The total values of merchandise declared for export to the United States during the year 1889, at the consulate-general in Frankfort, and the twelve consulates under its supervision, viz, Aix-la-Chapelle, Barmen, Cologne, Crefeld, Dusseldorf, Kehl, Mannheim, Mayence, Munich, Nuremberg, Sonneberg, and Stuttgart, were in detail as follows:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Antiquities.....	\$3,380.71	Leather goods	\$45,228.36
Braids, bindings, and trimmings, etc	1,139,217.36	Leonic ware	75,011.18
Baskets and basket ware.....	274,470.70	Linen, woolen, and cotton goods..	2,872,613.81
Brushes and hair pencils.....	58,259.29	Lithographic stones and mate- rials	73,332.18
Bronze powder and leaf metal.....	732,607.47	Machinery	190,345.51
Books, stationery, photographs, and paper ware.....	772,754.92	Mineral water.....	333,399.55
Buttons and button stuffs, etc.....	459,909.46	Music, musical strings and instru- ments.....	191,618.60
Clay	57,901.49	Optical goods.....	76,085.06
China, glass, porcelain, stone and earthenware.....	1,250,793.52	Oil and glass paintings and chro- mos.....	267,489.39
Corsets	312,817.02	Platina wire and platinum.....	151,756.06
Cloth.....	1,134,861.55	Prunes, dried fruits, nuts, land produce, etc.....	487,513.23
Cologne water.....	18,501.17	Pins and needles.....	67,407.87
Downs and feathers.....	40,897.03	Seeds, plants, etc	64,622.45
Decalcomania.....	44,627.49	Slates and slate pencils, lead pencils	192,668.54
Dyes, drugs, chemicals, etc.....	5,049,330.37	Silk, silk goods, velvets, ribbons and braids, etc	6,681,969.12
Fancy goods and toys	2,135,452.74	Smokers' articles, snuff, cigars and tobacco.....	65,674.54
Glass plate, window and mirror glass.....	2,169,366.18	Soaps and perfumery.....	44,503.14
Gold, silver, and metal paper.....	34,491.74	Statuary and sculpture.....	50,012.28
Gas-burners, lava gas-tips, brass lamps.....	22,418.02	Sundries.....	492,552.42
Gingerbread	1,094.69	Steel (manufactured) and Besse- mer.....	621,046.23
Gloves	555,608.79	Wine, brandy, beer, and liquor...	1,339,749.39
Hatters' fur	222,602.24	Watches, watch glasses, clock, and watchmen's detectors	39,396.96
Hat bands and ribbons	1,216,082.87	Total.....	38,515,230.13
Hair, prepared and raw	209,564.34		
Hare's hair.....	284,898.68		
Hops	1,047,240.48		
Instruments.....	51,662.96		
Ironware, steel, cutlery, etc.....	3,189,218.64		
Jewelry and precious stones.....	298,688.24		
Leather, hides, and skins.....	1,302,514.28		

This exhibit shows, in comparison with the figures of the previous year, a decrease of \$249,520.12, a difference too small to form the basis of any important deductions. But, as compared with the statistics of 1887, the German exports to America during 1889 show a much more significant decline. In that year the total shipments from the part of Germany which is embraced in this report reached the extraordinary figure of \$42,785,689.44, so that the net loss in two years has been \$4,270,454.31. This falling off, although perhaps not serious in amount, forms part of the general decline in the foreign commerce of Germany with all countries except her own colonies. For the whole of Germany the balance sheet of exports and imports during 1888 and 1889 presents the following suggestive comparison in each class:

Articles.	Imports.		Articles.	Exports.	
	1889.	1888.		1889.	1888.
	<i>Double centners.</i>	<i>Double centners.</i>		<i>Double centners.</i>	<i>Double centners.</i>
Cotton.....	2,527,135	1,944,417	Cotton goods.....	261,365	285,661
Cotton yarn.....	219,275	217,676	Lead.....	327,931	348,898
Superphosphate.....	240,760	815,816	Soda.....	196,150	176,715
Cement.....	346,362	451,132	Potash.....	115,759	114,895
Iron ore.....	12,348,416	11,633,725	White lead	215,688	162,421
Wheat.....	3,167,136	3,308,337	Chloride of potas- sium.....	763,079	889,580
Rye	10,594,959	6,528,117	Sulphate of potash....	220,404	325,575
Oats.....	2,580,207	1,811,157	Superphosphate.....	762,023	605,071
Barley.....	6,514,554	4,439,360	Cement.....	3,282,802	3,605,168
Rapeseed.....	1,021,250	547,919	Iron ore	21,795,626	22,118,097
Legumes.....	719,367	573,376	Potatoes.....	1,197,186	2,150,757
Maize.....	3,148,586	942,041			

Exports and imports during 1888 and 1889—Continued.

Articles.	Imports.		Articles.	Exports.	
	1889.	1888.		1889.	1888.
	<i>Double centners.</i>	<i>Double centners.</i>		<i>Double centners.</i>	<i>Double centners.</i>
Malt.....	809,100	641,722	Glass.....	628,714	812,169
Potatoes.....	517,723	587,721	Glassware	106,915	110,279
Timber	27,769,709	22,221,293	Timber.....	2,787,535	3,728,726
Locomotives and portable engines....	15,370	17,326	Locomotives and portable engines...	51,239	70,884
Sewing machines....	25,583	27,834	Sewing machines....	78,078	74,156
Machines.....	413,663	379,834	Machinery.....	678,662	679,813
Copper.....	296,407	80,821	Musical instruments.	122,712	114,447
Wine and must in casks.....	717,227	650,555	Clothing	54,151	56,328
Butter	94,400	54,820	Leather goods.....	57,178	64,410
Coffee.....	1,132,267	1,146,581	Beer.....	902,181	1,244,479
Flour.....	139,281	109,037	Butter.....	66,974	136,512
Rice.....	823,244	893,328	Spirits.....	242,265	323,255
Salt.....	270,644	284,231	Flour.....	1,453,785	1,511,282
Tea.....	19,093	19,062	Salt	1,897,046	1,256,568
Lard.....	672,883	316,131	Molasses.....	139,009	571,075
Petroleum	6,257,375	5,641,716	Sugar.....	5,224,293	5,218,932
Eggs.....	485,103	397,484	of which raw sugar	3,494,397	3,575,579
Sheep's wool.....	1,398,515	1,315,526	Paper and paper goods.....	1,099,341	1,057,263
Woolen yarn.. ..	215,960	189,816	Silk goods.....	59,377	644,256
Building stone.....	1,927,429	1,765,767	Building stone.....	1,225,433	6,854,934
Pigs (head).....	327,465	291,799	Woolen goods.....	266,978	290,844
			Raw zinc	600,065	591,040
			Rolled zinc.....	141,214	149,187
			Pigs (head).....	10,122	365,043

The present situation is therefore one of critical interest, not to say anxiety, to the Government and thoughtful people of this country. What are the causes of this general increase in imports and decline in exports? Are they permanent and inflexible, or are they susceptible of remedy? If so, what remedies can be devised? Is the trouble with the quality of German goods, or are they too high in price? Is it because other countries, by superior skill and economy in manufacture, or by superior energy and address in selling their goods abroad, are outstripping their German competitors, or are there in the tariff system of Germany, its raw-material supply and labor system, conditions which are likely in future to render successful German competition with the manufacturers of France, England, Belgium, and the United States difficult or impossible?

These are some of the living questions which one sees and hears discussed in the public journals, in chambers of commerce, conventions of manufacturers, and whenever two or more business men or theoretical economists meet socially under circumstances which permit them to talk on the subject nearest their hearts.

Unfortunately, the statistics which are necessary for a close comparison of German exports with those of other countries during the year just ended are not yet accessible. In the German official schedule only the weights of exported merchandise are given, irrespective of value, whereas it is well known that fluctuations in weights and values are by no means exactly proportionate. It is known, however, that in 1888 the German exports, as compared with those of the year previous, decreased by 4.78 per cent. in weight and .27 per cent. in value, and that this decrease has continued throughout 1889. This is all the more alarming from the fact that during both those years Great Britain and France increased their exports. Thus, in 1888, the increase of British exports was 4.25 per cent. and in 1889 5.25 per cent., while in France the increase, although small in 1888, was in 1889 equal to 11.11 per cent., or 361,830,000 francs.

This extraordinary result in France is attributed largely by German economists to the stimulating effects of the Paris Exposition, although there are some who are frank enough to admit that in the long run, quality of merchandise will inevitably tell, and that the French have of late years been making a plucky, up-hill fight in many branches of manufacture which have hitherto been greatly depressed, and have raised the quality of many of their products to a standard not hitherto attained. The apparent effect of this improved quality, added to other circumstances which favored French commerce last year, was to give an impetus to their export trade which contrasts sharply with the backward movement in this country.

As has already been said, these fluctuations in the various classes of German exports from this district to the United States from 1888 to 1889 do not seem to be particularly significant. The most notable accessions were \$705,400 in bronze powder and leaf metal; \$54,652 in books, stationery, and photographs; \$187,184 in fancy goods and toys, and \$626,618 in dyes, drugs, and chemicals, which last reached in 1889 the unprece-

dented total of \$5,049,330. In all that relates to the application of chemistry to manufacture, the Germans are unsurpassed, if equaled, by any other people. Some of their discoveries (among which is notably antipyrine, manufactured for America exclusively at Höchst, near Frankfort) have become the basis of an immense and lucrative trade with our country.

Among the classes of exports from this district which showed a marked decline last year were silk goods, which dropped from \$6,811,882 to \$6,681,968, a loss of \$129,913, and iron ware, steel, and cutlery, which fell from \$4,252,040 to \$3,189,218, a loss of \$1,063,821. The causes assigned are, in respect to silks, the constantly increasing range and efficiency of silk manufactures in the United States, which supply in a steadily increasing proportion the home demand; and in respect to the iron and steel, there have been in Germany strikes of miners and iron workmen which have increased the cost and difficulties of production.

There is another and apparently still more important fact which bears directly on this point. In former years the fluctuations of prices of iron and other manufactured products stood in close and immediate relation to the current supply and demand. Buyers as a class had a large influence in fixing the market values of things. Now all that has been changed. The manufacturers have organized, and by the formation of pools or trusts (of which there are at this moment not less than ninety-five in full working order in this country) they have taken the question of prices into their own hands. It is not the relation of supply and demand which now governs market values; they are fixed by a syndicate or executive committee, representing the entire manufacturing capacity of Germany in a certain line, and which makes the schedule to which purchasers must everywhere conform. This has worked reasonably well in respect to the home trade, but in several classes of exports it has been disastrous. The syndicates have been too grasping and have in some instances held their prices above the export limit. The manufacturers, on their side, urge the import tariff on raw materials, the miners' strikes and consequent serious advance in coal, as valid reasons for their combinations to regulate production and prices. They say that without this organization there was no longer any secure profit in manufacture. They have, therefore, agreed upon schedules which fix the limit of production for each member of their several associations, and whoever exceeds this limit must pay a fine which goes into the general treasury.

The present situation is unsettled and in some respects peculiar. Many branches of manufacture are phenomenally active and have orders on their books for months to come, but all or nearly all complain of the increasing cost of production and of low and diminishing profits. For much of this increased cost of production the advance in the price of coal is responsible. For the coarser grades of coal, such as are principally used in manufacture, this advance in price during the past fifteen months has been equivalent to 35 per cent., while the cost of the finer grades for household use has increased more than 50 per cent. There is an impression that the prices of coal are now out of all proportion to the relative status of supply and demand. The effect of the strikes was naturally to reduce stocks on hand, and this situation enabled the combined coal producers to advance the price far more promptly than they are willing to reduce it now that the temporary scarcity is in a measure relieved.

In the Rhenish Westphalian mining district the coal output during the latter half of January exceeded by 14,000 carloads the product of the corresponding fortnight last year, while in the Saarbruecken district the only interruption to a full output this year was in consequence of influenza among the miners, a merely temporary difficulty which is now entirely at an end.

In Silesia the output of coal is steadily increasing, the total product of the past year having been 19,000,875 tons, against 17,642,285 tons in 1888, and 16,187,078 in 1887.

In all branches of iron and steel manufacture great activity prevails. The home demand is excellent, and the decline and dullness in the English and Scotch pig-iron markets have thus far had little or no effect on prices in this country. Many of the mills and furnaces have contracts for bar and pig iron which will occupy them until early summer, and prices will no doubt be firmly maintained at least until that time. Recently the state railway authorities at Berlin invited proposals for 6,300 tons of steel rails, and received bids for that amount at prices varying from \$39.45 to \$40 per ton. Spiegel iron is firm at \$23.80; Bessemer pig at \$22.15 to \$23, and foundry pig No. 1 at \$24 to \$24.50.

THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

It is not apparent that bolstering up the market values of manufactured goods by combinations between employers has been of any substantial advantage to the laboring class except in so far as it may have enabled some factories to continue operations which might

otherwise have been temporarily closed. While the steadiness of employment may have been thus augmented in some cases, the wages of the workmen have not been raised. Meanwhile the necessary costs of living have considerably increased. After all the progress and success of German manufacturers and with all their enlarged export of manufactured goods during 10 years prior to 1889, wages have remained almost unchanged. Combinations between leading manufacturers have had a tendency to crush out the smaller ones, and to make the task of a German, seeking to establish an independent business through his own exertions and with limited capital, harder than ever.

The operative classes point from the increasing prices of bread, fuel, and clothing, to the undiminished activity of manufacturing industries and demand a more generous share in the profits of their labor. The same is true, more or less, in Switzerland, France, and Belgium, but in Germany the growing discontent of the working classes has been made more conspicuous by the increased vote of the Social Democratic party in the recent elections, notwithstanding the highly favorable impression which was created by the now famous rescripts of the German Emperor looking toward a systematic effort on the part of the Government "to study and if possible to meet the necessities and wishes of workmen, as brought to light by the strikes of recent years and in other ways." The question thus assumes a political character which carries it beyond the province of this report. The rescripts of the German sovereign and his proposed visit to the iron and mining district of Saarbruecken for the purpose of studying both sides of the labor question from the standpoint of actual facts are here regarded as indications of momentous importance to the industrial future of Germany.

The two dark spots on the economic horizon of this country are, therefore, the labor problem and the decline in foreign trade. For the first of these a remedy is proposed in the form of an international conference to examine the whole subject and endeavor to fix new and more just relations between capital and labor. For the second difficulty relief will be sought in the extension of subsidized steamship lines to new and undeveloped markets, and of these the line from Hamburg to Delagoa Bay, the final details of which are now being arranged between the Government and a leading steamship company of Hamburg, will be a prominent example.

FRANK H. MASON,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
Frankfort-on-the-Main, February 28, 1890.

DANTZIC.

*Imports at Dantzic for the year ending December 31, 1889.**

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.
	<i>Cwt.</i>			<i>Cwt.</i>	
Coffee	50,446	\$1,072,000	Sundry articles of consumption	71,102	\$478,750
Cacao, chocolate.....	2,404	46,750	Grain and agricultural products	119,346	385,425
Chicory and other coffee surrogates	37,466	103,250	Drugs and chemicals.....	424,476	1,125,000
Tea.....	966	21,725	Olive oil.....	2,132	25,315
Rice.....	105,584	257,375	Linseed oil.....	21,352	96,085
Sugar, raw and refined....	22,524	101,800	Palm and cocoanut oil.....	12,180	62,425
Sirup and molasses.....	12,836	35,000	Other oils.....	12,174	47,050
Pepper and pimento.....	10,700	151,250	Tallow.....	18,068	121,975
Cinnamon and other spices	3,230	55,000	Train oil	12,044	52,700
Southern fruits and preserves.....	39,300	223,875	Spermaceiti and stearin	3,128	29,325
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures.....	5,284	106,250	Other greases, soap, perfumes, etc	13,402	129,600
Wine and must.....	52,896	514,200	Oilcakes	60,842	98,875
Arrac, rum, and brandy...	9,092	136,250	Petroleum	273,276	478,750
Beer.....	6,926	21,375	Rosin	64,500	102,000
Honey	3,138	18,750	Asphalt, tar, pitch	132,968	113,625
Meat and bacon.....	942	11,250	Pig and old iron	424,688	299,925
Lard	48,988	412,500	Iron, forged and rolled....	111,542	245,375
Herrings.....	537,720	744,500	Rails	26,188	37,250
Salt.....	186,686	39,750	Steel, iron and steel plates	68,124	163,125

*The bulk of imports is from Great Britain; coffee, rice, tobacco, and spices come partly from Holland, Hamburg, and Bremen; machinery, iron and steel manufactures from Belgium and the Rhine; wine from France chiefly; petroleum, lard, and rosin from the United States; herrings from Scotland and Norway; other articles from different European ports.

Imports at Dantzic for the year ending December 31, 1889—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.
	<i>Cwt.</i>			<i>Cwt.</i>	
Cast-iron and steel goods..	57,418	\$420,675	European timber.....	10,124	\$7,000
Machinery, anchors, and chains.....	49,846	406,625	Coopers, cabinet-makers, good furniture	43,718	282,500
Lead and lead goods.....	8,894	34,900	Cotton.....	1,486	16,000
Pewter and pewter goods..	5,300	130,000	Wool	8,178	204,450
Spelter and spelter goods..	390	2,100	Yarns, cotton and woolen.	52,542	1,906,600
Copper, copper wire, and brass foundry goods.....	18,008	243,750	Ropemakers' goods	2,664	36,250
Earths, ores, chalk, lime....	335,682	115,975	Flax, hemp, oakum, jute....	70,766	266,125
Cement.....	124,962	65,600	Hides and skins	55,654	578,750
Stones and stonewares.....	527,806	244,125	Rags.....	2,734	5,475
Bricks, clay pipes, clay-ware.....	138,990	61,550	Paper and paper wares, wood pulp.....	15,898	144,550
Porcelain.....	424	4,675	Guano.....	470	325
Glass and glasswares.....	3,960	55,450	Other articles not above mentioned	30,790	319,250
Coals and coke.....	4,707,254	831,250			
Non-European timber	2,410	7,375	Total.....	9,285,088	14,557,250

*Exports from Dantzic for the year ending December 31, 1889.**

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Description.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Cwt.</i>			<i>Cwt.</i>	
Wheat.....	2,233,400	\$4,875,000	Lead and lead wares.....	1,116	\$4,150
Rye	270,580	487,500	Spelter and spelter wares..	2,790	13,190
Barley.....	544,440	984,725	Copper and brass wares...	52,180	9,925
Oats.....	3,140	5,375	Coopers' and turners' goods.....	444	261,000
Pease, beans, etc.....	190,360	395,000	Drugs and chemicals.....	84,078	326,250
Oil seeds	212,640	637,500	Rape oil.....	111,034	805,000
Other agriculture products.....	6,184	55,400	Oilcakes.....	47,106	82,425
Flour, starch, bran	1,121,784	1,895,675	Flax, hemp, oakum.....	9,344	69,300
Spruce beer.....	7,916	39,625	Tar, pitch, asphalt.....	6,476	9,250
Sugar.....	1,221,350	4,630,500	Glass and glasswares.....	886	2,035
Molasses.....	286,040	257,500	Wood pulp.....	20,302	98,750
Spirits, spirit. brandies....	267,854	1,123,750	Paper and pasteboard	13,720	49,525
Sundry articles of consumption.....	18,900	150,925	Rags.....	14,562	30,925
Timber.....	4,448,820	3,375,000	Other articles not enumerated	35,180	336,050
Pig and old iron	7,032	5,250			
Iron and iron manufactures.....	14,732	51,750	Total	11,254,990	21,038,250

* Wheat, rye, barley, peas, to Great Britain, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Norway, Belgium; oil, oilcakes, and oil seeds to Denmark, Holland, Sweden, Germany; spruce beer to Great Britain; spirits and spirit to Spain and France; molasses to France; sugar to Great Britain, United States, and Holland; flour and bran to Denmark, Sweden, and Norway; oats, drugs, and chemicals to Germany; timber to Great Britain, France, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, and Germany; rags and wood pulp to Great Britain and United States; other articles to German ports.

Navigation at the port of Dantzic for the year ending December 31, 1889.

Flag.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Belgian.....	1	890	.....	.....	1	890	.....	.....
British.....	170	108,019	73	16,986	175	111,986	73	16,986
Danish.....	91	29,960	145	14,355	92	31,450	143	13,924
Dutch.....	32	14,439	17	1,954	32	13,859	17	2,347
German.....	645	230,503	398	88,414	652	234,311	376	79,180
Greek.....	1	1,159	.....	.....	1	1,159	.....	.....
Norwegian	75	22,260	27	9,356	75	22,260	27	9,356
Russian.....	9	4,671	8	2,091	9	4,671	7	2,008
Swedish.....	131	33,395	39	4,156	132	33,686	39	4,156
United States.....	.....	.....	1	1,106	.....	.....	1	1,106
Total.....	1,155	445,296	708	138,418	1,169	454,272	683	129,063

PHILIPP ALBRECHT,
Consular Agent,

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Dantzic, 1890,

KÖNIGSBERG.

Imports at Königsberg for the year ending December, 1889.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Cereals:	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	Metals:	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>
Wheat	172,683.0	22,448,790	Pig-iron and old.....	1,906.7	85,802
Rye	50,209.0	4,518,810	Forged iron and		
Barley	33,249.0	3,324,900	plate	9,102.0	2,017,840
Oats	16,240.0	1,412,880	Iron bars and steel.....	6,057.6	1,029,792
Buckwheat	4,941.0	503,982	Iron and steel wares..	11,087.6	2,106,644
Pease.....	31,086.0	4,662,900	Quincailleries	36.1	10,108
Beans.....			Copper, brass, and		
Tares			their products	907.4	181,480
Maize	5,906.0	519,728	Other metals and		
Hemp seed.....	3,293.0	561,020	wares	2,123.0	2,123,000
Linseed	14,057.0	2,602,395	Instruments, engines,		
Rape seed.....	4,708.0	988,680	and parts.....	643.1	257,240
Clover seed and other	9,893.0	3,957,200			
Products of the mills..	20,203.2	6,060,960	Total.....	31,863.5	7,811,906
Bran	19,913.0	1,593,040			
Total.....	386,391.2	53,055,285	Chemicals:		
Flax, hemp, and tow:			White lead	58.7	21,306
Flax	28,273.0	17,811,990	Sulphur.....	35.0	3,850
Hemp	37,236.0	21,596,880	Sulphuric acid	546.7	39,535
Flax and hemp tow	3,647.0	1,604,680	Soda, soda-ashes, pot-		
Total.....	69,156.0	41,013,550	ashes, salpeter,		
Wood:			salt, and salpeter		
Timber.....		6,740,800	acids.....	2,889.8	520,164
Foreign wood and cut			Alum.....	249.0	34,860
veneers	50.5	12,120	Green copperas	150.2	6,759
Wood and coopers'			Causticnatron	147.9	28,101
ware	273.5	41,025	Chloride of lime.....	251.0	40,160
Furniture and utensils	58.4	65,992	Drugs and coloring		
Charcoal.....	33.1	1,986	stuff	1,036.3	1,554,450
Total.....		6,861,923	Double carbonic na-		
Colonial products:			tron	268.0	29,480
Tea	4,442.0	9,328,200	Starch.....	611.1	134,442
Coffee.....	1,656.0	2,649,600	Petroleum.....	14,162.0	2,124,300
Rice	2,050.6	389,614	Cocoonut oil	135.6	56,952
Spices of all kinds	603.8	724,560	Olive oil	344.6	344,600
Fruits.....	808.6	501,332	Oils of all kinds and		
Raw cotton.....	30.7	32,542	turpentine	3,382.6	1,860,430
Indigo	10.0	11,500	Oil cakes	2,470.8	306,379
Dyeing wood.....	440.2	57,226	Sundries.....	1,088.2	217,640
Total.....	10,041.9	13,694,574	Total	27,827.5	7,323,408
Horses, cattle, and animal			Consumptive articles:		
products:			Sugar, raw and refined	4,561.9	1,824,760
Horses	*2,513.0	1,884,750	Sirups, molasses,		
Other living cattle		3,189,300	honey	650.2	455,140
Tallow, candle and			Spirits, arrack, rum....	7,221.2	5,054,840
other.....	1,383.1	1,313,945	Wine	4,136.5	6,204,750
Hides, skins.....	183.4	403,480	Beer of all sorts, por-		
Leather	348.5	1,045,500	ter.....	16,970.5	4,153,950
Wool.....	2,400.0	6,000,000	Tobacco	435.9	610,260
Bristles, hair.....	31.8	95,400	Butter and cheese	1,048.0	1,048,000
Whale oil.....	997.0	358,920	Herrings	45,454.0	5,757,570
Sundries.....	4,684.5	2,342,250	Several others.....	15,676.6	1,567,660
Total.....		16,634,045	Total	96,154.8	26,676,930
Mineral products and			Textiles:		
wares:			Cotton yarn.....	952.8	1,619,760
Pit coal and cokes.....	190,626.3	2,859,394	Cotton articles.....	1,571.0	4,084,600
Salt.....	7,837.7	172,429	Silk, silk and mixed...	0.5	12,000
Lime, plaster, cement,			Woolen yarn and		
bricks and tiles.....	55,360.6	1,660,818	manufactures and		
Glass, porcelain, stone-			shoddy	422.1	42,210
ware	1,376.7	275,340	Linen yarn and twist..	1,705.3	3,410,600
Sundries.....	41,465.8	829,316	Linen and bagging		
Total.....	296,667.1	5,797,297	canvas.....	657.3	1,314,600
			Wax cloth and ready-		
			made clothes.....	20.5	61,500
			Rags	58.4	9,052
			Sundries	239.3	574,320
			Total.....	5,627.2	11,128,642

* Head.

Imports at Königsberg for the year ending December 31, 1889—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Description.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>
Sundries:			Sundries—Continued.		
Hops.....	2.3	1,082	Asphalt.....	940.7	103,477
Paper, paper wares, books, and printed matter.....	2,230.4	892,160	Sundries.....	93,673.4	12,177,542
			Total.....	96,846.8	13,174,261

RECAPITULATION.

Grain, pulse, and seeds....	386,391.2	53,055,285	Metals, quincaillerie, en- gines, and instruments...	31,863.5	7,811,906
Flax, hemp and tow.....	69,156.0	41,013,550	Chemicals, manure, oil and cakes.....	27,827.5	7,323,408
Wood:			Consumptive articles....	96,154.8	26,676,930
Wooden articles.....	*35,372.2	6,861,923	Textiles, manufacture and similar.....	5,627.2	11,128,642
Furniture.....	415.5		Sundries.....	96,846.8	13,174,261
Colonial products.....	10,041.9	13,694,574			
Horses, cattle, and animal products.....	{ †6,630.9 } { 10,028.3 }	16,634,045	Grand total		203,171,821
Mineral products and wares.....	296,667.1	5,797,297			

* Cubic meters.

† Head.

Exports from Königsberg for the year ending December, 1889.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Description.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>
Cereals:			Animals, etc.—Continued.		
Wheat	199,783.0	34,962,025	Whale oil.....	143.9	51,804
Rye	52,359.0	7,068,465	Sundries.....	756.5	378,250
Barley	36,199.0	5,609,845			
Oats.....	17,840.0	2,390,560	Total.....		6,396,114
Buckwheat	4,731.0	591,275			
Pease, beans, tares	32,746.0	5,894,280	Mineral products:		
Maize	4,719.0	471,900	Pit coal, cokes.....	8,926.2	133,893
Hemp seed.....	4,463.0	669,450	Salt.....	293.2	6,450
Linseed.....	13,867.0	2,565,395	Lime, cement, bricks, and tiles.....	3,629.0	108,870
Rapeseed.....	3,828.0	880,440	Glass, porcelain, stone- ware.....	421.0	84,200
Clover seed and others	19,655.0	7,862,000	Sundries	4,520.5	90,410
Products of the mills..	9,189.6	2,756,880			
Bran	14,577.0	1,209,891	Total	17,789.9	423,823
Total.....	413,956.7	72,932,506			
Flax, hemp, and tow:			Metal, etc.:		
Flax.....	36,196.0	20,631,720	Pig-iron and old.....	3,720.9	223,254
Hemp	35,901.0	21,540,600	Forged iron and plate	3,472.2	326,284
Flax and hemp tow ...	5,654.4	3,731,904	Iron bars and steel.....	76.6	13,022
Total.....	77,751.4	45,904,224	Iron and steel wares...	6,583.3	1,250,827
Wood, etc.:			Quincaillerie.....	1.9	532
Timber.....		9,173,573	Copper and brass and their products.....	43.2	8,640
Wood and coopers' ware		63,955	Other metals and wares.....	140.9	140,900
Furniture and utensils		29,041	Instruments, engines, and parts.....	429.5	171,800
Total.....		9,266,569	Total.....	13,468.5	2,129,259
Colonial products:			Chemicals, etc.:		
Tea	4,492.5	9,434,250	Sulphuric acid	0.8	62
Coffee.....	64.8	116,640	Salt and saltpeter acids	939.4	169,092
Rice.....	71.2	14,240	Alum.....	26.9	4,035
Spices of all descrip- tions	104.8	125,760	Caustic natron.....	103.1	22,682
Fruits	8.4	5,208	Chloride of lime	11.9	2,023
Dyeing wood	1.1	154	Drugs and coloring stuffs	78.2	117,300
Total.....	4,742.8	9,696,252	Double carbonic na- tron	22.4	6,720
Animals and their prod- ucts:			Starch.....	134.8	29,656
Horses	*1,929.0	231,480	Petroleum	10,847.0	1,627,050
Other living cattle and fowl.....		1,199,250	Olive oil.....	0.7	294
Tallow.....	6.4	6,080	Cocoanut oil	17.9	17,900
Hides, skins	523.0	1,150,600	Oils of all sorts and turpentine	1,558.8	857,340
Leather	33.6	100,800	Oil cakes	1,955.8	234,696
Wool.....	1,277.3	3,193,250	Sundries	457.8	91,560
Bristles, hair.....	28.2	84,600	Total.....	16,155.5	3,180,410

* Head.

Imports from Königsberg for the year ending December, 1889—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Consumptive articles:			Textiles—Continued.		
Sugar, raw and re- fined	<i>Tons.</i> 10,850.8	<i>Marks.</i> 4,340,320	Woolen yarn and man- ufacture and shoddy.	<i>Tons.</i> 29.3	<i>Marks.</i> 2,930
Sirups, molasses and honey.....	324.1	226,870	Linen yarn and twist..	1,698.9	3,397,800
Spirits, arrack, and rum	3,518.4	2,462,880	Linen and bagging canvas.....	63.2	126,400
Wine	2,140.4	3,210,600	Wax cloth and ready- made clothes.....	2.1	6,300
Beer of all descrip- tions and porter.....	74.3	14,860	Rags.....	8,915.1	1,515,567
Tobacco.....	10.1	14,140	Sundries.....	64.8	155,520
Butter and cheese	802.1	802,100	Total	10,798.7	5,269,627
Herrings.....	22,490.0	3,083,893	Sundries:		
Several others	1,436.3	143,630	Paper, books, and printed matter	91.5	36,600
Total.....	41,646.5	14,299,295	Asphalt	77.8	8,558
Textiles:			Sundries.....	148,892.2	19,353,986
Cotton yarn.....	5.5	9,350	Total	149,061.5	19,401,144
Cotton articles	19.6	50,960			
Silk, silk and mixed ...	0.2	4,800			

RECAPITULATION.

Grain, pulse and seeds.....	413,956.6	72,932,506	Chemicals, manure, oil, and cakes	16,155.5	3,180,410
Flax, hemp, and tow.....	77,751.4	45,904,224	Consumptive articles	41,646.5	14,299,295
Wood, wooden articles { and furniture..... }	†296,482.0) 451.4)	9,256,569	Textiles, manufacture and similar	10,798.7	5,269,627
Colonial products	4,742.8	9,696,252	Sundries	149,061.5	19,401,144
Horse, cattle, and animal products	{*25,914.0) 2,768.9)	6,396,114	Total .....	.....	188,899,221
Mineral products and wares ..	17,789.9	423,823			
Metals, quincaillerie, en- gines, and instruments..	13,468.5	2,129,259			

* Head.

† Cubic metres.

G. H. SADEKE,
*Consular Agent.*UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Königsberg, 1890.

STETTIN.

REPORT BY CONSUL KELLOGG.

I have the honor to submit herewith a report on the commerce and trade of Stettin for the year 1889.

The number of tons (of 1,000 kilogrammes) imported for free traffic into the German custom district (Deutscher Zollverein) and exported, as given in the imperial statistics, amounted to:

Year.	Import.	Export.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1885	17,867,330	18,814,023
1886	16,945,884	18,924,283
1887	19,386,565	19,495,689
1888	21,867,627	20,740,384
1889	27,442,429	18,238,444

These figures contain a part of those goods which are duty free in Germany and which have passed through the custom district, as well as those goods free of duty reim-ported into the custom district.

It is to be supposed that this part of traffic between the different frontiers has in 1889 been essentially larger than in any previous year, and from it may also be explained the quite unusual large increase of import into free traffic shown by the statistics.

The consequence of this supposition would be that the real export of goods has decreased much more than actually shown by the statistics. The complete statement of the imperial statistic made up only to the end of 1888 (the reworking and transfer of goods included) is as follows:

Year.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>
1885.....	20,474,654	4,433,000	21,643,219	4,400,000
1886.....	19,805,646	4,423,000	21,482,972	4,531,000
1887.....	22,251,366	4,730,000	22,295,112	4,772,000
1888.....	25,642,839	5,154,000	23,841,218	4,955,000

In comparison with the last year's report we see that dutiable goods which have passed directly through the custom district, calculated without regarding the cost of transfer through the district, suffer from the unavoidable deficiencies in valuations. The total amount of the goods are estimated to be nearly 2,000,000, tons, and considering the transport, the export value ought to be increased.

According to the statistics of the custom-house the imports and exports of Stettin for the last five years are:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1885.....	1,006,257	548,840
1886.....	977,536	589,377
1887.....	1,124,033	608,603
1888.....	1,176,911	606,484
1889.....	1,384,049	568,268

From the above we see that with a decrease in the amount of export there is an increase in the import trade. I beg leave to submit Tables A and B, showing the return of principal articles imported into Stettin and exported from Stettin during the years 1888-'89.

The principal articles of imports from the United States during the years 1888-'89 are as follows:

Articles.	Tons.	Articles.	Tons.
Superphosphate.....	2,192,600	Art. carb. lime	567,400
Phosphate lime.....	6,641,800	Grass seed	250,000
Corn	15,527,100	Clover seed.....	285,300
Lard	5,954,800	Worked timber.....	383,400
Petroleum	40,737,000	Suet.....	232,000
Lubricating oil.....	1,234,600	Stearin and paraffin	763,200
Asphalt	1,352,300		
Resin.....	10,002,800	Total.....	86,394,800
Raw cotton	270,500		

As Tables C and D show, the amount of tonnage imported from the United States to Stettin exceed the export tonnage and it is gratifying to know that this year the United States ranks fourth in amount of import tonnage, Great Britain ranking first, Russia second, and Sweden third.

SHIPPING.

A steady increase in shipping has been maintained at the ports of Stettin and Swinemunde during the year 1889. The total increase in the number of ships of all nations visiting these ports during the year amounted to 33 sailing vessels and 429 steam vessels, with an increase of tonnage for sailing vessels of 8,201 tons and for steamers of 201,805 tons. One of the principal causes of this advance in shipping is due to the opening of the river and the "Haff," during the winter months by the ice-breakers, which have succeeded admirably in the work they had to perform.

A suggestion has been made that a deep-water canal from Stettin to Berlin would be of great advantage to the latter city, but many here in Stettin are opposed to the idea, as the benefits to be derived therefrom would probably go to Berlin, as it is also doubtful whether the enterprise would in the end be remunerative.

The return of all shipping entered and cleared at the ports of Stettin and Swinemunde in 1889 is shown in Table E. Table F shows the nationality of seagoing vessels which enter the port of Stettin alone during the year 1889.

GRAIN AND POTATOES.

Collectively, the prices for grain in 1889 were about the same as the year before.

Of the rye imports by sea, owing to the bad harvest in the north of Russia, Stettin had, however, not so large a share as usual; supplies destined for Berlin coming from the Black Sea found their way via Hamburg to Stettin both by rail and sea.

South Russian and Roumanian grain arrived by river only. Eleven steamers laden with rye arrived direct from Russia at Stettin, coming from the Black Sea.

Although the import of rye to Stettin only amounted to 68,729 tons in 1889, against 171,038 tons in 1888, yet the total figure of the Stettin grain import by sea is higher than in 1888 through the large supplies of oats, barley, and maize. The export by sea of oats, barley, and maize, mostly for other ports of the customs district (Zollverein), amounted to 32,209 tons, against 40,451 tons in 1888. The export of potatoes was again very small.

Rye.—With a stock on hand of 31,230 tons at the beginning of the year 1889, against 13,641 tons in 1888, the market opened steadily. For the spring delivery it was quoted on the 2d of January \$36.89; for later delivery higher prices were paid. The prices were kept up during the first three months, but declined later in spring under pressure of larger stocks, and continued to fall still more through imports from the south of Russia. At the end of January \$36.29 was paid for April–May, and \$36.52 for June–July delivery, at the end of February \$35.70 to \$35.95, but, then, prices were farther reduced about 95.4 cents during the following month, and were quoted at the end of May \$31.89 for June–July, and \$32.84 for September–October. In June a sudden change entered, influenced by the small crop in Russia, and speculation which had been stagnant for sometime awoke to new life, whilst prices rose again at the end of June for June, July, September, and October delivery to \$35.70 and to \$36.20; four weeks later to \$36.89 to \$37.70; at the beginning of November there were paid for November–December \$38.15, for April–May \$38.90, May–June \$39.75; at the beginning of December for April–May \$40.70, May–June \$40.70, the year closing for it with \$41.80 and \$41.65. The stock on hand at the end of 1889 amounted to 12,328 tons.

Wheat.—The stock on hand at the beginning of the year was 11,672 tons against 14,753 tons in 1888. The business in wheat throughout the year showed a want of briskness, prices concurring more or less with the movements of the Berlin Exchange, and though the high price of rye gave a support to its value, it was a peculiarity of the market that, after having shown considerable fluctuations, it closed without any increase at the end of the year, whilst rye increased \$4.75. The market in 1889 opened with a quiet but firm tendency at \$46.55 for April–May delivery, \$47.25 for May–June, and \$47.50 for June–July. But these good prices did not maintain long, and a decline soon manifested itself, causing a decrease of \$3.55 during the first 3 months. At the end of May the lowest price reached was \$40.50 for May–June–July, and \$40.95 for September–October, or a change for the better entered in June in consequence of reports on the doubtful character of the Russian crop, and at the end of June the prices attained were \$42.15 for June–July, and \$43.30 for September–October and October–November. At the end of the year a further rise took place, and at the beginning of December the prices were \$45.70 for April–May, \$45.95 for May–June, whilst at the end of the month they closed at \$46.65 to \$46.90. The stock of wheat on hand on the 31st of December amounted to 11,586 tons.

Barley.—Generally this article was dull at the commencement of last year, the prices for prime quality from the Oderbruch and the Mark being \$34 to \$40.45, but these prices fell during spring about \$2.40. New barley from the Oderbruch and the Mark was paid at the beginning of the crop at \$40.45 to \$44.75, and at the end of the year at \$45.20 to \$48.80, respectively.

Oats.—Of the oat market it can not either be said to have been especially lively. The import transferred to the interior amounted to 84,911 tons, against 34,953 tons in 1888. Prices opened at \$32.85, and kept at this rate for the first 3 months, after which they gradually improved during the whole year, closing at \$37.60.

Maize.—The direct import of maize by sea from America was 15,527 tons, from Russia 2,245 tons, from ports of the customs district 2,114 tons, from the docks of Hamburg 265 tons, and from Denmark 144 tons; in total, 20,295 tons, against 1,143 tons in 1888.

Spirits.—The export of spirits by sea from Stettin has risen from 7,260 tons in 1888 to 13,239 tons in 1889, of which amount 7,595 tons went directly to Spain. The excise laws enforced since 2 years are still influencing the business in an unfavorable manner. The export business was fairly lively during June, July, and August, but grew

duller in autumn in consequence of higher prices, and revived again during the last 2 months of the year owing to a reaction in prices. In the beginning of the year the price for spirits submitted to \$16.65 excise duty was \$7.75 per 10,000 litre per cent. alcohol; on the 1st of February \$7.85, in March \$7.65, and in April \$8.30. In the months of May and June the business remained stationary, although the customs regulations, which had impeded the export of spirits to Spain, were abolished during this period, and a considerable export took place in June. The large stock on hand and limited consumption allowing no improvement, the price at the end of June was \$9, at the beginning of August \$8.65, in September \$8.80, beginning of October \$8.10, and at the end of this month \$7.40. The stock on hand was nearly cleared off during the course of this month, and by the end of December the price was \$7.35.

Seeds.—The business during spring showed but little life at declining prices for most of these articles.

Red clover of the new crop was freely offered from France and America at prices gradually falling about \$1.50, but even at this reduction the article met with but little demand, quotations being for French produce \$8.10 to \$10.50 per 100 kilogrammes, according to quality, for American of last year \$7.15 to 7.85, and of the present year (1889) \$8.10 to \$8.80.

White clover, the crop of which had been good in quality, but moderate in quantity, opened at rather low prices, quotations for fine quality being \$10.70 to \$13.10; for fair, \$9.05 to \$10; for inferior, \$7.15 to \$7.85; for former years', \$4.75 to \$7.15, according to quality.

Timothy and ryegrass had yielded a good crop. For timothy was paid \$4.75 to \$6.65; English ryegrass \$2.15 to \$3.10, according to quality. Timothy in consequence of the large stock on hand of fair quality remained unchanged in prices; extra fine home-produced quality was scarce and dear, the last quotations varying from \$4.75 to \$5.95. Ryegrass and yellow clover remained unchanged. Swedish clover was in greater demand for export, the last quotations being from \$8.35 to \$18.55, according to quality. Scradella, on account of the small crop, was at a high figure, from \$4.50, to \$5.25, according to quality.

Beet-root sugar.—Stettin exported in 1889, 36,365 tons of raw and 28,964 tons of refined sugar, against 46,087 tons of the former and 37,366 tons of the latter in 1888. Prices for highly polarized quality (92 rendement) per 100 kilogrammes, exclusive of bag, delivered at the railway station were—

January	\$8.80	July	\$14.30
February	9.05	September	9.05
March	11.20	October	7.85
April	11.90	November	7.80
May	12.60	December	7.60
June	14.30		

A fairly brisk business was done in refined sugar during the first part of the year, when a stagnation set in owing to the high price of raw sugar, the consumption being also limited. At the commencement of the new season, however, fresh life was infused into the business by orders from abroad.

Rape seed and rape-seed cakes.—The stock on hand of rape seed at the beginning of the year amounted to 6,130 tons, which, being increased by supplies of Indian seed via London, was all used up in the oil mills by the end of April. Scarcity of ware caused a rise of price at Stettin from \$47.60 to \$54.75. Favorable weather caused the crops to be gathered early, and on the 25th of June the first new supplies came upon the market. The business was lively through the demand of the local trade and that of Silesia and Saxony, thereby raising the price, which, by the middle of July, was \$59.50 to \$73.80. These high figures soon produced cheaper offers, which put a stop to a further increase of prices, and at the end of the year \$69 was paid for home produce and \$59.50 to \$61.90 for Indian produce.

The home produce was brought upon the market in excellent condition, but was found to be deficient in oil.

The import of rape-seed cakes by sea to Stettin was 11,643 tons, against 8,514 tons in 1888; the export, 4,560 tons, against 5,793 in 1888. The sale of rape-seed cakes made at this place was satisfactory during the year 1889, the prices rising from \$1.50 to \$1.70.

Rape-seed oil.—The year (1889) commenced with a small stock on hand of about 150,000 kilogrammes of rape-seed oil, at a price of \$14.14 per 100 kilogrammes, duty paid, and \$13.20 per 100 kilogrammes in bond. Prices fell slowly from January until the end of April, when they reached the lowest point of the year at \$12.50, duty paid. Although other markets showed a still greater dullness, local prices were maintained at this figure, never falling below it, and recovering slowly but steadily until in September \$16.55 was reached; after this time, however, a slight reaction ensued, caused by influences from outside, the price lowering to \$15.50 beginning of October, reaching

again \$16.45 at the end of that month and even \$17.40 in November, but dropping to \$15.70 by the end of December.

The prices per 100 kilogrammes, duty paid (barrels included), were on the 1st of January:

1886	\$10.35
1887	10.60
1888	11.30
1889	14.40

Cotton-seed oil.—During 1889 the import by sea was 372,400 kilogrammes, against 321,400 kilogrammes in 1888. Competing with English quotations prices were firm at the beginning of the year; opening at \$6.65 per 100 kilogrammes, duty paid, the small stock on hand was soon exhausted. On the arrival of the fresh crop in May the price rose for 11½ cents, and the rising movement in England was soon followed by this market, until by the end of August \$7.40 was paid, duty included; at this figure the market staid until the middle of October, when the quotations had to be lowered through large consignments from England, \$6.40 being paid end of November, which price was maintained until the end of the year.

Tallow.—Imports amounted in 1889 1,880,800 kilogrammes, against 678,300 in 1888. At the beginning of the year Russian yellow candle tallow was paid \$9.15, white soap \$9.15, Australian \$8.20, New York City \$6.90 per 100 kilogrammes (all duty paid). By the end of December prime St. Petersburg yellow candle \$8.55, St. Petersburg white soap \$8.70, Australian \$6.65 to \$7.60, according to quality, New York City, \$6.65 (all duty paid).

Lard.—The import of lard during 1889 was 8,120,100 kilogrammes, against 3,824,000 kilogrammes in 1888. The arrivals came from different countries: From America, 5,954,800 kilogrammes; from England, 1,003,800 kilogrammes; from the ports of the customs district (Zollverein) 701,400; from the Hamburg docks, 305,100; and from Denmark, 79,500 kilogrammes. The stock on hand at the commencement of 1889 amounted to 7,656,400 kilogrammes against 4,067,800 kilogrammes in 1888. The quotations at the beginning of the year were for Fairbank, \$10.20 per 100 kilogrammes in bond; Armour, \$10.10; Western steam, \$10.95. However, after the first 4 weeks prices fell 95 cents for Fairbank and Armour and \$1.65 for Western steam. At the beginning of August prices for Fairbank were \$8, for steam \$8.35, and in September for Fairbank \$7.50 and for steam \$8.10. By the end of the year for Fairbank \$7.40 and for Armour \$7.40; for steam \$8 (all in bond).

Petroleum.—The imports into, exports from, home consumption, and stock on hand at end of each year at Stettin were as follows:

Imports, exports, home consumption, and stock on hand.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Stock on hand at end of year.
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
1889	276,914	289,492	41,543
1888	318,576	291,557	58,354
1887	314,112	350,483	30,771
1886	330,222	331,352	37,117

The imports by sea amounted in 1889 to 48,931,600 kilogrammes, of which 40,737,000 kilogrammes came from America, and 8,193,900 kilogrammes from Bremen.

In 1889 the market for petroleum opened quietly during the first month, the price declining from \$3 (duty paid) for petroleum on the spot to \$2.70. Towards the middle of May it reached the lowest point of \$2.65 (duty paid), when better quotations from America, combined with a livelier demand, caused a gradual increase of prices, which at the end of June reached \$2.80 and at the end of July \$2.90 (duty paid). At this point the price remained until the end of August, when through low prices from America and a dull demand lasting till the month of October the prices were reduced to \$2.70 (duty paid). In the last 2 months of the year, however, a firmer tendency developed, and prices were wavering between \$2.85 and \$3.95 (duty paid); closing by the end of the year at \$2.90 (duty paid).

Timber.—Stock on hand was very limited at the beginning of 1889. The supplies from the river Vistula were retained, through ice, at Bromberg and in the river Netze at the end of 1888, and the long winter, together with a strike of the raftsmen, prevented rafting until the month of June, the timber thereby reaching Stettin only in July, nine months after its arrival at Thorn. This scarcity of stock favored high prices, oak planks being 8 to 10 per cent. above the highest prices in 1888, and kept at this figure the whole year in consequence of the large demand and the slow arrival of further sup-

plies. The sale of planks, although nearly double the amount of that in 1888, could only be called indifferent. Lighter planks, chiefly used for ship-building purposes, were but very little demanded. Pitch-pine timber obtained much attention, but was also sadly kept back through ice. Delay in this article is often the cause of much loss of money, owing to the impossibility of delivering according to contracts, which therefore often go to the more favorably situated Eastern harbors.

A complaint is made that the Bromberg Canal is not wide enough for the passage of large quantities of timber, and until it will be made wider a severe winter may cause a considerable difficulty in delivering the timber punctually, thereby entailing great losses to contractors and their employers. (See Table G as regards the export of timber from Stettin in 1889.)

HERRINGS.

Imports of herrings into Stettin.

From—	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
Scotland	338,745	292,105	310,191	371,954
Norway	164,600	130,571	186,653	123,245
Holland	9,447	11,610	5,876	21,771
Sweden	48,974	9,627	1,295	575
France	2,210	1,137	.....	.....
Bornholm	1,622	1,766	598	1,264
Total	565,598	446,816	504,613	518,810

Which shows an increase of 118,782 barrels in 1889 against 1888.

Exports of herrings from Stettin.

Kind.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
Scotch	332,809	331,137	332,653	405,553
Norwegian	157,296	143,504	176,928	126,998
Dutch	10,089	10,279	9,600	18,929
Swedish	47,115	6,166	1,295	1,434
French	2,210	1,137	.....	297
Bornholm	643	1,235	1,222	2,280
Total	550,162	473,458	521,598	555,491

In spite of the large import of herrings the export does not seem to have taken much larger proportions than that of former years, which must be attributed to the high price of meat and other provisions at Stettin, whilst on the other hand the low price of herrings and potatoes caused a large local consumption.

Wines.—The import of wines into Stettin amounted, in 1889, to 5,290,100 kilogrammes, against 4,840,500 kilogrammes in 1888, showing an increase of 449,600 kilogrammes, not being far behind the import, 5,371,500 kilogrammes, in 1885, the largest import during the last 10 years. The increased import consisted mostly of South German wines, the consumption of which is increasing in the northeast of Germany. The import of French wines, however, as compared with former years, was smaller in 1889, in spite of 660,400 kilogrammes of claret, the largest part of which came from Bordeaux via Copenhagen. The reason given for this is that the vintage of 1888 was not according to German taste.

The export amounted in 1889 to 4,665,300 kilogrammes, against 4,123,900 kilogrammes in 1888, an increase of 541,400 kilogrammes, being the greatest export during the last 10 years.

There can be little doubt that the wine trade of Stettin would become of considerable importance if Stettin were in the same condition as Hamburg or Bremen, having a free harbor of discharge. This is, however, not yet fully realized by the local authorities, but it is to be hoped that a free harbor may be obtained.

Iron.—Of pig iron 123,430 tons were imported into Stettin during the year 1889, against 90,404 tons in 1888, 113,975 tons having, in 1889, come from England, against 86,803 tons in 1888.

The business in iron has been very animated. Large demands of the State railways, for naval and military purposes, as well as for machinery and small-tool manufactories, have been the cause of considerable orders.

The Swedish iron market remained very quiet during the first of the year, but was obliged to follow the English and other markets. Prices for wrought and rolled iron, as well as for nail iron, rose during the second half of the year about 95 cents to \$1.20 per 100 kilogrammes, according to quality.

Coal and coke.—The import of coal and coke to Swinemünde and Stettin amounted to 501,036 tons in 1889 against 485,001 tons in 1888. Of the former, 311,219 tons were discharged at Swinemünde and 189,817 at Stettin. Of the total import 492,891 tons arrived from England and 8,145 tons from German ports. Prices for large Scotch rose during the year from \$10.95 to \$11.40, and from \$13.55 to \$13.80 per last (of 40 hectoliters). Silkworth peas rose from \$11.40 to \$13.30 to \$13.80 per last. Small steam coal fetched at the beginning of the year \$7.60 to \$7.85, fell in April to \$7.15 to \$7.45, and then rose to \$10.35 to \$10.70 till the end of the year. Silesian coal rose from 18 to 21 cents per 50 kilogrammes; Bohemian from 16 to 18 cents per 50 kilogrammes.

Freights.—The freights for steamers to New York were up to May: Rags 26s. to 22s. 6d. per ton; farina 17s. 6d. to 16s.; zinc 12s. 6d. Up to September: Rags, 21s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; farina, 17s.; zinc, 9s.; dextrine, 18s.; cellulose, 20s. to 17s. 6d.

Steamship companies.—The Neue Dampfer Compagnie reports that their regularly plying steamers kept up the traffic in the Baltic and North Seas during the whole year, and that their boats found nearly always full cargoes at the different ports they called at, although freights were not so favorable in 1889 as in 1888, especially in the autumn and the last part of the year, when rates fell so low as to leave scarcely any profit.

The "Hamburg Amerikanische Packetfahrt Actien Gesellschaft:" The manager of the Stettin branch of this line reports that the passenger and freight traffic carried on by the steamers of the company had been on about the same level as in 1888, but that higher rates of freight for the route from New York to Stettin had improved the business and given better results. No accidents had occurred to any steamers of this line in 1889. Steamers are now being regularly dispatched every fortnight or 3 weeks.

JAMES C. KELLOGG, *Consul.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Stettin, September 14, 1890.

A.—Return of principal articles imported into Stettin during the years 1888 and 1889.

Articles.	Quantities.	
	1888.	1889.
	Tons. Cwt.	Tons. Cwt.
Scraps of all kinds.....	23,869 16	23,293 10
Cotton, raw and manufactured.....	3,079 6	3,628
Drugs, chemicals, etc.....	23,109 12	37,569 8
Metals:		
Lead, raw and worked.....	1,312	539 14
Iron.....	113,208 2	151,522 16
Copper.....	510 4	1,338 8
Zinc, tin, etc., raw and worked.....	567 2	1,061 4
Coal, coke, etc.....	203,400 8	189,821 8
Cement, clay, ores, etc.....	156,302 2	252,363 8
Grain:		
Wheat.....	2,378 6	928 4
Barley.....	6,920 6	21,443 16
Rye.....	171,037 16	68,728 16
Oats.....	34,953 14	84,911
Maize.....	1,142 18	20,294 10
Pulse.....	1,591 16	6,043 16
Other kinds.....	1,418 2	1,773 2
Seeds.....	25,849 2	49,335 6
Wool, raw and manufactured.....	1,022	2,027 18
Paper.....	1,480 18	2,603
Sugar, raw and refined.....	716	704 14
Beer and wine.....	4,872	4,448 16
Spirits.....	2,074 4	2,699 18
Groceries.....	32,114 4	27,133 14
Coffee.....	7,256 2	6,190 5
Petroleum.....	54,321 2	48,931 12
Oils and grease.....	34,051 6	41,565 16
Hides and leather.....	2,042 2	1,202 14
Timber:		
Worked.....	9,989 14	15,337 2
Unworked.....	91,717 4	111,369 2
Stones and bricks.....	60,479 6	80,064 2
Herrings.....	66,618 18	85,399 0
Other merchandise.....	37,505 10	39,773 9
Total.....	1,176,911 2	1,384,048 8

B.—Return of principal articles exported from Stettin during the years 1888 and 1889.

Articles.	Quantities.	
	1888.	1889.
	<i>Tons. Cwt.</i>	<i>Tons. Cwt.</i>
General merchandise.....	266,822 4	240,597 16
Metals:		
Raw	39,760 2	40,782 12
Worked..	10,643 12	12,669 14
Coal and coke.	11,274 18	17,145 6
Cement.....	47,989 4	44,321 16
Grain:		
Wheat.....	13,074 10	8,297 14
Barley.....	18,659 6	12,994 18
Rye.....	689 2	278 18
Oats	664 10	3 6
Maize	36 16	628 8
Pulse	3,285 6	2,883 12
Other kinds	612	395 8
Seeds.....	14,203 8	16,744 16
Sugar:		
Raw.....	46,457 2	36,889 18
Refined.....	38,901 14	33,264 12
Spirits.....	8,348	13,806 10
Timber:		
Worked.....	60,846 16	57,473 14
Unworked ..	13,488 14	20,554
Herring.....	10,727 4	8,535
Total	606,484 8	568,267 18

C.—Total tonnage of all articles imported into Stettin from foreign countries during the years 1888 and 1889.

Country.	1888.	1889.	Country.	1888.	1889.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Australia.....	1,788	2,492	Roumania.....		1,601
British East India.....	4,118	4,129	Spain.....	11,155	25,028
British North America.....		2,507	Sweden.....	92,607	167,126
Belgium.....	22,116	32,045	Turkey.....	122	3,644
Denmark.....	18,766	25,429	United States of America..	68,561	88,157
France	21,400	21,964	Uruguay		264
Great Britain.....	438,603	496,376	West Indies.....	4,490	.....
Holland.....	33,868	28,813	Ports of the custom dis-		
Italy.....	3,790	2,057	trict (Zollverein).....	188,451	220,664
Norway	33,067	60,245	Other German ports.....	13,683	2,518
Portugal....	8,125	8,804			
Russia.....	212,191	190,185	Total.....	1,176,911	1,384,048

D.—Total tonnage of all articles exported from Stettin to foreign countries during the years 1888 and 1889.

Country.	1888.	1889.	Country.	1888.	1889.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Brazil.....	941	653	Spain.....	3,945	9,767
Belgium.....	13,499	8,204	Sweden.....	51,141	73,043
Denmark.....	48,417	44,585	Turkey	1	2
France	32,941	17,048	United States of America...	37,932	26,867
Great Britain.....	157,045	147,737	West Indies.....		18
Holland.....	67,627	41,512	Ports of the custom dis-		
Italy	1,960	1,873	trict (Zollverein).....	123,422	134,256
Norway	20,982	21,328	Other German ports.....	78	.....
Portugal	765	826			
Russia.....	45,788	40,548	Total.....	606,484	568,257

E.—List of vessels which entered and cleared at the ports of Swinemunde and Stettin during the year 1889.

SAILING VESSELS.

Nationality.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	With cargoes.		In ballast.		Total.		With cargoes.		In ballast.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	104	15,027	.....	.....	104	15,027	94	11,153	8	2,643	102	13,796
German	605	92,819	97	7,381	702	100,200	613	86,482	77	8,691	690	95,173
Danish	164	10,402	21	618	185	11,020	170	9,318	21	2,083	191	11,401
Norwegian	82	23,586	.....	.....	82	23,586	52	11,755	32	11,995	84	23,750
Swedish	94	9,170	1	37	95	9,207	78	5,226	11	2,806	89	8,032
Other countries	37	6,529	2	139	39	6,668	25	4,123	16	4,172	41	8,295
Total, 1889	1,086	157,533	121	8,175	1,207	165,708	1,032	128,057	165	32,390	1,197	160,447
Total, 1888	1,038	149,974	136	7,533	1,174	157,507	1,054	147,566	175	25,196	1,229	172,762

STEAM VESSELS.

British.....	595	526,356	6	4,134	601	530,490	94	79,862	506	449,722	600	529,534
German	1,437	503,422	141	21,334	1,578	524,756	1,124	342,319	451	193,063	1,575	535,387
Danish	270	153,240	18	11,227	288	164,467	228	145,187	56	17,418	284	162,605
Norwegian	110	28,695	.....	.....	110	28,695	42	11,044	68	17,401	110	28,445
Swedish	418	101,677	11	2,846	429	104,523	175	45,780	253	58,612	428	104,392
Other countries	58	63,528	6	1,602	64	65,130	55	22,876	15	9,655	70	32,531
Total, 1889	2,888	1,376,918	182	41,143	3,070	1,418,061	1,718	647,068	1,349	745,876	3,067	1,392,944
Total, 1888	2,481	1,180,542	160	35,714	2,641	1,216,256	1,564	605,224	1,075	611,808	2,639	1,217,032

F.—Nationalities of sea-going vessels which entered the port of Stettin during the year 1889.

Nationalities.	Sailing vessels.	Steam vessels.	Total.
British	103	393	496
Danish	175	231	406
Dutch	10	46	56
French	7	1	8
German (including coasting)	941	1,527	2,468
Greek .....	.....	1	1
Norwegian.....	81	103	184
Russian	22	14	36
Swedish.....	93	346	439
Spanish .....	.....	1	1
United States of America.....	1	.....	1
Total	1,433	2,663	4,096

G.—Timber exportation from Stettin during the year 1889.

Articles.	By sea.						Coastward.		To the interior.		
	Great Britain.		France.		Other countries.		Cubic feet.	Value.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Total value.
	Cubic ft.	Value.	Cu. ft.	Value.	Cu. ft.	Value.					
Oak planks:											
Square	*1,091,510	\$440,064	†37,328	\$16,353	‡80,134	\$34,621	†11,100	\$5,157	‡46,224	\$22,127	\$518,322
Ends and boards.....	.....	.....	21,022	12,957	2,483	1,650	.....	.....	2,605	1,685	16,292
Oak staves (by the piece)	17,425	3,375	.....	.....	2,622	1,510	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,885
Fir logs and beams	1,303,404	255,396	309,209	64,253	206,684	33,789	110,259	24,281	1,059,498	243,825	621,544
Fir sleepers	20,403	3,276	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,996	1,470	4,746
Fir boards.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,000	10,948	20,470	5,296	16,244
Pine logs and beams	16,471	2,257	67,606	10,601	.....	.....	11,010	2,271	133,722	24,668	39,797
Sundries	{ 691,000 } { 26,000 }	{ 86,136 }	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000	8,925	{ 219,823 } { 186 }	{ 32,529 }	127,590
Total .....	.....	790,594	.....	104,164	.....	71,570	.....	51,582	.....	331,600	1,349,420

* English measure. † French measure. ‡ Rhenish measure. § Pieses. || Schock.

H.—Vessels built in Stettin during the year 1889 (and delivered).

Nos.*	Name of vessel.	Gross register tonnage.	Tonnage displacement.	Indicated horsepower.	Description of vessel.	Owner.	Where owned.	Where built.
183	Augusta Victoria	7,661	10,000	12,500	Twin screw steamer.....	Hamburg-American Packet Co	Hamburg	Vulcan works.
184	Kaiser Wilhelm II.....	6,990	10,000	7,000	Fast screw steamer	North German Lloyd (Bremen).....	Bremen	Do.
186	London	1,251	2,500	450	Screw steamer	Neue Dampfer Compagnie (Stettin)	Stettin	Do.
189	Ecandia.....	4,375	7,600	3,300	do	Hamburg-American Packet Co	Hamburg	Do.
190	Dania	4,379	7,600	3,300	do	do	do	Do.
191	Golondrina	883	.....	700	Twin screw steamer.....	E. Tornguiist	Buenos Ayres	Do.
192	Glückanf.....	396	.....	280	Screw steamer	I. F. Braunlich.....	Stettin	Do.
193	Meitzen	395	.....	280	do	do	do	Do.
	Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.	39	.....	150	Twin screw steamer.....	Spree-Havel Steamship Co.....	Berlin	Möller & Hollberg.
	Kaiserin Augusta	39	.....	150	do	do	do	Do.
	Kaiserin Friedrich	39	.....	150	do	do	do	Do.
	Kronprinz Friedrich Wilhelm.	39	.....	150	do	do	do	Do.
111	Prinz Eitel Friedrich	23	.....	70	do	do	do	Do.
112	Prinz Adalbert.....	23	.....	70	do	do	do	Do.
113	Prinz August	23	.....	70	do	do	do	Do.
114	Prinz Oscar	32	.....	70	do	do	do	Do.
115	Iugius	30	.....	80	Screw steamer.....	Hamburg Harbour Steamship Co	Hamburg	Do.
116	Hagedorn.....	30	.....	80	do	do	do	Do.
117	Klopstock	30	.....	80	do	do	do	Do.
118	Claudius	30	.....	80	do	do	do	Do.
119	Lessing	31	.....	80	do	do	do	Do.
120	Perthes	31	.....	80	do	do	do	Do.
121	Tettenborn	31	.....	80	do	do	do	Do.
122	Hans	14	.....	45	do	Wilde and Petermann	Stettin	Do.
123	Bugenhagen	18	.....	50	do	Hamburg Harbour Steamship Co	Hamburg	Do.
124	Büsch	18	.....	50	do	do	do	Do.
125	Repsold	18	.....	50	do	do	do	Do.
126	Haller	18	.....	50	do	do	do	Do.
127	Ernst Merck.....	18	.....	50	do	do	do	Do.
128	Dahlmann	18	.....	50	do	do	do	Do.
129	Ienisch.....	18	.....	50	do	do	do	Do.
130	Eiffe	18	.....	50	do	do	do	Do.
131	Friedensburg	150	.....	.....	Steam tug lighter	Stettin Portland Cement Fabrik	Stettin	Do.
132	Crossen	152	.....	250	Paddle steamer.....	Pomerania Gebrd Dittmann	do	Do.
	Dié Oder	157	.....	250	do	do	do	Do.
	Kaiser Friedrich Barbarossa.	114	.....	250	do	Shiem und Genossen	Greifenhagen.	Do.
	Kaiser Friedrich III.	147	.....	220	do	Associated Masters	Breslau	Do.
	Amalie	75	.....	60	Steamer with paddle alter.	do	do	Do.

Käthe	42	.....	140	Screw steamer	C. H. Wendt	Stettin	Do.
Robert	44	.....	140	do	Kube & Spaugenberg	Hamburg	Do.
Delbrück	39	.....	100	do	Stettin Portland Cement Fabrik	Stettin	Do.
Demmin Packet III	124	.....	100	do	L. Zimmermann	Demmmer	Do.
Wilhelm	42	.....	140	do	H. Klempien	Hohensaater	Do.
Waldemar	26	.....	70	do	W. Schütze	Altenplator	Do.
Otto	44	.....	140	do	C. Weisskopf	Spandau	Do.
Waldellina	10	.....	50	do	Merzario	Como	Do.
Kalkofen	175	.....	.....	Steam-tug lighter	Stettin Portland Cement Fabrik	Stettin	Do.
Vietzig	175	.....	.....	do	do	do	Do.
Liebescele	175	.....	.....	do	do	do	Do.
Schwalbe	5	.....	.....	do	R. Schneider	Berlin	Do.
		.....	20	Screw steamer	do	do	Do.
		.....	40	Dredge	do	do	Do.
		.....	40	do	do	do	Do.
		.....	12	do	Rutschmann	Fürsten- walde.	Do.
		.....	.....	do	do	Homburg on Rhine.	Do.
112 Waldemar III	601	.....	1,000	Paddle steamer	Rothengatter .....	.....	Aron & Gollnow.

* Numbers given by the different shipbuilders.

GREECE.

PATRAS.

REPORT BY CONSUL HANCOCK.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

In previous reports I have pointed out that only two articles are received direct from the United States at this port, and I regret that I have not this year to add to the number; these are, staves, of which 182,000 have been received against 215,000 in 1888, and petroleum, of which 73,000 cases have been received against 58,000 cases in 1888. This article still continues a Government monopoly. I remarked last year on the increase of petroleum and was rather at a loss to account for it, and there is now a still further increase, but I find it is accounted for by this port being made the depot for the Ionian Islands, which previously received direct supplies.

The indirect imports, judging from the articles to be seen in the shops, appear to be on the increase. The trade in sewing machines alone must be very considerable, considering the size of the town. Agricultural implements, however, I do not see many of; those advertised are not adapted for the cultivation of the vine as it is grown here. The vines are planted too close to permit of a horse passing between them when they have thrown out branches, and the turning over of the soil is all done by manual labor. In the autumn the earth is dug away from the stem of the vine, leaving a large hole—this is for the purpose of retaining the rain water—and at the commencement of the year the regular digging goes on, which consists of the soil being turned over and raised into small mounds, still keeping the earth away from the stem of the vines. In the spring when the shoots are 6 to 8 inches long these mounds are leveled. These three operations are done with a simple good sized broad hoe with a strong wooden handle, made in the place and also imported, I believe, from Germany. The head and handle come separately and by passing the upper or thin end of the handle through the hoe it is jammed down on the thicker and lower part, so making a very firm connection which does not come off. Any one sending catalogues of implements suitable for above work I shall be most happy to distribute.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

During the past year there has been very considerable decrease, for which it is somewhat difficult to account, the value being only \$629,803.49, as per invoices presented to this consulate and the agency of Zante, consisting of 8,843 tons currants, to the value of \$626,033.16, and sundries to the value of \$3,770.33, making a total of \$629,803.49, against in 1888 16,210 tons of currants, to the value of \$1,214,720.52, and sundries to the value of \$1,723.05; total \$1,216,443.57, or a falling off of over 45 per cent. on the quantity of currants and of over 48 per cent. in the value, so that the decrease is in no way to be accounted for owing to currants being dearer. We have therefore the paradox of a cheaper article of food with a smaller consumption. The only reason I can think of for this state of things is that shipments during the latter half of 1888 were comparatively heavy, and a deal of the fruit (as I pointed out in my last year's report) of inferior quality. This would naturally cause a dragging trade, and also disgust the consumers and tend to make them lose their taste for the article. It was feared that such would be the case, and the shippers took considerable pains to impress upon the growers and dealers what the consequence would be, and their representations have had effect, for with the crop of 1889 considerably more care was taken in the getting up of the fruit, and, as a whole, the quality is much better than the fruit of the previous year.

From the beginning of 1889 until the commencement of shipments from the new crop in August, only 530 tons were shipped to the United States against 2,950 tons during the same period of the previous year; therefore nearly all the fruit that has been shipped has been from the new crop, and shipments since the beginning of this year have been of fair average quantity, and if the checked consumption was owing to the reasons above stated, it appears to be in a fair way to be reestablished.

Considering the course of the market our merchants chose favorable moments for getting in their supplies. They bought freely in the beginning of the season, when prices were at their lowest, and have subsequently only purchased when there has been a lull from other markets. Of late our market has been very active and price advanced quite a shilling per cwt., this owing to a special demand for France, where it is expected there will soon be an increase of duty and wine-makers wished to get in supplies be-

fore the change. Now, however, that it is supposed there is no longer time to get the fruit forward, the demand has ceased and price is likely to decline until the question of duty is settled, which, it is supposed, it will be by the 13th of next month, when the French commercial treaty with Turkey expires. (Raisins are in the same category as currants.)

Should increase of duty be imposed, France will take little or no further quantity of currants from the last crop, and consequently prices here would go still lower, but if there be no change it is expected she will take considerable further quantity, and as the available stock is very much reduced, say not over 15,000 tons for all requirements, considerable advance may be expected, and our merchants, if they require to purchase further from present stock, will do well to follow closely the course of events. This is all I can think of to write with regard to the direct trade to the United States, and I will now pass on to make some remarks on the

GENERAL TRADE.

Currants.—In a report on the growing crop I sent in July last, I ventured to predict that, notwithstanding the great decrease complained of by the growers, the crop would not prove below 140,000 tons. It is yet too soon to say what it will prove to be, but there is no doubt it will prove to be over this figure. The latest estimates make it 142,000 to 143,000 tons. The shipments from it have so far been:

	Tons.
United States.....	8,575
United Kingdom	51,031
France.....	54,001
North of Europe.....	10,017
Canada	1,184
Trieste.....	1,573
Australia	873
Russia	132
	127,386

As I have before mentioned, thus leaving about 15,000 tons still for shipment.

Prices opened for first shipments toward the end of August at per cwt. free on board:

	s.	d.
Provincial..... barrels...	12	6
Fine..... do.....	13	3
Do..... cases...	14	0
Patras..... do.....	17	6
Fine..... $\frac{1}{2}$ cases...	18	6
Choice..... do.....	21	0
Vostizza:		
Fine..... $\frac{1}{4}$ cases...	28	0
Choice..... do.....	20	0

At these prices there was a very brisk trade, and provincial growths soon went up about 1s. per cwt., as the run was on these growths to supply the French demand for wine-making purposes. Prices generally varied very little until towards the end of the year, when the demand dropped off, and the finer growths gave way a shilling or two; not so, however, the provincial growths; the price of these has been maintained with very trifling variation, and it is only a total cessation of the French demand that is likely to cause any appreciable decline. Present prices are per cwt., free on board:

	s.	d.
Provincial..... barrels...	14	0
Fine..... do.....	14	6
Do..... cases...	15	3
Patras..... do.....	15	9
Fine..... $\frac{1}{2}$ cases...	16	3
Choice..... do.....	18	0
Vostizza:		
Fine..... $\frac{1}{4}$ cases...	26	0
Choice..... do.....	27	0

with more likelihood of advance than decline

I would like here to say a word on currants as an article of food, and extract the following from an article in the London Daily News of December 30, last:

“Most things are capable of being viewed scientifically, and plum pudding is eminently one of these. It is admitted to have a bad name. People say it indigestible; but Mr. Williams’s analytical investigations yield no confirmation of these slanders. On the contrary, plum pudding is, we are assured, one of the things that correct the great vice of our national feeding, which is that we eat too much meat and too little vegetable.

“In this country gout, rheumatism, and kindred painful diseases are common; in France and Italy they are scarcely known, save among the rich. ‘Dost ask the reason?’

as the anti-Jacobin poet inquired with reference to Mrs. Browrigg's delinquencies. It is that lithic acid, which is the potent cause of these complaints, is soluble by the action of potash which happens to exist in the grape in that form in which it is most easily and properly assimilated. Now, the plums in plum pudding are, as everyone knows, not plums at all; they are simply grapes dried. There you have the theory complete.

"But what about the people who are or may be at this very moment holding hands to aching foreheads with a consciousness of certain internal symptoms indicating only too plainly that 'the pudding' has had a hand in the business? Are they to be told to rank plum-pudding eating as a pleasure 'that after no repenting draws'? Mr. Williams has an answer at once. Anything, however wholesome and digestible in itself, is unwholesome and indigestible if you eat it when you have really had your dinner. Turn it the other way about, and roast beef and turkey shall not escape calumny. In brief, put your trust in science, give plum pudding a fair chance, and eat without fear."

Wine.—The crop was not large. The value of wine shipped to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, and Amsterdam from this port was \$74,888, against \$66,200 in 1888.

The trials of effervescent wine (champagne, so called) still continue, and although a pleasant beverage is produced it still wants the genuine flavor, which it is hoped will be hit upon in further trials. The brandy (cognac) made here still keeps up its reputation, and the small quantity made finds ready buyers. The value of the quantity exported last year is about \$1,000; as the spirit must be kept for about five years before it is ripe, it means locking up capital, but as the trial has been so favorable, no doubt this will be forthcoming. Indeed, there is great talk of forming a large Greek company for this purpose, as well as for making wine both from currants and grapes.

The increasing growth of currants in Greece obliges agriculturists to encourage any new means of using the fruits produced by them. I need hardly say that should our Government see fit to do away with the duty on currants, or even to half of it, it would be esteemed a very great boon by the people of this country, and it being an article that does not interfere with any home production could be put on the free list with equal benefit to our consumers, being, as I have already pointed out, a wholesome article of diet.

Valonea.—The crop of Greece is estimated at 8,750 tons against 7,500 in 1888. The quality is fair average and has been bought as high as £12 to £13 per ton free on board, and has realized in England £17 to £19 per ton; the gross or inferior portion has mostly gone to Trieste and realized proportionately.

Olive oil.—The crop has been a short one, and will allow of but little for exportation; consequently price is high, ranging from £35 to £37 per ton free on board.

Tobacco.—The crop I understand has been a fairly good one, but as it is chiefly produced on the eastern side of the country I have not been able to ascertain any particulars. The Government statistics for the past year have not yet been published, at any rate if they have I have not been able to get them, consequently my information is deficient and only such as I can personally pick up.

Information regarding the import trade I find difficulty in ascertaining, but I understand there has been a falling off compared with 1888, partly owing to the increase of duties and the disastrous result of operations in currants of the previous crop; this has been more particularly the case in manufactured goods from England, though some stuffs that almost exclusively come from France and Switzerland are now received from that country.

Coal.—The quantity received at this port last year was 18,000 tons, against 19,000 tons in 1888. Price has ranged from 22s. 6d. to 25s. per ton for cost and freight.

Dried codfish.—Only five cargoes of Labrador arrived at this port last year, bringing 16,332 quintals against 28,500 quintals in 1888. The first arrivals from the new catch realized about 18s. per quintal for cost, freight, and insurance, but soon fell to about 16s.

The island of Zante also received five cargoes of Labrador codfish, and Corfu two cargoes of shore fish.

Cereals received at this port during the past year have been:

	<i>Quarters.</i>
Wheat, Russian.....	70,657
Turkish.....	42,892
Native.....	9,804
	132,353
Maize, foreign.....	9,804
Native.....	2,451
	12,255

	Quarters.
Barley, foreign.....	1,225
Native.....	980
	2,205
Oats, foreign.....	980
Native.....	613
	1,593
Total.....	148,406

The average price at which Russian wheat was sold in bond was 27½ drachmas per oke (22 okes are equal to 1 kilogram), and 8.16 kilos (about 1 bushel) are equal to 1 quarter; reckoning the drachma at 1.23 per franc, gives \$7.75 per quarter.

The average price of Turkish wheat was 25½ drachmas per oke, equal to \$7.18 per quarter. Maize, only gives 20 okes to the kilogram and the average price in bond was 17 drachmas, equal to \$4.35 per quarter. Barley, only 17 okes to the kilogram, average price 16 drachmas, equal to \$3.48 per quarter. Oats, only 14 okes to the kilogram, average price 17 drachmas per oke, equal to \$3.05 per quarter. (The oke is equal to 2.82 pounds.)

Minerals.—The usual quantity of sulphur used for sulphuring the vines was brought from Sicily. None came from the Greek island of Milos, as last year, so it would appear that that description is not effective.

Shipping.—The bulk of the trade of this port is still under the British flag, but other nationalities are working a footing, more particularly the German and Norwegian, in the carrying of currants. The number of British vessels that entered this port last year was 110; tonnage 107,691, crews 2,728, against in 1885 160 vessels, tonnage 128,836, crews 3,351.

Freights have ruled about for New York, 30s., 27s. 6d., 22s. 6d., and even 20s. per ton in full; for London, 20s. and 10 per cent.; for Liverpool, 17s. 6d., and 10 per cent. per ton; for Hamburg, 25s. and 10 per cent. per ton; for Rouen, 25 francs in full per 1,000 kilograms, and for Marseilles, 17 francs in full per 1,000 kilograms.

Exchange.—Rates for three months commercial bills on London have been as follows per £:

	Drachmas.		Drachmas.
January.....	31.00	July.....	30.60
February.....	31.00	August.....	30.60
March.....	30.00	September.....	31.00
April.....	30.50	October.....	30.50
May.....	30.20	November.....	30.30
June.....	30.40	December.....	30.35

With a forced currency and considering that the national debt goes on increasing yearly, it is wonderful that the rate is not higher and that the variation has not been greater. The total national debt at the end of the year is put down at 760,841,757.37 drachmas, against 699,814,064.10 drachmas at the end of 1888.

A census was taken in April last, with the following result:

	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Attica and Bœotia.....	140,374	117,390	257,764	Eubea.....	53,269	50,173	103,442
Phiotida and Phoeis.....	68,136	68,334	136,470	Cyclades.....	66,356	65,152	131,508
Etolia and Arcar-nania.....	84,214	77,806	162,020	Arta.....	16,516	16,374	32,890
Argolis and Cor-inth.....	72,753	72,083	144,836	Larissa.....	89,516	78,518	168,034
Arcadia.....	75,199	73,086	148,285	Tricala.....	75,029	68,114	143,143
Achaia and Elis.....	113,093	97,620	210,713	Corfu.....	59,223	55,312	114,535
Laconia.....	60,725	65,363	126,088	Cephalonia.....	38,525	41,653	80,178
Messenia.....	97,364	85,868	183,232	Zante.....	23,333	20,737	44,070
				Total.....	1,133,625	1,053,583	2,187,208

The population of this city is—

Males.....	25,106
Females.....	19,864
Total.....	44,970

PUBLIC WORKS.

Isthmus of Corinth Canal.—Work has been stopped for some months past, owing to the failure of the Comptoir d'Escompte of Paris, which had undertaken to finance the com-

pany and had contracted to advance 20,000,000 francs by an issue of bonds. A liquidator has now been appointed to wind up the company and sell the canal as it stands. About 40,000,000 francs have been so far spent on the cutting and the Government engineer, Monsieur Quellence, estimates that 13,000,000 francs are still required to complete it. Several Greek capitalists are trying to form a company to take it up.

Railways.—The line from this to Pirgas and Olympia is not yet finished, but it is progressing and likely to be completed in a few months. It is now open as far as the village of Amalias, a distance of 77 kilometres. No contract has yet been agreed for the line from Pirgas to Calamata. This line is necessary to complete the circuit of the Peloponnesus. The line from Myli to Calamata, on the southeast coast, is making fair progress.

The line between Piræus, Athens, and Larissa has been commenced.

A short line from Missolonghi to Vraheri is almost completed, and a small branch line from Diacofto (a station about half way between this and Corinth) is also being constructed to the town of Calavrita.

The line between this and Athens continues to work satisfactorily, and I see that a dividend of 3 drachmas per share has just been declared for the past six months, equal to about $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum on the original price.

Patras Breakwater.—The work is being carried on vigorously, as also the building of quay walls and dredging of the port, and it is hoped that in a few more years there will be a good, safe harbor.

E. HANCOCK, *Consul.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Patras, February 24, 1890.

HOLLAND.

REPORT BY CONSUL ECKSTEIN, OF AMSTERDAM.

OLEOMARGARINE.

The trade of this country in the article of oleomargarine is reported to be constantly extending, the imports of it from the United States in 1889 exceeding those of the previous year by about 40 per cent., if my information upon this point is correct.

It is, however, claimed that there existed exceptional conditions, which consisted hereof: That the prevailing great scarcity of raw material or fat substances entering into the manufacture of the article, in the European producing countries of the same, caused Germany, which, under ordinary circumstances, turns out large quantities of margarine, now and then to draw considerable quantities for its supply from the Dutch market.

The Boterwetten (butter laws) here so styled, and now in force in Holland, England, and other countries, apparently everywhere, intended for the promotion of the production of and the protection of the trade in natural butter, has so far not had the effect of diminishing the manufacture of artificial butter in this country, its export trade nor the home consumption of the same.

It now remains to be seen whether the new substitute for butter, called "cocos or plantenboter" (cocos or vegetable butter), offered to the trade here, will in the course of time cause a falling off in the demand for and transactions in margarine. A large factory is now being erected here for the production of this recently discovered new butter substitute.

The course of the prices of margarine during the past year showed considerable fluctuations; the lowest prices for first-quality goods were 47 to 49 florins per 100 kilogrammes, in February last, whereas the highest prices ruled in August and December, being 62 to 64 florins during the former month and from 65 to 66 florins in the latter month, all for prime American goods.

The imports of margarine from the United States amounted—

Years.	Tierces.	Kilo-grammes.
1889	245,000	36,750,000
1888	173,000	25,950,000
1887	184,000	27,800,000
1886	121,480	18,300,000
1885	121,287	18,280,000

At the close of the year 1889 the stock of American margarine remaining unsold in first hands or by importers in Holland was 11,300 tierces, or about 1,700,000 kilogrammes. Respecting the imports of and trade in European margarine in Holland, no particulars are ascertainable. I endeavored to obtain information on the subject, but in vain. A Rotterdam firm, very prominently identified with operations in the article in question, wrote to me as follows:

"We hereby beg to inform you that it is an impossibility to find out or control the quantity of European oil imported into this country.

"The European melters, as a rule, contract for their goods direct with Dutch churners. We can only state that the imports of European oil into Holland have been considerably less in 1889 than during the preceding year.

"The Austrian oil-melters sold nearly the whole of their production to Germany, while the French manufacturers found a market for a great deal of their output in France."

TRADE IN BACON AND LARD.

Bacon.—The imports of American bacon into Holland, its consumption and dealings therein, had almost become extinct during the year 1888, as will be seen by reference to my report of last year on the subject, wherein it is stated that the total imports of that year amounted to about only 30,000 kilogrammes.

At the beginning of 1889 it was predicted that from then existing indications no improvement in the imports and trade could be looked for or expected during the early months of the past year.

However justifiable such prognostications may have been when made, they were luckily not realized, as just the contrary came to pass.

Already during the first 3 months of the year a considerable progress in the trade became observable, so that during that period contracts could be effected for deliveries of considerable quantities during the summer months. The principal reason assigned for bringing about this unlooked for and great change is that the price of the domestic product was constantly on the rise, whereas from the American market the article was as steadily offered at reduced prices.

Prices continuing to fall for the American product even during the summer months resulted in extensive contracts and transactions being closed for deliveries in the fall of the year.

Low prices remained to be maintained to the end of the year, which had the effect of the direct imports of American bacon into Amsterdam in 1889 amounting to 8,422 cases, or fully 2,500,000 kilogrammes.

Indirect, or in transit, by way of the ports of Liverpool, London, Hull, Antwerp, etc., a similar quantity reached this place, so that therefore it can now be stated that the trade in the article in question was in 1889 of very considerable importance in this market.

In the fall of the year rather important contracts were made for deliveries during the early months of the present year, so that altogether it has now the appearance that if the low prices in America continue to prevail, imports of and dealings in the American product will be even still larger in the course of the present year than they were in 1889.

Respecting the quality of American bacon, as received from the best houses, it is stated to me to be constantly more and more becoming alike to the inland or home product, so that former prejudices on that score become more and more obliterated.

It should also be remarked that bacon of Russian and Danish production was offered during the year at equally low prices, but found, however, little or no favor, as dealers and consumers in this country prefer the American article on account of its superior quality and solidity.

Lard.—The direct imports of American lard at Amsterdam amounted, in 1889, to 502,503 kilogrammes; being an increase over those of the year before, 1888, of about 25 per cent. About one-half of that quantity was imported in tierces and the other half in tubs. Since the manufacture of artificial butter has become so important an interest in this country, the article of lard seems to have become of a secondary consideration.

It is, however, represented to me that the trade and consumption of American lard would doubtlessly have been maintained as a substitute or in place of the more common sorts of margarine, if the producers in the United States had made it their object to furnish to the markets of this country a better or purer quality of goods. Frequently occurring adulterations, according to my informant, have caused many former regular consumers of the article to give up its use.

It is said that the present very low prices attract now some attention and seem to indicate that some speculative transactions will take place in the article, during the early part of the current year.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

The imports of and transactions in grain of all sorts at Amsterdam and at ports on the river Zaan in 1889, as generally, were very important, compared to what they have been and usually are at Rotterdam and at ports on the river Maas. The following tabular statements illustrate this to a goodly extent, viz :

Imports of grain.

Year.	Rotterdam and Maas ports.			Amsterdam and Zaan ports.		
	Rye.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Wheat.	Barley.
	Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.
1880	80,300	100,323	35,903	21,182	17,463	6,643
1881	62,803	101,371	37,690	19,710	14,420	4,810
1882	88,295	138,867	45,099	42,216	31,198	10,869
1883	104,512	139,282	47,016	47,700	26,917	4,653
1884	107,468	169,980	48,832	34,471	26,384	5,639
1885	90,701	134,426	54,655	61,171	25,465	5,224
1886	121,109	150,750	57,280	39,488	19,238	4,211
1887	145,459	163,527	69,316	40,588	21,276	5,617
1888	218,743	159,679	82,004	67,685	16,729	8,259
1889	165,814	158,099	90,074	46,823	10,060	3,954

Stock on hand of rye, wheat, and barley at Rotterdam and on the Maas and at Amsterdam and on the Zaan on the 1st of January of each year from 1881 to 1890, both inclusive.

Year.	Rotterdam and Maas ports.			Amsterdam and Zaan ports.		
	Rye.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Wheat.	Barley.
	Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.
1881	3,302	5,671	4,379	2,610	1,760	490
1882	3,266	5,600	5,821	2,695	1,115	185
1883	4,962	3,714	3,712	5,575	3,150	270
1884	1,611	4,192	4,796	8,428	7,129	462
1885	4,247	3,494	4,753	3,561	4,240	459
1886	4,607	3,934	5,154	17,260	4,370	770
1887	5,658	2,125	6,191	20,158	3,625	320
1888	5,082	1,247	2,846	11,139	2,900	434
1889	8,444	1,859	3,306	23,275	2,625	1,032
1890	5,173	481	2,463	14,050	1,974	171

Countries and places whence rye, wheat, and maize were imported into Rotterdam and on the Maas, and the quantity from each, during the last 5 years.

RYE.

Whence imported.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.
	Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.
Archangel.....			1,514		
St. Petersburg.....	718	10,920	17,100	30,490	1,610
Reval, Pernau, etc ...	4,501	3,455	6,753	2,891	2,434
Riga, etc.....	1,856	4,331	4,059	3,551	8,013
Libau and Windau	948	6,663	4,189	3,165	3,628
Prussian Baltic ports.....	450	27,349	14,525	6,475	9,276
Russian Black Sea ports.....	120,137	135,423	79,675	59,692	56,881
Turkey.....	37,013	30,558	17,333	14,415	7,033
America.....	191	44	311	305	1,826
Sundry places				35	
Total.....	165,814	218,743	145,459	121,109	90,701

WHEAT.

Russian Baltic ports.....	8,061	4,635	23,464	52,452	28,363
Prussian Baltic ports.....	13,789	43,383	38,680	39,915	34,879
Russian Black Sea ports.....	91,952	88,285	55,319	30,275	58,992
Turkey.....	39,443	20,548	12,459	9,789	5,217
America.....	1,050	1,115	29,561	12,791	1,571
India.....	2,379		2,261	4,972	3,800
Sundry places and indirect.....	1,425	1,713	1,783	556	1,604
Total.....	158,099	159,679	163,527	150,750	134,426

Countries and places whence rye, wheat, and Maize were imported into Rotterdam and on the Maas, etc.—Continued.

MAIZE.

Whence imported.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.
	<i>Lasts.</i>	<i>Lasts.</i>	<i>Lasts.</i>	<i>Lasts.</i>	<i>Lasts.</i>
New York, etc.....	10,155	5,578	8,286	12,088	8,787
New Orleans.....	2,338	.....	2,929	1,667	2,109
Black Sea ports.....	5,107	6,427	13,137	5,141	1,627
Sundry places.....	114	176	.....	188	186
Total	17,714	12,181	24,352	19,084	12,709

The following statements show the lowest and highest prices of rye, wheat, and maize as they ruled in the markets of Holland, for rye per 2,100 kilogrammes, for wheat per 2,400 kilogrammes, and for maize per 100 kilogrammes, and during the periods therein indicated:

RYE.

Years.	Prime South Russian.		American.		Courland, 118 pounds.	
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
1880	195	260	210	270	215	275
1881	185	245	240	262	230	265
1882	150	210	185	250	175	215
1883	155	172	190	200	170	180
1884	150	170	170	190	170	180
1885	120	155	155	170	145	170
1886	118	135	140	150	*130	140
1887	100	125	115	140	*90	*120
1888	98	145	110	160	*100	*130
1889	110	160	.....	.....	*115	*150

*Petersburger, 117 pounds.

WHEAT.

Years.	Prime Zeeland.		American red winter.		Odessa, 130 pounds.	
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
1880	325	375	285	315	285	315
1881	325	375	320	350	312	350
1882	300	360	275	350	260	330
1883	285	315	290	300	270	285
1884	200	285	220	290	210	270
1885	210	245	225	255	200	230
1886	195	230	210	245	200	225
1887	190	230	190	235	180	220
1888	190	230	215	250	180	240
1889	220	240	.....	.....	195	230

MAIZE.

Years.	Lowest.	Highest.	Years.	Lowest.	Highest.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>		<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
1880.....	.....	.....	1885.....	6.00	7.50
1881.....	7.25	8.50	1886.....	5.75	6.50
1882.....	8.50	12.00	1887.....	5.75	7.50
1883.....	7.00	8.00	1888.....	6.00	7.25
1884.....	7.00	7.50	1889.....	5.50	6.35

PROPOSED DUTY ON BREADSTUFFS.

In this connection I deem it to be in place to make mention of the fact that there is now pending in the States General, second chamber, a bill by which it is proposed to levy an import duty on various sorts of grain and flour which have hitherto been admitted duty free.

The bill has not been brought in by the Government, but by a member of the second chamber.

It would be premature to undertake to say what will be the fate of the proposed measure, but from all that is observable there exists a very strong opposition to it, both in and out of the States General, so that expectations of its being passed do not appear to be justified.

After the foregoing was written out to this point, I received a copy of the bill above referred to, of which article 1, after being translated, reads as follows:

"Of the hereinafter-mentioned merchandise are by importation to be levied the duties set opposite each:

Articles.	Standard.	Duties.
		<i>Florins.</i>
Wheat.....	100 kilos.....	1.20
Rye	do	.60
Barley	do	.60
Buckwheat	do	.30
Oats	do	.30
Maize	do	.30
Spelt:		
Shelled.....	do	.60
Unshelled	do	.30
Shelled or broken grain, groats, etc., not otherwise specified.....	do	.60
Bread, biscuit, and flour of grain	do	2.40
Beans and vetches.....	do	.30
Pease	do	.60
Starch of all sorts	do	4.00
Yeast	do	20.00
Malt	do	1.07

Article 6 of the bill provides as follows:

"This law goes into effect on some subsequent day to be fixed by royal resolution."

FLOUR IMPORTS AND TRADE.

From an official statement before me I notice that the imports of flour of all descriptions (meel van granen) into Holland during the year last past fell off largely as compared to what they were in 1888. In 1889 they amounted to only 112,311,000 kilogrammes as against 127,074,000 kilogrammes in 1888.

Of wheat flour imported in 1889 there were 61,251,000 kilogrammes, and in 1888, 64,292,000 kilogrammes.

The same statement speaks of the wheat-flour imports from the United States as having amounted to 16,520,000 kilogrammes in 1889, as against only 9,349,000 in 1888, which as will be observed shows a considerable increase of wheat-flour imports from the United States during the former year as compared to the latter.

From Prussia it seems, if the statistics from which I copy are not wrong and misleading, the greater quantity of wheat flour was imported in 1889, as, in fact, is the case every year.

Next in importance in furnishing this country wheat-flour supplies are Belgium and Hamburg.

As to rye flour there were imported in 1889 36,770,000 kilogrammes, as against 43,255,000 kilogrammes in 1888, of which 18,747,000 kilogrammes are stated to have been brought in from Prussia in 1889, and 25,128,000 kilogrammes in 1888, all the rest, for both years, being credited to the imports from "all other countries."

The total imports of wheat flour at Amsterdam in 1889 amounted, according to a statement kindly furnished me by the chief revenue officer at this port, to 15,953,024 kilogrammes, of which quantity 8,975,673 kilogrammes came here from the United States.

The imports of rye flour came up to 11,771,550 kilogrammes, of which 75,000 kilogrammes came here from the United States.

Under the caption of "all other sorts" were imported 3,909,570 kilogrammes, none from the United States.

The, in the beginning of 1889, rather generally prevailing expectations that, in consequence of the unsatisfactory yield of the wheat harvest of various European countries in the previous year, the prices of wheat and flour would experience a considerable advance, were not realized, as on the contrary the market remained depressed with the old low prices ruling.

During the first half of the year the local millers offered, uninterruptedly, baker's flour at such low prices as to make it impossible for American millers and exporters to compete with them.

Besides this, Hungarian producers offered, up to about the 1st of July, their flour at acceptable prices, which resulted in rather extensive imports from that country; and thus the supplies drawn from the United States remained very limited up to that time.

The latter half of the year witnessed a great change, as circumstances and conditions respecting quality and price turned in favor of the United States, so that rather important transactions on contracts for baker's flour at from $10\frac{3}{4}$ to $11\frac{1}{4}$ florins per 100 kilogrammes delivered free of all charges could take place.

The subsequent rise in the rate of freights had a somewhat injurious effect on the trade, but the failure of the wheat crop in Hungary and the rise in the price of flour there, made it possible that during the second half of the year and up to its close a regular and rather important trade could be maintained.

Of low grades American flour the imports in 1889 exceeded those of former years, and could the better sorts of them always be readily placed.

The cheap, ordinary low grades were hardly imported at all.

The not unfrequent complaints in bygone years concerning long delays in shipments from the United States were again heard, from time to time, in the past year. and I am requested by interested parties here to call the attention of millers and exporters to the fact. It is represented that it behooves them to take energetic steps to avoid or prevent it in future.

It is stated to me that merchants here had at times to wait 3 months and longer for the arrival of ordered or purchased flour, causing them disappointment and dissatisfaction, which can not but result injuriously to the interests of those concerned in the United States in future operations with parties here.

I would add that the imports of American wheat flour into Amsterdam, in 1889, and as above stated, exceed those of the previous year by about 2,250,000 kilogrammes.

THE SUGAR TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

The obliging directors of the Dutch Sugar Refinery (Hollandsche Suiker Raffinaderij) of this city have again favored me with a statement of facts and figures relating to the sugar trade and industry of this country in 1889 and as contrasted with several previous years.

I regard the statement or review as containing information so authentic, full and useful as any I could possibly give touching this interesting subject, from my own knowledge thereof or based upon such other data and material which I might be able to obtain concerning it. As the statement has been handed to me written out in our language, and being in form and substance in every way available to the reader or to interested parties in the United States, I subjoin hereto a verbatim copy of it.

"In the annals of the sugar trade the year 1889 fills a highly interesting page.

"Wild excitement and unusual depression, prices artificially driven up and brought down, highest financial successes and sad calamities have been witnessed alternately.

"At the beginning of the year beet sugar (88° free on board, Hamburg) was selling at 13s. $10\frac{1}{2}d.$ During the course of the first half of the year it rose to 28s. $9d.$; but in the first week of July prices began to give way, and gradually receded to 11s. $9d.$, at which sugar was quoted towards the end of December.

"The general production not having kept equal pace during the last few years with the world's consumption, the visible stocks had diminished so far as to indicate a deficiency of 300,000 to 450,000 tons in March, 1889, when compared with those existing at the corresponding dates of the three previous years.

"The general stock of raw sugar was stated to be for the last week of March—

	<i>Tons.</i>
1889.....	1,051,000
1888.....	1,340,000
1887.....	1,507,000
1886.....	1,357,000

"This state of affairs no doubt justified a higher level of prices than had ruled during previous years, which had been on an average during—

	s.	d.
1888.....	14	3
1887.....	12	2
1886.....	12	0

per cwt. free on board Hamburg.

"Prices went up, however, chiefly owing to the statement to which Baron de Worms committed himself in the British House of Commons on the 11th of April, 1889, viz:

" 'That during the summer months there would be an actual scarcity of sugar and that famine prices might have to be paid.'

"This prediction was acted upon by the trade and especially by a syndicate of speculators at Magdeburg, which succeeded in a few weeks in driving up the prices of raw sugar to double the value which, on an average, had ruled during 1888. The more raw sugar advanced the more the disparity increased between it and the current rates of refined sugar; not only the margin required to work without loss disappeared entirely, but for some few weeks raw sugar was at, nay above, prices to be obtained for refined.

"In the last fortnight of June raw sugar fetched 15s. above January value, refined, however, only 7s. to 8s. Obviously enough this rendered business impossible for refiners when the prices had thus become inverted, simultaneous operations in raw and refined sugar causing losses which could only lead to ruin.

"Consequently Dutch refiners were temporarily compelled to reduce their production to a minimum; refining came almost to a standstill, and instead of melting their raw sugar with a certainty of incurring a heavy loss on it, the refiners sold it *in natura* with good, and in some cases, with considerable profit. This enabled them to bear the heavy expenses (general charges, wages, etc.) incidental to their refineries, which were now turning out only a small part of their usual production.

"In this way large quantities of raw sugar were returned to Germany, and together with that reshipped from the United Kingdom for similar reasons, led to an accumulation which exceeded the buying power of the syndicate, and caused its collapse.

"For the reasons above given, during the summer months the Dutch refineries melted but little, and for 1889, 118,531 tons as against 124,236, tons for 1888, and 126,252 tons for 1887; and consequently the exports of refined sugar only amounted to 82,281 tons in 1889 as against 85,744 tons in 1888, and 88,759 tons in 1887.

"The exports of the year 1889 may be tabulated as follows:

	Tons.
United Kingdom	67,713
Scandinavia.....	4,824
River Plate.....	3,048
Belgium (chiefly in transit to River Plate).....	2,947
Germany (chiefly in transit to Switzerland).....	2,756
Other countries.....	993
Total.....	82,281

"The import of refined sugar into the United Kingdom considerably increased during 1889. In the latter year it amounted to 414,000 tons against 315,000 tons in 1888. Holland has not obtained her proportionate share in this increase, her exports having been to the United Kingdom 67,713 tons, say 16½ per cent., in 1889, against 67,391 tons, say 21½ per cent. in 1888.

"The amount of the sugar duty collected by the Dutch Government was 8,589,158 guilders in 1889 as against 8,209,493 in 1888, and 8,480,148 in 1887.

"No alterations have been made in the Dutch sugar duty system during the year 1889. The changes under consideration have been deferred on account of the failure of the London International Sugar Convention."

PETROLEUM IMPORTS.

From trade reviews published at Rotterdam, I adduce the facts and figures representing or relating to the imports of and trade in petroleum at Rotterdam and Amsterdam in 1889.

At Rotterdam the imports and deliveries were much larger during last year than they were in any one year before.

The imports at that port and including Flushing consisted of 673,963 barrels, whereof 513,500 barrels came in bulk and 160,463 in barrels, filled in the United States.

At Rotterdam the trade availed itself of the six reservoirs finished during the year, which have a total capacity of 90,000 barrels.

It is supposed that in the course of 1890 direct tank imports will take place at Flushing, where a large reservoir is now in the course of erection. Still further extension of the tank system is projected at Rotterdam, including also a steam coopering establishment.

It is also represented that last year's transactions have shown that, if moderate freights are ruling, the imports of sail cargoes are not at all impossible, but that on the contrary there is a prospect that tank and barrel imports shall regularly continue to compete.

Regarding which of the two deserves the preference the prevailing opinions differ very greatly.

The figure standing for the imports at Amsterdam in 1889 does not come quite up to that which represented them in the previous year, 1888.

The direct and indirect imports together amounted to but 245,000 barrels in 1889, as against 263,000 barrels in the year before.

It is, however, now expected that the greatly improved facilities for importing and storing and general accommodations of the trade being provided or nearly finished, and consisting of what is known here as the "nieurve petroleumhaven" (new docks, wharves, sheds, and other establishments), will cause during the present year or in the near future very much increased imports of the article.

Amongst the improvements when completed will be several reservoirs of large capacity. One of them was lately completed and the first tank-steamer with American petroleum, which arrived last month, transferred its cargo into it. The new "petroleumhaven," with all its appurtenances has been provided by and at the expense of the municipal government. It is, however, not directly managed or controlled by the city government, but has been given on lease to private parties.

Those who a few years ago undertook the introduction of Russian petroleum into Holland, in the expectation of being able to compete against the American product, seem to have but little cause for satisfaction, as the imports of the brand "Nobel" amounted to but 29,000 barrels in 1887, and to about 47,000 barrels in each of the years 1888 and 1889, and in addition thereto about 14,000 barrels of the mark "Bnito." These imports took place at Amsterdam, as none at all came to Rotterdam.

Of the deliveries of 637,000 barrels at Rotterdam, 421,000 barrels were for domestic consumption, and 216,000 barrels were transshipped to Germany in 1889.

The following statement shows the imports and sales or deliveries of petroleum at Rotterdam and at Amsterdam, during each of the past ten years, or from 1880 to 1889, inclusive:

Years.	Rotterdam.		Amsterdam.		Years.	Rotterdam.		Amsterdam.	
	Imports.	Deliveries.	Imports.	Deliveries.		Imports.	Deliveries.	Imports.	Deliveries.
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>		<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
1880.....	215,071	206,466	217,651	194,414	1885.....	357,102	395,345	208,000	237,000
1881.....	193,235	204,000	196,329	205,924	1886.....	594,610	557,088	317,952	316,202
1882.....	292,690	232,000	189,573	180,877	1887.....	530,280	544,251	260,000	238,000
1883.....	194,736	221,011	211,300	235,353	1888.....	467,936	477,044	263,000	249,350
1884.....	234,515	233,413	265,000	252,000	1889.....	673,963	637,173	245,000	287,000

Consumption of petroleum in Holland during each of the past ten years, or from 1880 to 1889 inclusive.

Years.	Barrels.	Years.	Barrels.
1880.....	360,000	1885.....	506,000
1881.....	385,000	1886.....	542,000
1882.....	425,000	1887.....	600,000
1883.....	470,000	1888.....	600,000
1884.....	505,000	1889.....	630,000

The next following is a tabular statement of the highest and lowest prices of petroleum in entrepot and per 100 kilograms in Dutch currency, as they ruled each year since 1863, when the first direct imports of the article took place:

Years.	Highest.	Lowest.	Years.	Highest.	Lowest.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>		<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
1863	36	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	1877	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
1864	40	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	1878	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1865	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	1879	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1866	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	1880	14	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1867	27	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	1881	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	9
1868	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	1882	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1869	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	23	1883	10 $\frac{7}{8}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
1870	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	1884	11	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
1871	25	22	1885	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1872	28	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	1886	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1873	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	1887	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	7
1874	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1888	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{5}{8}$
1875	16	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	1889	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
1876	42	13 $\frac{1}{2}$			

D. ECKSTEIN, *Consul.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Amsterdam, February, 1890.

ROTTERDAM.

REPORT OF CONSUL GARDNER.

The shipping interest of Rotterdam is a pulse which precisely indicates the condition of all other business and trade and industrial interests within the city. The measure of activity "on the river" reflects itself, and is more or less reproduced in every line of local employment. To report concerning Rotterdam, therefore, that her sea commerce has in late years grown steadily and healthfully and is still growing, is equivalent to reporting the city as a whole busy and prosperous. Her borders are expanding, municipal improvements are multiplying, population is increasing, and new buildings, especially new residences and tenements in large numbers, are being reared.

This advancing importance of Rotterdam as a seaport is a result for which her public men and business men have consistently and intelligently and unitedly striven, and is a reward which they have fairly earned. They aim to make Rotterdam the safest, easiest, roomiest, and, as to all harbor charges, the cheapest first-class port of entry on the Continent, and to this end favorable legislation a liberal municipal policy and broad-gauge business methods by the local business public all effectually contribute.

The new water-way entrance from the North Sea to the river Maas, thence to Rotterdam, is the counterpart here in Holland of the engineering triumph achieved by Col. James B. Eads in his Mississippi River jetties. Here, as at the mouth of the Mississippi, the scouring by the current and the tides is steadily and permanently deepening the channel with but slight artificial aid. From the city to the sea the minimum low-tide depth is now 24 feet or, at high tide, about 29 feet. This work accomplished by the Netherlands government (and hitherto in these reports described in detail) has cost \$10,000,000, of which sum Rotterdam has contributed \$1,500,000. That the vast sum has been wisely expended is testified in the fact that the average depth of channel in the water-way has increased quite 5 feet within 6 years.

NAVIGATION.

Two tabulated statements which now follow afford concrete evidence of the growing importance of Rotterdam among the seaports of Western Europe. The number and tonnage of *sea arrivals only* at Rotterdam, also at all ports of the Netherlands including Rotterdam, also the percentage at Rotterdam as compared with the entire sea traffic of the Netherlands, are given for a series of years, as follows:

The year.	At Rotterdam alone.		At all Netherland ports.		Rotterdam's percentage.	
	Ships.	Net tonnage.	Ships.	Net tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	Per ct.	Per cent.
1850	1,940	346,186	6,961	967,710	27.09	35.77
1855	2,247	452,295	8,257	1,218,398	27.21	37.12
1860	2,449	592,978	8,714	1,458,894	28.01	40.64
1865	2,459	751,036	8,550	1,660,752	28.76	45.25
1870	2,973	1,026,348	8,351	2,037,491	35.60	50.37
1875	3,390	1,411,828	7,921	2,624,520	42.03	53.08
1880	3,456	1,681,650	8,164	3,438,083	42.33	48.91
1885	3,724	2,120,347	8,021	4,137,064	46.55	51.01
1886	3,763	2,202,750	7,695	4,108,554	49.51	53.61
1887	4,153	2,488,284	8,089	4,601,413	51.91	54.07
1888	4,528	2,721,479	8,348	4,902,000	54.55	55.51
1889	4,547	2,809,203	9,182	5,221,043	49.54	53.80

The record of sea arrivals at Rotterdam (number and tonnage) compared with the like record at other principal continental ports is shown in the table here appended:

Name of port.	1889.		1888.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Havre *	2,377	1,997,574	2,515	2,100,841
Hamburg *	8,079	4,808,421	7,524	4,355,376
Bremen *	2,883	1,682,726	2,665	1,477,499
Antwerp *	4,356	4,650,549	4,823	3,974,320
Amsterdam †	1,642	1,400,746	1,576	1,350,314
Rotterdam *	4,547	2,809,203	4,528	2,721,479

* Net tonnage.

† Gross tonnage.

Representing more in detail the present volume of sea traffic at this port, it is to be stated: During the calendar year 1889 there passed through the Rotterdam water-way, to and from the sea, 8,403 steamers and 1,140 sailing vessels—total number 9,543—having an aggregate registered tonnage of 5,735,967 tons. The showing for a series of three years is as follows:

	1889.		1888.		1887.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Entered	4,768	2,870,899	4,750	2,761,316	4,383	2,545,672
Cleared	4,775	2,883,068	4,738	2,791,868	4,436	2,588,232

The totals immediately foregoing represent only the sea traffic proper, and are exclusive of all purely local trade and exclusive also of the small Dutch fishing vessels which during last year entered and cleared at the water-way to the number of 3,466.

The scope of the foreign commerce thus entering at Rotterdam is indicated in the table now annexed, wherein are given the number and tonnage of sea arrivals during 1889, and the countries whence the vessels came:

Country.	Sailing vessels.	Steamers.	Total.	Total gross tonnage.
Europe:				
Austria		1	1	1,619
Belgium		8	8	1,787
Denmark	5		5	660
France	21	253	274	130,243
Germany				
Hausetowns	24	229	253	176,529
Mecklenburg	1	3	4	2,339
Oldenburg	2		2	142
Prussia	26	134	160	104,693
Great Britain	92	2,216	2,308	1,694,303
Greece		8	8	15,394

Number and tonnage of sea vessels only—Continued.

Countries.	Sailing vessels.	Steamers.	Total.	Total gross tonnage.
Europe—Continued.				
Netherlands		10	10	10,230
Portugal	3	19	22	12,840
Russia	31	429	460	696,211
Spain	2	351	353	465,281
Turkey		86	86	142,981
Sweden and Norway	55	129	184	109,230
Asia:				
British colonies	7	8	15	25,273
Dutch colonies	4	28	32	65,618
Japan		3	3	7,665
Turkey		2	2	2,752
Africa:				
British colonies	3	8	11	8,425
French colonies		42	42	71,807
Liberia	2		2	481
Portuguese colonies	14		14	4,183
Spanish colonies		1	1	2,800
West coast	13	7	20	12,519
America:				
Argentine Republic	3	2	5	6,891
Bolivia	2		2	1,845
Brazil	2	3	5	7,693
British colonies	9		9	2,928
Chili	1		1	866
Dutch colonies	2		2	504
Hayti and San Domingo	28		28	10,995
Mexico	15		15	4,696
Peru	36		36	34,178
United States	75	79	154	280,487
Uruguay	2		2	650
Venezuela	2		2	384
Australia:				
British colonies	6		6	6,145
Total	488	4,059	4,547	4,124,291

The nationality of these busy fleets, indicated by the flags they float, forms one item far from gratifying to Americans, and is as follows, the United States appearing almost at the bottom of the list:

Flag.	Sailing vessels.	Steamers.	Total.	Total gross tonnage.
Austrian	1		1	790
Belgium		19	19	3,782
Colombian	2		2	430
Danish	19	42	61	59,204
Dutch	88	657	745	596,931
English	178	2,802	2,980	2,890,857
French	7	10	17	8,337
German	53	394	447	355,345
Greek		9	9	15,121
Italian	3		3	2,459
Norwegian	115	35	150	67,211
Portuguese		2	2	1,215
Russian	7	1	8	3,206
Spanish		59	59	99,946
Swedish	13	29	42	16,854
United States	2		2	2,603
Total	488	4,059	4,547	4,124,291

On the 1st of January, 1890, the seagoing fleet owned in Rotterdam numbered 71 sailing vessels and 55 steamers, with a registered tonnage of 135,911 tons; and on the same date the merchant marine of all the Netherlands included 500 sailing vessels and 110 steamers, having an aggregate registered capacity of 247,060 tons.

COMMERCE.

Having shown thus the number and nationality of the ships entering at the port of Rotterdam, and the countries whence they come, report may now properly be made of the principal descriptions of merchandise composing their cargoes.

Imports.—The table below gives the main imports of Rotterdam, by quantity, for the years 1889 and 1888, respectively; and for the sake of showing the import trade for this city as compared with the like trade of the whole country, the imports for all of the Netherlands for the year 1888 is also added:

Description.	Rotterdam, 1889.	Rotterdam, 1888.	All the Netherlands, 1888	Description.	Rotterdam, 1889.	Rotterdam, 1888.	All the Netherlands, 1888
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Ores.....	769, 923	736, 665	1, 216, 804	Oil.....	136, 672	141, 154	289, 240
Cereals:				Lard, grease, tallow	51, 138	41, 219	75, 130
Wheat.....	428, 245	407, 795	652, 181	Rice.....	37, 842	47, 809	136, 463
Rye.....	336, 797	415, 747	665, 530	Coal.....	380, 289	236, 475	4, 674, 260
Oats.....	115, 117	170, 926	200, 232	Sugar.....	39, 431	55, 858	146, 445
Other grains.....	186, 576	203, 756	344, 230	Tobacco and cigars	21, 314	20, 168	45, 133
Coffee.....	40, 590	41, 170	80, 174	Seeds.....	74, 324	82, 683	257, 296
Metals.....	344, 292	262, 314	714, 148	Miscellaneous.....	820, 152	711, 482	2, 726, 150
Manufactured..	67, 562	99, 384	348, 695				

Exports to the United States.—Any official and complete record of the exports from Rotterdam during the calendar year 1889 is unobtainable; but from the books of this office the declared exports to the United States in the year 1889, and their comparison with the like exports in 1888, are shown to have been as follows: Value in dollars and not the quantity, being now stated:

Article.	1889.	1888.	Article.	1889.	1888.
Bagging.....	\$15, 482. 76	\$15, 664. 83	Mineral water.....	\$118, 752. 00	\$46, 782. 50
Bulbs and plants.....	110, 679. 45	86, 962. 79	Moss-litter.....	17, 379. 56	11, 369. 10
Cheese.....	90, 050. 19	117, 070. 60	Petroleum barrels.....	26, 280. 00	360, 120. 00
Coffee.....	793, 252. 58	703, 833. 51	Rags.....	139, 498. 84	128, 968. 80
Earthenware.....	18, 594. 62	8, 963. 57	Rubber.....	41, 168. 00	100, 635. 20
Flax.....	47, 857. 12	89, 084. 70	Spices.....	8, 265. 13	35, 515. 91
Gin.....	146, 676. 79	114, 399. 30	Tobacco.....	30, 124. 80	29, 590. 00
Glycerine.....	61, 569. 30	67, 796. 39	Vegetables in brine.....	23, 971. 36	15, 386. 52
Gum.....	16, 139. 79	2, 414. 20	Other exports.....	104, 314. 65	254, 437. 74
Herring.....	423, 775. 88	310, 960. 37			
Madder.....	25, 420. 11	41, 997. 84	Total.....	2, 259, 252. 93	2, 541, 953. 87

The importations of wheat at Rotterdam during 1889, in comparison with the imports of 1888 and 1887, were in detail as follows. The recent marvelous decrease of shipments from the United States, it will be noted, is made up by increased shipments from Russia and Turkey.

Shipped from—	1889.	1888.	1887.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Russian Baltic ports.....	686, 200	394, 600	1, 997, 500
Russian Black Sea ports.....	7, 827, 900	7, 515, 700	4, 709, 300
German Baltic ports.....	1, 173, 800	3, 693, 200	3, 292, 800
Turkey.....	3, 357, 800	1, 748, 800	1, 100, 600
United States.....	89, 400	94, 900	2, 516, 500
English India.....	202, 500	.....	192, 500
All other ports.....	121, 300	145, 800	151, 800
Total.....	13, 458, 900	13, 592, 000	13, 961, 000

Imports of rye at Rotterdam.

Shipped from—	1889.	1888.	1887.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Russian Baltic ports.....	683, 000	2, 159, 700	2, 929, 700
Russian Black Sea ports.....	10, 227, 200	11, 528, 600	6, 782, 700
Prussian Baltic ports.....	38, 300	2, 328, 200	1, 236, 500
Turkey.....	3, 150, 600	2, 501, 400	1, 475, 500
United States.....	16, 300	3, 700	26, 500
Total.....	14, 115, 400	18, 521, 600	12, 450, 900

Imports of Indian corn at Rotterdam.

Shipped from—	1889.	1888.	1887.
United States:	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
New York.....	861,500	484,000	705,400
New Orleans.....	159,000	.....	249,300
Black Sea Ports.....	434,800	547,100	1,128,300
All other ports.....	9,700	15,000	.....
Total.....	1,468,000	1,046,900	2,083,000

The loss of the Netherlands as a market for American wheat (shown pretty conclusively in the foregoing wheat table) is regrettable, but seems to have been unavoidable. Wheat-growing at present prices, as is well known, is not highly remunerative to the American farmer; yet present prices are not so low but that Russia can underbid America and still reap a profit. Russian wheat is far inferior to the American, and is much less acceptable to European consumers. Nevertheless, the present disparity in price is so great in favor of the Russian product that the probability of a revival of the American wheat trade in the ports of the Netherlands seems remote.

American-grown corn, on the other hand, as will be noted by the table above, is in rapidly increasing demand in this market. The distillers of Holland want it, and their consumption of corn is very great. Being judiciously fostered by commission men and shippers, this growing trade in American corn may be much extended.

Imports of American petroleum at Rotterdam, and a comparison with the imports at Amsterdam, during 5 years.

Year.	Arrivals at Rotterdam (in- cluding Flushing).	Arrivals at Amsterdam.	Consump- tion in Holland.
1889.....	673,963	245,000	630,000
1888.....	467,936	263,000	600,000
1887.....	530,280	260,000	600,000
1886.....	594,610	317,952	542,000
1885.....	357,102	208,000	506,000

Of the total arrivals of American petroleum at Rotterdam (and Flushing) during 1889, 513,500 barrels were delivered in bulk by tank-steamers, and 160,463 barrels (in barrels) by sailing vessels.

Russian petroleum is no longer delivered at this port, and the whole tendency of the trade indicates (as heretofore more fully set forth in special report from this consulate) that the petroleum trade of western continental Europe has been substantially wrested from Russia to be permanently held, if wisely handled, by American oil producers.

Tobacco.—Reporting now of the tobacco trade in the Netherlands, and in view of the large place in the public attention which the famous Sumatra leaf has of late occupied as an item in the American tariff discussions, there is presented herewith, as a matter of pertinent information a resumé of the Sumatra tobacco trade from its infancy to the present time. The table appended shows the number of packages, the average price each year per one-half kilogramme (a half kilogramme equals 1.1 pounds avoirdupois) and the total proceeds of each crop from 1864 (when the planting of Sumatra tobacco began) to 1888, inclusive:

Year.	Pack- ages.	Average price.	Total pro- ceeds of crop.	Year.	Pack- ages.	Average price.	Total pro- ceeds of crop.
		<i>Cents.</i>				<i>Cents.</i>	
1864.....	50	19	\$1,600	1877.....	36,517	51	\$2,724,000
1865.....	189	60	16,000	1878.....	48,545	50	3,682,400
1866.....	174	45	12,000	1879.....	57,596	47	4,152,400
1867.....	224	28	8,000	1880.....	64,965	45	4,500,400
1868.....	890	57	60,000	1881.....	82,362	46	5,900,000
1869.....	1,381	52	100,000	1882.....	102,047	55	8,600,000
1870.....	3,114	49	200,000	1883.....	93,533	53	7,000,000
1871.....	3,922	55	300,000	1884.....	125,447	58	9,060,000
1872.....	6,409	53	400,000	1885.....	124,718	56	10,748,000
1873.....	9,238	73	1,000,000	1886.....	138,643	62	12,980,000
1874.....	12,895	61	1,152,400	1887.....	139,582	49	10,260,000
1875.....	15,355	68	1,568,400	1888.....	168,114	52	13,250,000
1876.....	29,034	62	2,601,600				

Recent importations, at Rotterdam, of tobacco from the United States have been as follows: During 1889, 7,101 hogsheads of Maryland, 295 hogsheads of Virginia, and 1,039 hogshead of Kentucky tobacco; in 1888, 5,367 hogsheads of Maryland, and 529 hogsheads of Virginia tobacco.

Cotton.—Importations, exportations and deliveries, and stocks, of American cotton in the Netherlands, in 1889 and 1888, respectively, were as follows:

Country.	Imports.		Exports and deliveries.		Stocks on hand.	
	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
United States.....	53,831	70,066	66,822	64,326	4,182	17,173
East India and other countries.....	25,165	31,727	27,382	42,839	696	1,913
Total.....	78,996	101,793	94,204	107,165	4,878	19,086

Rosin.—The importations of this article at Rotterdam aggregated 111,000 barrels in 1889, against 80,000 barrels in 1888.

Spirits of turpentine.—The receipts at this port were 39,000 barrels in 1889, and 20,000 barrels in 1888.

Oleo oil.—The manufacture of “margarine butter” in Holland has lately grown to extraordinary proportions, and the multiplication of factories, large and small, in the various provinces of this consular district shows no present sign of abatement. The manufacturers export the product in vast quantities to Great Britain, and the home consumption is exceedingly large. A law of the Netherlands, first put in operation on the 1st day of January last, requires that all packages of margarine butter shall be plainly stamped “margarine.” But this enactment, contrary to expectation, has had no appreciable effect in lessening sales. The manufacture is everywhere conducted with scrupulous regard for cleanliness, the ingredients used are almost uniformly wholesome, and the working people with whom money is never plentiful and who strive perforce to save at every turn, seem quite content and eager to accept this permanent substitute for butter. That the business will have large future growth is certain; and many people of the United States have a direct interest in such growth inasmuch as a considerable proportion of the raw material employed comes from America.

The report which now follows of the receipts at this port of American oleo oil is significant: In 1887 the imports were 184,600 tierces; in 1888, 173,000 tierces, and in 1889, 245,000 tierces. The American oil is preferred to the French or Austrian (the local receipts of which are diminishing); and this item of American export trade also, may, by business-like “pushing,” be much increased.

Emigration.—The emigration from the port of Rotterdam for the calendar years 1889 and 1888 is officially reported as follows:

Nationality.	1889.	1888.
Dutchmen.....	5,862	2,162
Other Europeans.....	9,390	7,447
Total	15,252	9,609

Those shipped in 1888 were all destined to the United States; 9,065 going by direct, and 544 by indirect lines of travel. Of those who sailed in 1889, 11,754 went to the United States direct, 1,037 indirect, 41 to the Cape of Good Hope, 2,420 to Buenos Ayres.

In conclusion of this report it may not be (or may be) improper to refer to a somewhat recent action of the Rotterdam Chamber of Commerce—a representative body of Dutch business men—on the question of reëstablishing in Holland an import tax on cereals. Such a tax has been proposed in the legislative chambers (a similar tax having been abolished in 1877), and the matter is yet pending.

The contemplated tax is moderate, being 120 Dutch cents (48 American cents) on each 100 kilogrammes (220 pounds avoirdupois) of wheat, 60 Dutch cents per 100 kilogrammes of rye, etc. Nevertheless, the Rotterdam Chamber of Commerce and other commercial bodies in other cities have strenuously protested by memorials against the impost on the ground that it aims to provide protection for a small class of Dutch agriculturists at the cost of injury to the dairy interests (which must buy grain) and especially at the cost of making bread dearer for all the working classes throughout Holland.

The people of this country, unlike those of our own, consume more than they produce, and the protest of the Rotterdam Chamber of Commerce therefore, is natural and represents popular sentiment. It has a present significance for Americans for a reason now to be stated:

Much talk has been heard in the Netherlands of late about retaliatory legislation against American petroleum, the provocation being the increased import duty on Sumatra tobacco contemplated in the pending American tariff bill. Doubtless many business men and many public men of Holland would like well to retaliate, but the law-makers can not thus punish the United States exporters without punishing the masses of their own people even more. To this the masses will not submit. Cheap petroleum is as necessary to them as cheap wheat, and it may be counted upon that they will not tamely brook any policy of national retaliation which, in practical working, is going to make it more difficult for them to earn their own living.

WALTER E. GARDNER, *Consul*.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Rotterdam, June 28, 1890.

ITALY.

REPORT BY CONSUL GENERAL BOURN, OF ROME.

POPULATION.

Population of Italy for the years ending December 31, 1887, and December 31, 1888.

Years.	Total population.	Marriages.	Births (not including still-births).	Deaths (not including still-births).	Marriages per 1,000.	Births per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.
1887.....	30,266,056	235,629	1,152,906	828,992	7.79	38.09	27.39
1888*.....	30,565,253	237,301	1,113,543	816,572	7.84	36.79	26.98

* The figures for 1888 were taken from the Official Gazette of May 4, 1889, No. 107, and are subject to correction.

EMIGRATION.

Emigration from Italy in 1887 and 1888.

Destination.	1887.	1888.	Destination.	1887.	1888.
Canada.....	1,632	1,347	Algiers	1,375	751
United States.....	37,221	32,945	Egypt.....	867	1,436
Mexico and Central America...	1,245	640	Tunis	633	902
Total North America.....	40,098	34,932	Other African countries.....	576	245
Argentine Republic.....	52,383	64,223	Total Africa.....	3,451	3,334
Uruguay	1,295	764	Asia	61	34
Paraguay.....	821	971	Oceanica	216	163
Brazil	31,445	97,730	Total non-European countries.....	133,191	207,795
Other South American countries.....	3,421	5,644	Total European countries.....	82,474	82,941
Total South America	89,365	169,332	Grand total	215,665	290,736
Total North and South America.....	129,463	204,264			

REVENUE.

Revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.

Sources.	Amount.	Sources.	Amount.
<i>Ordinary revenue.</i>		<i>Ordinary revenue—Continued.</i>	
Direct taxes:		Public service—continued.	
Rents for state property.....	\$16,383,210	Posts	\$8,506,065
Land and building tax.....	33,763,035	Other services	3,359,004
Income tax	43,671,979	Reimbursements	6,474,898
Business taxes:		Miscellaneous.....	2,266,409
Administration of the ministry		Drawbacks	17,844,992
of finance	38,789,032		
Tax on railway traffic.....	3,482,547	Total.....	305,431,517
Legation and consular fees.....	133,563	<i>Extraordinary revenue.</i>	
Excise and customs:		Octroi tax, city of Ancona.....	438
Taxes on the manufacture of		Reimbursements	1,937,696
spirits, beer, sugar, etc	4,457,659	Various receipts	138,184
Customs and maritime dues	45,724,840	Sales of property and franchises.....	2,592,480
Octroi duties.....	15,810,414	Recovery of debts	607,583
Tobacco monopoly.....	35,625,045	Arrears of debt	4,053,085
Salt monopoly	11,926,201	Railway construction	45,506,332
Miscellaneous taxes:		Total	54,835,798
Fines and penalties	2,757	Grand total.....	
State lottery.....	14,509,632		360,267,315
Public service:			
State telegraphs.....	2,700,185		

EXPENDITURE.

Expenditures for fiscal year ended June 30, 1889.

Departments.	Amount.	Departments.	Amount.
Ministry of the—		Ministry of—	
Treasury	\$167,130,671	Agriculture, industry, and com-	
Finances	35,309,215	merce	\$3,133,356
Grace and justice	6,605,046	Total.....	404,746,305
Foreign affairs	1,755,673	Total receipts.....	360,267,315
Public instruction	8,185,827	Total expenditures	404,746,305
Interior.....	12,779,839	Excess of expenditures	44,478,990
Public works.....	49,114,373		
Posts and telegraphs.	10,228,228		
War	79,110,452		
Navy	31,393,625		

COINAGE.

Money coined by the Italian Government in 1887 and 1888.

Coins.	1887.			1888.		
	Number of pieces.	Value.	Value in United States currency.	Number of pieces.	Value.	Value in United States currency.
Gold:		<i>Lire.</i>			<i>Lire.</i>	
20-lire pieces.....				110,540	2,210,800	\$426,648.00
50-lire pieces.....				2,125	106,250	20,506.25
100-lire pieces.....				1,169	116,900	23,561.70
Total						469,752.35
Silver:						
1-lire pieces.....	16,304,648	16,304,648	\$3,146,797.06			
2-lire pieces.....	7,500,000	15,000,000	2,895,000.00			
Total			6,041,797.06			
Bronze:						
1-centesimo pieces*				6,000,000	} 100,000	{ 11,580.00
2-centesimo pieces.....				2,000,000		
Total.....						19,300.00

* About $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

CROPS.

Italian crops in 1887 and 1888.

Articles.	1887.		1888.	
	Total quantity.	Percentage of ordinary crop.	Total quantity.	Percentage of ordinary crop.
Wheat.....bushels...	119,530,427	90.32	104,258,724	78.88
Indian corn.....do.....	74,771,336	88.45	64,870,694	76.94
Barley.....do.....	7,618,778	69.61	6,776,227	61.94
Rye.....do.....	4,331,554	83.23	3,649,420	70.12
Rice.....do.....	18,867,254	90.86	12,073,921	58.15
Wine.....do.....	904,796,410	93.60	858,853,627	88.84
Olive oil.....gallons...	41,832,561	47.27	68,420,479	75.19
Oranges, lemons, and citrons.....do.....	3,201,477,845	85.11	3,381,210,805	89.58
Chestnuts.....do.....	680,274,022	79.02	718,061,948	83.59
Silk cocoons.....number...	94,854,841	88.52	96,780,372	74.96
Oats.....pounds...	16,722,455	68.97	14,160,010	69.16
Peas, beans, and lentils.....do.....	3,915,464	73.21	3,915,087	65.46
Fava, lupins, and chick-peas.....do.....	8,630,988	78.29	7,704,351	70.98
Potatoes.....do.....	1,529,398,922	78.19	1,378,762,248	66.89
Flax.....do.....	33,990,523	92.09	29,315,648	75.59
Hemp.....do.....	173,080,500	.....	132,095,689	.....
Tobacco.....do.....	8,961,699	.....	4,755,142	.....
Clover, etc.....do.....	8,903,881	.....	7,834,376	.....
Grasses.....do.....	8,546,378	.....	7,474,291	.....
Hay.....do.....	6,156,667	.....	6,414,591	.....

MINES.

Italian mines and their products in 1887.

Character of mines.

	Mines.	Miners.	Ore extracted.	Value.
Iron.....	36	1,809	Tons.*	
Copper.....	8	1,252	230,575	\$487,837
Zinc.....	196	19,010	43,826	235,342
Lead.....	2	43	93,143	1,207,612
Mixed minerals, copper, zinc, and lead.....	18	432	38,221	1,339,025
Gold.....	9	1,446	104	1,004
Silver.....	5	111	11,134	112,889
Manganese.....	5	345	1,892	419,513
Antimony.....	4	406	4,434	21,872
Quicksilver.....	6	461	848	20,426
Iron pyrites.....tons...	13	416	244	197,427
Rock salt.....	32	2,870	18,470	35,864
Coal, lignite, etc.....	364	26,851	18,788	54,218
Sulphur.....	13	523	327,665	483,052
Boracic acid.....	7	135	342,215	4,572,979
Petroleum.....	13	615	2,879	294,483
Bitumen, asphalt, and mastic.....	2	213	208	14,807
Salts of springs.....	1	93	18,507	81,045
Alum.....	10	32	10,412	57,099
Graphite.....	644	47,063	6,000	5,790
Total.....			1,572	3,299
			9,645,584	

* Tons of 2,204.3 pounds.

† Zinc, 29; lead, 36; zinc and lead, 31.

‡ Zinc, 1,279; lead, 2,726; zinc and lead, 5,005.

FORESTS.

Products of the forests in 1889.

Articles.	Value.
Lumber and timber.....	\$3,292,967
Firewood.....	3,982,049
Charcoal.....	3,499,726
Incidental products.....	6,209,603
Total.....	16,984,345

Extent of forests in Italy.

Districts.	Acres.	Districts.	Acres.
Piedmont.....	1,100,000	Salerno.....	500,000
Lombardy.....	1,100,000	South Adriatic provinces.....	1,200,000
Venetia.....	1,200,000	South Mediterranean provinces.....	2,000,000
Liguria.....	500,000	Sicily.....	350,000
Emilia.....	550,000	Sardinia.....	800,000
Marches and Umbria.....	1,000,000		
Tuscany.....	70,000	Total.....	10,270,000

Character of trees composing the inalienable state forests of Italy.

Trees.	Percent.
Resinous trees.....	31
Oak.....	29
Beech.....	25
Chestnut.....	1
All others.....	14

EDUCATION.

Italian primary schools.

Schools.	Number.	Number of pupils.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Infant asylums (1886):				
Public.....	1,489	106,624	102,649	209,273
Private.....	650	21,190	22,300	43,490
Total.....	2,139	127,814	124,949	252,763
Elementary instruction: Elementary day schools (scholastic year 1885-'86):				
Public schools:				
Regular attendants.....	43,407	1,087,605	911,119	1,998,724
Irregular attendants.....	2,666	44,417	32,800	77,217
Total.....	46,073	1,132,022	943,919	2,075,941
Private schools.....	7,555	62,044	114,913	176,957
Grand total.....	53,628	1,194,066	1,058,832	2,252,898
Evening and holiday schools (scholastic year 1885-'86)				
Evening schools.....	7,144	274,645	8,585	283,230
Holiday schools.....	5,886	34,038	135,571	169,609
Normal schools (scholastic year 1885-'86):				
Governmental.....	80	1,010	6,233	7,243
All other normal schools.....	53	277	3,022	3,299
Total.....	133	1,287	9,255	10,542

Italian secondary schools in 1886-'87 (scholastic year 1886-'87).

	Schools.	Pupils.
CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.		
Gymnasia:		
Government.....	131	16,796
All other.....	604	32,284
Total.....	735	49,080
Lyceums:		
Government.....	99	7,523
All other.....	227	6,342
Total.....	326	13,865
TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.		
Technical schools:		
Government.....	123	12,907
All other.....	296	15,861
Total.....	419	28,768
Technical institutes:		
Government.....	49	5,187
All other.....	25	1,454
Total.....	74	6,641
Mercantile marine institutes:		
Government.....	19	699
All other.....	4	57
Total.....	23	756
Grand total	1,577	99,110

Italian universities, superior institutes, and special schools (scholastic year 1886-'87).

	Institu- tions.	Pupils.		Institu- tions.	Pupils.
Universities:			University schools annexed to		
Government.....	17	15,196	lyceums		54
Free.....	4	345	Superior institutes.....	11	1,961
Total	21	15,541	Superior special schools	11	701
			Grand total	43	18,257

Special teaching during the scholastic year 1886-'87.

	Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.
Government schools of fine arts	14	3,294	Mining schools	4	69
Government musical schools...	6	842	Industrial and commercial		
Military schools	12	2,800	schools (1885-'86)	161	20,923
Naval academy	1	239	Total	226	29,204
Engineers' (naval) academy	1	146			
Agricultural schools	27	891			

Italian publications in 1888.

Class.	No.	Class.	No.
Bibliography	101	Acts of the deputies	386
Encyclopedias	3	Political and social sciences	462
Academy proceedings	24	Statistics	1,331
Philosophy and theology	110	Physical-mathematical and physical sciences	348
Religious publications	992	Medicine	771
Education	494	Engineering—railways	224
Scholastic books	569	War—navy	182
History, geography	653	Fine arts	184
Biography	488	Agriculture, industry, and commerce	1,133
Philology and history of literature	412	Miscellaneous	247
Contemporary literature—poetry	355		
Romances and novels	334		
Drama	208	Total	10,863
Miscellaneous and popular reading	289	1887	11,161
Legislative, jurisprudence	340		
Acts of the senate	223	Decrease in 1888	298

Periodicals.—On the 31st of December, 1887, there were in Italy 1,606 periodicals (newspapers and reviews), of which 501, including 72 religious, were political. Of the newspapers 135 daily.

Statistics of crime.

Year.	Convicted by the—			
	Prefect.	Tribunals of the first grade.	Courts of assize.	Total.
1886	280,810	51,654	4,930	337,394
1887	259,387	50,246	5,546	315,359

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY ARTICLES.

Commerce of Italy with other nations in 1888 compared with 1887.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.
Spirits, wines, and oils	\$6,242,038	\$8,372,903	\$24,977,313	\$38,407,326
Groceries, spices, and tobacco	12,619,677	20,947,853	1,024,112	1,168,547
Chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery	8,009,031	8,923,308	8,616,998	8,162,406
Dyes, dye-stuffs, and articles for tanning purposes	4,234,508	4,525,021	1,788,828	2,022,596
Hemp, flax, jute, etc.	4,183,040	8,341,773	8,255,353	7,678,626
Cotton	25,901,237	34,050,528	3,994,948	3,817,678
Wool and hair	15,126,651	21,426,657	1,638,445	1,750,811
Silk	14,785,424	23,181,396	59,742,380	59,926,318
Wood and straw	9,292,190	19,549,483	7,837,217	8,746,276
Books and paper	2,182,867	3,777,803	2,300,693	1,552,867
Skins, hides, and furs	7,529,243	8,541,733	3,730,627	3,785,439
Minerals and metals	33,751,310	43,396,797	5,603,871	4,148,052
Stone, earths, pottery, and glass	23,740,017	23,557,667	9,441,242	9,728,263
Cereals, flour, and vegetable products not elsewhere included	35,337,870	51,428,538	15,702,894	21,396,500
Animals and animal products not elsewhere included	19,616,566	20,865,774	16,189,905	19,285,928
Miscellaneous	4,146,436	8,759,924	1,298,540	2,402,016
Total	226,698,105	309,647,158	172,143,366	193,979,649
Precious metals	12,936,867	16,367,577	14,567,389	20,698,285
Grand total	239,634,972	326,014,735	186,710,755	214,677,934

Increase and decrease of imports and exports in 1888 as compared with 1887.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Spirits, wines, and oils.....		\$2,130,865		\$13,430,013
Groceries, spices, and tobacco.....		8,328,177		144,435
Chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery.....		914,277	\$454,592	
Dyes, dyestuffs, and articles for tanning purposes.....		290,513		233,768
Hemp, flax, jute, etc.....		4,158,732	576,727	
Cotton.....		8,149,291	177,270	
Wool and hair.....		6,300,006		112,366
Silk.....		8,395,972		183,938
Wood and straw.....		10,257,293		909,059
Books and paper.....		1,594,936	747,826	
Skins, hides, and furs.....		1,012,490		54,812
Minerals and metals.....		9,645,487	1,455,819	
Stone, earths, pottery, and glass.....	\$182,350			287,021
Cereals, flour, and vegetable products not elsewhere included.....		16,030,668		5,693,606
Animals, and animal products not elsewhere included.....		1,249,208		3,096,023
Miscellaneous.....		4,613,488		1,103,476
Total.....	182,350	83,131,403	3,412,234	25,248,517
Precious metals.....		3,430,710		6,130,896
Grand total.....	182,350	86,562,113	3,412,234	31,379,413
Net decrease.....		86,379,763		27,967,179

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES.

Commerce of Italy with other nations in 1888 compared with 1887.

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.
Austria.....	\$26,781,452	\$48,409,032	\$17,100,958	\$18,399,076
Belgium.....	6,797,846	7,311,226	5,834,776	3,626,856
France.....	41,941,023	78,097,064	42,901,777	95,894,945
Germany.....	28,065,288	31,994,768	16,526,976	22,240,355
Great Britain.....	50,946,210	59,162,027	22,954,455	15,230,402
Greece and Malta.....	1,321,278	1,343,859	2,800,623	2,196,726
Holland.....	1,330,735	2,302,683	2,208,306	1,579,126
Russia.....	23,890,322	23,514,348	2,369,075	2,661,470
Spain, Gibraltar, and Portugal.....	2,256,942	2,861,418	2,256,170	2,243,432
Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.....	1,850,484	1,415,462	623,004	554,489
Switzerland.....	11,770,298	13,434,923	43,198,804	19,399,781
European Turkey, Roumania, and Servia.....	4,379,119	* 9,970,766	1,832,535	2,087,295
Asiatic Turkey.....	275,411	1,555,001	81,253	339,873
British India.....	14,490,247	21,630,282	2,718,405	2,729,406
China and Japan.....	1,018,654	1,360,843	209,405	35,705
Egypt.....	2,705,667	2,452,258	1,515,050	1,766,143
Tunis and Tripoli.....	1,384,003	1,588,390	1,172,668	1,143,911
Algiers.....	205,159	422,670	380,017	408,195
Other African countries.....	78,358	95,921	421,898	475,552
United States and Canada.....	14,858,491	12,400,250	11,778,790	12,833,728
The States of the Plata.....	1,713,454	2,727,283	6,944,912	6,835,095
Peru and Chili.....	59,830	2,071,276	269,814	1,336,332
Other American countries.....	1,490,925		528,434	
Australia.....	5,404		82,604	59,058
Total.....	239,634,590	326,121,750	186,710,709	214,056,951

ITALIAN-AMERICAN TRADE.

Imports into Italy from the United States and Canada, for the five years ending December 31, 1888.

Articles.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Spirits, wines, and oils.....	\$2, 826, 611	\$3, 907, 478	\$2, 538, 520	\$2, 404, 587	\$2, 332, 598
Groceries, spices, and tobacco.....	2, 229, 729	3, 668, 930	1, 332, 472	3, 672, 983	2, 924, 143
Chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery..	1, 573, 722	1, 022, 128	1, 159, 544	1, 648, 606	2, 235, 905
Dyes, dyestuffs, and articles for tanning purposes	93, 026	83, 376	84, 148	60, 216	13, 317
Hemp, flax, jute, etc.....	4, 246	9, 843	9, 650	4, 246	.....
Cotton.....	1, 980, 373	3, 118, 880	2, 661, 470	2, 860, 546	5, 075, 128
Wool and hair	363, 805	352, 032	502, 185	186, 824	35, 126
Silk .....	.....	.....	386	2, 509	3, 088
Wood and straw	128, 731	290, 079	406, 844	152, 470	505, 467
Books and paper.....	6, 549	11, 966	4, 825	5, 790	11, 387
Skins, hides, and furs.....	540, 593	446, 023	522, 258	121, 976	149, 189
Minerals and metals	94, 184	132, 012	90, 507	92, 447	361, 296
Stone, earths, pottery, and glass	199, 176	54, 426	33, 106	27, 985	53, 461
Cereals, flour, and vegetable products, not elsewhere included.....	303, 203	520, 714	993, 371	973, 685	217, 897
Animals and animal products, not elsewhere included	239, 899	334, 276	302, 421	128, 731	923, 698
Miscellaneous.....	20, 262	33, 775	20, 651	56, 549	13, 703
Total	11, 604, 109	13, 985, 938	10, 662, 458	12, 400, 250	14, 855, 403
Precious metals.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 088
Grand total	11, 604, 109	13, 985, 938	10, 662, 458	12, 400, 250	14, 858, 491

Imports into Italy from the United States and Canada in 1888.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Wine:			Cotton:		
In wood .....galls...	21, 134	\$5, 405	Raw .....tons...	22, 846	\$5, 070, 689
In bottles .....bot...	2, 200	1, 351	Tissues:		
Spirits, in wood and in bottles	1, 427	1, 544	Unbleached....lbs...	1, 984	579
Cotton-seed oil.....lbs...	583, 999	33, 196	Bleached .....do....	5, 732	1, 737
Heavy oils.....do....	249, 781	16, 405	Colored or dyed.....lbs...	1, 764	579
Fixed oils, not elsewhere mentioned.....lbs...	116, 069, 765	2, 235, 519	Printed.....do....	3, 086	1, 544
Petroleum and mineral oils, refined .....lbs...	2, 985, 910	39, 179	Hair:		
Coffee .....do....	789, 467	145, 136	Not human .....do....	149, 472	33, 968
Sugar:			Not human, made up articles in.....lbs...	661	1, 158
First quality .....do....	3, 527	193	Silk:		
Second quality...do....	13, 228	386	Tissues .....do....	7, 275	579
Cocoa:			Tissues, made up.do....		
Unprepared .....do....	28, 880	5, 018	Wood:		
Prepared .....do....	4, 630	965	Common, rough or hewed..... tons...	18, 078	2, 509
Chocolate.....do....	1, 102	193	Sawed in boards.do....	4, 043	42, 846
Pepper and pimento.do....	31, 526	5, 211	Staves and hoops do....	20, 490	276, 762
Tea .....do....	882	386	For cabinet makers:	311	27, 020
Tobacco .....do....	29, 260, 113	2, 766, 462	Rough.....lbs...	1, 127, 653	32, 617
Cigars and cigarettes do....	732	193	Sawed .....do...	35, 715	2, 316
Carbonate of soda.....do....	164, 022	1, 737	Barrels, new and old, capacity .....galls...	164, 921	8, 492
Argols .....do....	8, 377	1, 158	Furniture:		
Medicinals, herbs and roots, raw.....lbs...	2, 425	579	Common, not upholstered .....lbs...	12, 787	1, 737
Chincona bark .....do....	302, 692	39, 758	Upholstered or inlaid, lbs.....	14, 971	8, 685
Medicinals, prepared do....	7, 496	3, 281	Cork .....lbs...	12, 125	4, 246
Gums and resins .....do....	9, 995, 215	2, 187, 655	Wooden utensils, common:		
Soap:			Unpainted.....lbs...	21, 605	965
Common .....do....	9, 480	579	Painted.....do...	8, 377	579
Perfumed.....do....	441	193	Wagons	21	1, 930
Perfumery .....do....	1, 984	965	Ships and boats, tons registered	1, 255	96, 500
Dyes and dyestuffs:			Sole leather.....lbs...	14, 550	772
Not prepared .....do....	139, 331	3, 088			
Prepared .....do....	54, 233	5, 790			
Paints.....	6, 393	1, 351			
Ink.....	28, 439	3, 088			

Imports into Italy from the United States and Canada in 1888—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Paper:			Sewing machines lbs...	5,291	\$1,158
White .....lbs...	3,748	\$386	Machines and machinery,		
Wrapping .....do....	5,511	193	all other .....tons...	78.8	16,791
Prints and lithographs,			Detached parts of ma-		
lbs.....	6,834	8,685	chinery .....tons...	56.9	12,545
Books:			Apparatus for refining		
Unbound .....do....	3,527	1,351	and distilling..... lbs ..	661	193
Bound.....do....	1,543	772	Instruments, optical, sur-		
Hides:			gical, and chemical,		
Raw.....do....	852,519	119,467	lbs.....	110,891	145,715
Bovine.....do....	40,565	10,615	Silver and plated ware,		
Small .....do....	441	193	lbs.....	66	1,544
For furriers.....do....	21,164	6,948	Jewelry, gold .....lbs...	1,763	579
Tanned .....do....	10,583	11,194	Gold watches .....do....	14	193
Furs, made up.....do....	220	579	Clocks, not mounted.....	252	965
Hosiery .....pairs...	100	193	Clocks, mounted.....	32	193
Iron:			Clock cases.....	296	386
Scraps .....tons...	6,447.4	87,043	Clock works .....lbs...	1,764	6,176
In plates, cast.....do....	7.2	193	Marble statuary.....do....	661	193
Of second manufac-			Asbestos.....do....	21,385	772
ture .....tons...	4.3	386	Ores .....tons...	76	772
Of second manufac-			Tiles.....do....	26	193
ture, garnished			Coal .....do....	11,338	50,180
with other metals,			Pottery, common.....lbs...	55,556	965
tons.....	10	1,544	Porcelain.....do....	1,102	193
All other.....tons...	9.5	1,158	Glass.....do....	1,764	193
Iron and steel simply			Wheat .....tons...	1,053	172,156
rolled or hammered:			Indian corn.....do....	22	579
In bars or rods not			Vegetables, dried.....do....	10	386
having any diame-			Rice, hulled .....do....	33	1,737
ter or side of less			Wheat flour.....lbs...	192,021	5,211
than 7 millimeters,			Cracked wheat.....do....	10,582	193
tons.....	301.4	8,685	Starch.....do....	3,307	193
In plates of the thick-			Flax seed .....do....	1,418,440	37,249
ness of 4 or more			Vegetable products not		
millimeters.....tons...	30	1,158	elsewhere mentioned,		
Forged, of the weight			lbs.....	22,707	193
of 50 kilograms or			Meat, salted and smoked,		
more.....tons...	8.3	386	lbs.....	6,834	1,544
Second fabrication,			Fish:		
tons.....	13.7	1,351	Dried or smoked,		
Oxydized, nick-			lbs.....	5,472,919	287,570
eled enameled,			Pressed in boxes,		
or lacquered,			lbs.....	2,205	386
etc.....tons...	8.1	1,544	Lard.....tons...	2,623	390,439
In plates of 1½ mil-			Grease.....do....	1,501	188,368
limeters and less,			Stearic acid .....lbs...	2,425	193
tons.....	2.6	386	Stearine candles.....do....	8,377	772
Copper and brass:			Honey.....do....	4,850	386
Pigs, lumps, filings,			Beeswax, crude ..do....	2,425	965
and scraps .....tons...	4.6	16,019	Coral, wrought, but not		
Rods, sheets, and			mounted .....lbs...	35	579
plates .....tons...	2.3	965	Horns, bone, and the like,		
Ornamental work,			tons.....	440	10,229
tons.....	2	193	Fertilizers .....do....	2,196	42,267
Pistols and revolvers.....	300	579	Haberdashery:		
Machinery.....tons...	2.5	579	Common.....lbs...	2,646	1,737
Boilers .....do....	10.8	1,737	Fine .....do....	3,307	5,018
Water-wheels, windmills,			India rubber and gutta-		
etc., hydraulic machin-			percha, crude .....lbs...	5,071	5,790
ery.....tons...	14.8	2,509	In threads.....do....	441	193
Machinery, agricultural,			All other.....do....	661	193
tons.....	215.7	37,442	Hats, felt, etc .....do....	300	386
Machinery and utensils			Artificial flowers.....lbs...	28	386
for working wood and			Gold, in rods, powder, or		
metals .....tons...	14.1	2,509	scraps.....lbs...	13	3,088
Machinery, dynamo, elec-			Total.....		14,858,491
tric.....tons...	17.5	8,492			

Exports from Italy to the United States and Canada for the 5 years ending December 31, 1888.

Articles.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Spirits, wines, and oils	\$684,764	\$546,962	\$1,055,903	\$1,639,921	\$1,496,522
Groceries, spices, and tobacco.....	305,133	88,587	429,425	476,131	297,992
Chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery..	939,331	1,389,793	1,314,330	1,976,320	1,881,943
Dyes, dyestuffs, and articles for tanning purposes	419,003	387,930	454,708	258,234	228,319
Hemp, flax, jute, etc.....	74,305	85,885	48,443	92,061	83,569
Cotton.....	40,723	158,452	132,591	112,519	181,420
Wool and hair	61,953	45,355	32,810	88,973	62,146
Silk	20,261	76,235	71,410	34,354	330,609
Wood and straw	98,044	341,057	26,827	268,077	209,984
Books and papers.....	136,351	77,586	20,651	34,740	109,045
Skins, hides, and furs.....	97,079	1,544	80,674	63,883	168,875
Minerals and metals.....	12,545	283,131	370,946	11,773	121,783
Stone, earth, pottery, and glass	2,904,843	2,324,492	2,297,858	1,707,857	2,362,513
Cereals, flour, and vegetable products not elsewhere included.....	4,582,399	2,850,417	3,555,832	5,796,176	3,931,024
Animals and animal products not elsewhere included	195,316	160,962	114,063	220,599	259,199
Miscellaneous.....	58,097	88,780	77,972	52,110	53,847
Total	10,630,147	8,907,168	10,084,443	12,833,728	11,778,790

Exports from Italy to the United States and Canada in 1888.

[From Italian official statistics.]

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Wine:			Jute, raw.....do.....	280,866	\$9,071
In wood.....galls...	1,535,435	\$336,592	Hemp and flax, combed, pounds.....	44,753	4,825
In bottles.....bottles...	288,200	92,272	Cordage.....lbs...	266,757	23,353
Spirits:			Nets	24,692	5,404
In wood.....galls...	18,624	11,580	Hemp tissues.....do.....	54,233	7,913
In bottles.....bottles...	38,600	17,177	Jute tissues.....do.....	228,617	17,949
Olive oil.....galls...	7,276,723	764,473	Hemp and linen tissues:		
Fixed oils	3,367	193	Unbleached	2,205	579
Volatile oils, essence of orange and the like..lbs...	198,392	269,235	Bleached	1,764	386
Candied fruit and preserves	1,339,515	205,159	Printed or damasked, pounds	2,866	1,351
Mustard seed.....do.....	1,089,954	42,846	Made-up linen goods..lbs...	22,046	4,825
Drugs, miscellaneous, pounds	169,550	36,670	Cotton:		
Tobacco.....lbs...	26,188	13,317	Raw	1,453,713	146,294
Boracic acid.....do.....	407,631	19,686	Thread, twisted and dyed	2,205	579
Marine salt.....tons...	43,744	92,833	Tissues:		
Tartar and argols.....lbs...	11,077,895	1,454,641	Unbleached ..do.....	661	193
Wax matches	154,322	27,020	Bleached	882	193
Miscellaneous chemical products	649,916	45,548	Colored or dyed, pounds	74,956	23,739
Explosives, other than gunpowder	198,634	87,043	Hosiery	5,291	1,930
Miscellaneous medicinal herbs, flowers, leaves, and bark.....lbs...	147,047	12,931	Made-up articles, pounds	32,849	8,492
Manna.....do.....	46,958	14,475	Wool, raw	37,919	7,913
Lemon and orange peel, fresh and dried	41,887	1,158	Hair, not human	6,393	1,158
Lemon and citron juice:			Woolen:		
Crude	16,755	193	Tissues	2,865	2,316
Concentrated.....do.....	99,207	8,299	Hosiery	1,323	1,930
Licorice juice.....do.....	158,952	20,844	Trimmings.....do.....	11,023	16,405
Miscellaneous vegetable juices.....lbs...	15,212	1,736	Guipures	97	386
Miscellaneous medicinals:			Blankets	3,307	1,158
Not prepared	149,913	7,913	Goods, made up..do.....	17,637	30,880
Prepared	32,628	14,282	Silk:		
Gums and resins.....do.....	13,228	2,895	Spun	74,075	324,240
Soap, common	132,232	69,480	Velvets	192	965
Perfumery	1,984	965	Trimmings	196	772
Wood, leaves, bark, etc., for dyeing and tanning:			Tissues	121	2,123
Not ground.....lbs...	1,520,072	26,634	Goods, made up..do.....	198	2,509
Ground.....do.....	10,470,307	201,685	Wood:		
Hemp, raw.....do.....	129,410	7,913	Common, hewed or sawed.....tons...	223	2,509
			Staves and hoops, pounds	65,697	2,509
			Barrels, new and old (capacity).....gals...	13,209	579

Exports from Italy to the United States and Canada in 1888—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Furniture:			Barley .....tons...	17	\$579
Not upholstered ..lbs...	33,069	\$12,545	Vegetables, dried ....do....	44	1,737
Upholstered .....do....	2,205	965	Cereals .....do....	770	24,511
Wooden tools or utensils,			Chestnuts.....do....	423	14,668
pounds .....do....	3,527	193	Potatoes .....do....	34	579
Carriages..... No...	2	579	Rice, hulled.....do....	56	3,860
Ships and boats..... regis-			Flour lbs..	29,321	579
tered tons.....	356	2,895	Macaroni.....do....	752,430	30,880
Matting:			Sea biscuit.....do....	27,337	965
Common..... lbs...	2,646	193	Oranges and lemons.do....	204,592,171	3,223,872
Fine..... do....	1,984	386	Miscellaneous fresh fruit,		
Straw braids .....do....	23,589	16,598	pounds .....do....	20,723	386
Straw hats .....do....	1,143,085	170,033	Carob beans .....lbs...	2,325,192	20,458
Rags:			Pistachio nuts.....do....	12,566	7,334
Vegetable .....do....	2,460,113	71,024	Almonds:		
Mixed..... do....	175,927	2,895	Shelled .....do....	1,275,141	161,927
Paper:			Unshelled .....do....	42,328	2,316
White, all qualities			Filberts and walnuts.do....	5,039,275	242,601
pounds .....do....	133,379	11,194	Miscellaneous oleaginous		
Wrapping lbs...	189,816	5,018	fruits .....lbs...	16,314	1,351
Prints and lithographs,			Figs, dried.....do....	296,078	7,334
pounds.....do....	8,598	11,001	Raisins .....do....	739,202	29,143
Books and music:			Dried fruit, miscellaneous,		
Not bound.....lbs...	17,416	6,755	pounds.....do....	131,174	4,632
Bound .....do....	2,866	1,158	Fruit and vegetables in		
Hides, crude, not suitable			brine, vinegar, or oil,		
for furriery:			pounds .....do....	516,979	45,355
Bovine .....lbs...	108,907	13,317	Mushrooms.....lbs...	69,224	24,318
Caprine.....do....	9,700	965	Oleaginous seeds.....do....	128,528	3,088
Lamb and kid.....do....	10,803	4,825	Miscellaneous seeds.do....	812,395	64,076
All others.. do....	1,543	193	Vegetables, fresh.....do....	245,813	5,404
For furriers.....do....	63,272	24,897	Vegetable products not		
Leather gloves.....pairs...	468,200	121,976	elsewhere included.lbs...	1,138,235	9,071
Shoes .....do....	1,500	2,702	Meat, salted or smoked,		
Iron ore tons...	35,856	118,502	pounds.....do....	98,105	20,651
Copper, brass, and bronze:			Fish:		
In tubes..... lbs...	1,102	193	Dried or smoked..lbs...	13,889	772
Of other fabrication,			In brine.....do....	171,077	11,194
pounds .....do....	7,496	2,123	Pressed in boxes.do....	98,546	13,896
Articles of iron and steel,			Butter .....do....	76,059	15,054
polished.....lbs...	4,409	772	Cheese.....do....	880,958	131,047
Miscellaneous machinery,			Eggs.....do....	193,784	21,230
pounds .....do....	2,425	193	Glue.....do....	68,784	4,825
Marble, block .....tons...	10,596	122,748	Human hair:		
Marble and alabaster:			Not worked .....do....	5,269	27,599
Statuary.....lbs...	78,484	20,651	Worked .....do....	891	11,773
Slabs .....do....	28,445,954	273,867	Horn, bone, worked .do....	10,803	1,158
Squares for pavements,			Haberdashery:		
pounds .....do....	1,851,864	12,931	Common.....do....	7,055	3,667
Wrought lbs...	2,027,571	88,780	Fine .....do....	220	193
Stone, building .....tons...	3,340	16,212	Fans.....do....	220	772
Earths for dyes or paints,			Musical instruments:		
pounds .....do....	12,469,218	10,808	Stringed, weighing		
Cements and plaster,			over 400 grams..No...	22	193
tons .....do....	971	5,597	Wind, weighing not		
Bricks and tiles of terra			over 400 grams..No...	100	193
cotta..... lbs...	284,393	965	Wind .....do....	222	1,351
Sulphur .....do....	288,841,621	1,808,024	Miscellaneous .....do....	68	193
Pottery.....do....	18,739	579	Parts of.....lbs...	661	386
Majolica ware:			Brushes.....do....	441	386
White .....do....	9,480	193	Articles for collections		
Decorated.....do....	9,700	386	and museums .....do....		46,513
Porcelain .....do....	2,646	795			
Glass and glassware.do....	2,646	193	Total		11,778,790

ITALIAN AMERICAN CARRYING TRADE.

Flags under which Italian trade with the United States and Canada was carried on in 1888.

Flags.	Entered.			Cleared.		
	No.	Tonnage	Freight.	No.	Tonnage	Freight.
With cargoes:		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Italian.....	105	86,237	68,366	118	72,949	65,240
American.....	4	2,131	2,507	9	7,216	13,640
Austrian.....	6	3,632	4,256	8	4,132	5,557
Greek.....	6	1,942	2,779			
French.....	7	13,265	1,709	5	6,458	1,340
German.....				5	5,897	4,958
English.....	94	99,906	52,187	235	276,581	161,523
All other foreign flags.....	8	4,021	5,226	11	7,701	9,024
Total.....	230	211,134	137,030	391	380,934	261,282
In ballast:						
Italian.....	5	4,150		9	4,870	
American.....	2	1,572		3	1,466	
Austrian.....				1	572	
Greek.....				2	581	
French.....				1	3,109	
English.....				22	17,936	
All other foreign flags.....				1	184	
Total.....	7	5,722		39	28,718	
Grand total, 1888.....	237	216,856	137,030	430	409,652	261,282
Grand total, 1887.....	299	267,802	199,617	400	401,986	268,418
Difference.....	-62	-50,946	-62,587	+30	+7,666	-7,136

POSTAL.

Receipts and expenses of the Italian post-office for the 2 years ended June 30, 1887.

RECEIPTS.

Sources.	1886.	1887.
Stamps for letters sold	\$5,177,330	\$5,369,612
Stamps for packages sold	535,562	568,028
Postal cards sold	776,905	842,269
Stamps for marking short-paid letters.....	691,015	726,461
Miscellaneous receipts	660,896	631,448
Total.....	7,741,708	8,137,818

EXPENSES.

Total expenses year ended June 30—	
1886	\$6,575,300.02
1887	6,867,322.53
Increase over year ended June 30, 1886	292,022.51
Excess of receipts over expenses year ended June 30—	
1886	1,166,408.04
1887	1,270,495.45

Italian postal operations during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1886 and 1887.

Description.	1886.	1887.
Letters and manuscripts carried.....	162,976,598	165,765,301
Postal cards carried.....	40,659,077	42,740,666
Newspapers and samples carried.....	179,094,704	186,914,109
Postal packages carried	4,775,127	5,035,985

Postal money orders issued and paid in Italy during the years ending June 30, 1886 and 1887.

Years.	Issued.		Paid.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1886	4,752,363	\$94,838,223	5,153,194	\$101,278,559
1887	5,074,804	98,649,205	5,486,934	105,196,429

Italian postal savings banks in 1886 and 1887.

Year ending December 31—	Bank books.		Deposits.			
	Issued.	Canceled.	Total number.	Total with-drawn.	Amount, including interest.	Amount with-drawn.
1886*	302,705	117,463	1,877,223	986,123	\$31,539,698	\$24,796,633
1887	288,925	109,428	1,920,545	1,069,193	30,767,621	28,226,269

* The figures for 1886, given in a former report, were partly official estimates; those now given are the actual official results.

TELEGRAPHS.

Telegraphic business in Italy during years ending June 30, 1887 and 1888.

Description.	1887.	1888.
Private dispatches sent within the Kingdom.....	7,024,614	7,217,973
Private dispatches sent to other countries.....	686,042	727,035
Government dispatches sent.....	532,977	568,912
Dispatches received from abroad.....	806,173	827,663
Dispatches in transit.....	280,882	194,513
Total	9,330,688	9,536,086
Deduct		9,330,688
Increase, 1887-'88.....		205,398

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Total receipts.....	\$2,704,764	\$2,928,820
Total expenses	2,321,114	2,569,583

Italian telegraphs on June 30, 1888.

Wires	miles... 74,066	Apparatus in use in Government of-
Lines	do..... 21,155	fices:*
Submarine lines	do..... 91½	Morse.....number... 3,651
Offices	number... 4,026	Hughes.....do..... 95
Employés.....	do..... 6,897	Batteries.....number of cells... 149,043
Semaphoric offices	do..... 33	

* Besides the apparatus in Government offices there were 2,851 in telegraph offices belonging to railway companies.

Increase in extent of Italian telegraphs from June 30, 1887, to June 30, 1888.

Wires	miles. . 3,412	Employés.....number... 316
Lines.....	do..... 675	Semaphoric offices.....do..... 1
Submarine lines.....	do.....	Apparatus used.....do..... 304
Offices.....	do..... 267	

RAILWAYS.

Length of railways in Italy during the years ending June 30, 1888 and 1889.

Companies.	1888.	1889.
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Mediterranean	2,874	2,965
Adriatic	3,009	3,216
Sicilian	420	437
Sardinian	257	257
All others	930	1,182
Total	7,490	8,057

Increase 567 miles.

Receipts of the Mediterranean, Adriatic, and Sicilian railway companies during the years ending June 30, 1889.

Source of receipts.	Mediterranean.	Adriatic.	Sicilian.	Total.
Passengers	\$9,491,426	\$7,814,292	\$617,414	\$17,923,132
Luggage	449,212	344,339	12,602	806,153
Express freight	2,285,468	2,560,043	110,339	4,955,850
Ordinary freight	10,622,947	9,475,548	630,383	20,728,878
All other receipts	179,815	72,296	4,959	257,065
Total	23,028,868	20,266,513	1,375,697	44,671,078
Receipts of all other railways				2,348,423
Grand total				47,019,501

Railways in operation December 31—		Length.	Cost.
		<i>Miles.</i>	
1886		7,117	\$562,099,680
1887		7,394	586,639,443

Length of steam tramways in Italy.

Districts.	December 31, 1885.	October 1, 1888.	Districts.	December 31, 1885.	October 1, 1888.
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Piedmont	445	484	Rome	32	31
Lombardy	487	566	Campania	28	29
Venetia	101	103	Apulia	41	41
Emilia	104	109			
Tuscany	50	51	Total	1,288	1,414

SHIPPING.

Number and tonnage of sailing vessels belonging to the Italian mercantile marine in 1888.

Size.	No.	Tonnage.	Size.	No.	Tonnage.
1 to 10 tons	2,194	13,987	701 to 800 tons	73	54,965
11 to 30 tons	1,589	28,919	801 to 900 tons	51	43,601
31 to 50 tons	803	32,280	901 to 1,000 tons	29	27,586
51 to 100 tons	637	47,538	1,001 to 1,600 tons	28	32,628
101 to 200 tons	321	45,623			
201 to 300 tons	176	43,805	Total, December 31, 1888..	6,544	677,933
301 to 400 tons	163	57,766	Total, December 31, 1887..	6,727	732,494
401 to 500 tons	227	102,148			
501 to 600 tons	165	90,322	Decrease 1888	183	54,561
601 to 700 tons	88	56,765			

Number and tonnage of Italian sailing vessels in 1888 compared with the four preceding biennial periods.

Size.	1888.		1886.		1884.		1882.		1880.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1 to 10 tons	2,194	13,987	2,332	14,901	2,229	13,316	2,391	14,423	2,510	13,232
11 to 30 tons	1,589	28,919	1,583	28,762	1,702	28,559	1,880	31,382	1,924	31,898
31 to 50 tons	803	32,280	822	33,059	790	31,446	794	31,796	806	31,231
51 to 100 tons	637	47,538	670	49,647	668	49,214	687	50,433	710	51,616
101 to 200 tons	321	45,623	364	52,284	341	49,241	360	52,409	365	51,509
201 to 300 tons	176	43,805	206	52,473	215	54,765	231	58,829	246	62,367
301 to 400 tons	163	57,766	203	72,083	230	81,362	249	88,167	272	96,040
401 to 500 tons	227	102,148	288	132,690	340	156,100	355	163,073	380	174,141
501 to 600 tons	165	90,322	197	109,509	211	117,369	230	127,748	250	138,639
601 to 700 tons	88	56,765	112	70,509	122	76,915	133	83,966	140	88,506
701 to 800 tons	73	54,965	94	68,787	101	73,951	98	71,823	104	76,524
801 to 900 tons	51	43,601	56	48,227	63	54,196	66	56,710	62	53,112
901 to 1,000 tons	29	27,586	37	35,936	34	33,029	35	34,053	35	34,054
1,001 and over	28	32,628	28	32,482	26	29,241	19	20,473	18	19,277
Total	6,544	677,933	6,992	801,349	7,072	848,704	7,528	885,285	7,822	922,146

Number and tonnage of Italian merchant steamers in 1888.

Size.	No.	Tonnage.	Size.	No.	Tonnage.
1 to 50 tons	67	1,358	801 to 900 tons	10	8,764
51 to 100 tons	14	927	901 to 1,000 tons		
101 to 200 tons	18	2,435	1,001 to 1,500 tons	32	39,462
201 to 300 tons	40	11,423	Above 1,500 tons	39	82,480
301 to 400 tons			Total, December 31, 1888	266	175,100
401 to 500 tons	22	11,043	Total, December 31, 1887	254	163,131
501 to 600 tons			Increase, 1888	12	11,969
601 to 700 tons	24	17,208			
701 to 800 tons					

Number and tonnage of Italian steamers in 1888 compared with the four preceding biennial periods.

Class,	1888.		1886.		1884.		1882.		1880.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1 to 50 tons..	67	1,358	60	1,177	61	1,142	46	937	40	882
51 to 100 tons..	14	927	15	1,164	18	1,351	16	857	14	987
101 to 200 tons..	18	2,437	15	1,993	13	1,738	17	2,148	13	1,698
201 to 300 tons}	40	11,423	22	5,428	17	4,119	8	1,930	9	2,245
301 to 400 tons}			14	4,879	14	4,895	15	5,251	13	4,516
401 to 500 tons}	22	11,043	12	5,354	4	1,714	11	5,012	13	5,848
501 to 600 tons}			9	5,080	7	3,993	6	3,439	4	2,219
601 to 700 tons}	24	17,208	9	5,890	9	5,842	8	5,018	4	2,550
701 to 800 tons}			11	8,217	11	8,404	8	5,916	4	2,869
801 to 900 tons}	10	8,764	10	8,675	11	9,602	10	8,598	7	5,949
901 to 1,000 tons}			3	2,786	2	1,911	8	7,643	6	5,701
1,000 to 1,500 tons..	32	39,462	33	41,302	27	33,183	26	31,368	26	30,852
Over 1,500 tons....	39	82,480	24	52,383	21	44,403	13	26,602	5	10,734
Total	266	175,100	237	144,328	215	122,297	192	104,719	158	77,050

Number, tonnage, and value of merchant vessels launched in 1887 and 1888.

Years.	Ship-yards where launched	Launched.						Value of hull, includ- ing machin- ery of steamers.	Average value.
		Sailing ves- sels.		Steamers.		Total.			
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		
1887.....	38	156	5,034	11	157	167	5,191	\$353,391.62	\$2,116.05
1888.....	37	249	4,934	28	1,026	277	5,960	553,462.24	1,998.13
Increase.....						110	769	200,070.56	
Decrease	1								117.92

SEAMEN.

Men employed in the Italian mercantile marine in 1888.

	Number.		Number.
Masters.....	6,640	Workmen in iron shipbuilding	3,632
Mates.....	3,357	Pilots	274
Purser's clerks.....	552	Coast fishermen.....	48,166
Engineers	619	Boatmen	13,465
Able seamen.....	7,602		
Ordinary seamen and boys.....	88,589	Total year ending December 31:	
Firemen	5,401	1888	198,337
Deep-sea fishermen	6,670	1887	195,117
Naval engineers and constructors.....	277		
Carpenters and calkers	13,093	Increase, 1888.....	3,220

Deserters from the merchant marine.

Years.	Total.	In U. S. ports.
1887	557	181
1888	680	121

NAVIGATION.

Entries and clearances at Italian ports in 1887 and 1888.

	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1887.		1888.		1887.		1888.	
<i>International commerce.</i>								
Sailing vessels:	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Italian	8,815	693,563	7,899	558,977	8,966	707,038	7,832	603,964
Foreign.....	2,153	318,510	1,923	248,155	2,109	325,463	1,969	282,050
Steamers:								
Italian	1,201	987,364	1,546	1,159,057	1,171	866,554	1,232	897,218
Foreign.....	5,383	5,053,222	4,889	4,703,047	5,185	4,843,136	4,824	4,617,785
Total Italian....	10,016	1,680,927	9,445	1,718,034	10,137	1,573,592	9,064	1,501,182
Total foreign..	7,536	5,371,732	6,812	4,951,202	7,294	5,168,599	6,793	4,899,835
Grand total	17,552	7,052,659	16,257	6,669,236	17,431	6,742,191	15,857	6,401,017
<i>Coasting trade.</i>								
Sailing vessels:								
Italian	70,597	2,415,027	71,747	2,527,267	70,286	2,392,931	71,470	2,500,293
Foreign	390	71,651	379	85,084	345	63,627	307	59,334
Steamers:								
Italian	19,503	7,989,536	20,446	7,473,539	19,445	8,063,761	20,780	8,755,701
Foreign	2,909	2,782,429	2,428	2,293,132	3,060	2,964,793	2,489	2,368,964
Total Italian...	90,100	10,404,563	92,193	10,000,806	89,731	10,456,692	92,250	11,255,994
Total foreign..	3,299	2,854,080	2,807	2,378,216	3,405	3,028,420	2,796	2,428,298
Grand total	93,399	13,258,643	95,000	13,379,022	93,136	13,485,112	95,046	13,684,292

SUMMARY.

Years.	No.	Tons.
Total entered and cleared:		
1887.....	221,518	40,538,605
1888.....	222,160	40,133,567
Difference in 1888.....	+642	—405,038

SHIPWRECKS.

Shipwrecks in Italian waters in 1888.

	No.	Tons.
Italian vessels wrecked.....	80	9,037
Foreign vessels wrecked	12	9,791
Total	92	18,828
Italian vessels wrecked in foreign waters in 1888.....	79	34,649
Total of Italian vessels wrecked in 1888	159	43,686

AMERICAN SHIPS.

Number and tonnage of American vessels entering and clearing at the five principal Italian ports in 1887 and 1888.

Ports.	1887.						1888.					
	Arrivals.		Departures.		Total.		Arrivals.		Departures.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Messina.....	20	2,025	20	2,025	40	4,050	10	1,838	10	1,838	20	3,676
Naples.....	1	443			1	443	3	1,718	3	1,718	6	3,436
Savona			1	220	1	320						
Catania.....							5	1,172	5	1,172	10	2,344
Genoa.....							4	3,286	3	3,059	7	6,345
Leghorn							1	331	1	331	2	662
Palermo							1	665	1	665	2	1,330
Total.....	21	2,468	21	2,345	42	4,813	24	9,010	23	8,783	47	17,793

Increase in 1888 in number of vessels arriving and clearing..... 5
 Increase in 1888 in tonnage of arrivals and departures 12,980

ITALIAN ARMY.

Strength of the Italian army on July 1, 1889.

	Officers.	Privates.	Total.
Permanent army.....	14,593	240,825	255,418
Permanent army on unlimited furlough	10,926	577,725	588,651
Total	25,519	818,550	844,069
Mobile militia	3,342	295,558	298,900
Territorial militia	5,161	1,617,243	1,622,404
Total	34,022	2,731,351	2,765,373
Total in 1888.....	33,588	2,656,570	2,690,158
Increase.....	434	74,781	75,215

The increase is apportioned as follows:

Permanent army.....	—28,967
Mobile militia.....	+132
Territorial militia.....	+104,050

ITALIAN NAVY.

Italian naval vessels afloat on January 1, 1889.

Class.	Number.			Material of hull.					Tonnage.	Indicated horse-power.	Guns.			Crew.	
	Armored.	Not armored.	Total.	Iron.	Steel.	Iron and steel.	Of wood. Exclusively.	Partly.			Breech-loading.	Muzzle-loading.	Total.	Officers.	Men.
Fighting ships:															
First class.....	12	.....	12	5	3	2	.....	2	94,313	81,708	100	22	122	182	5,248
Second class:															
Armored	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,734	3,131	7	17	24	27	700
Not armored .....	.....	11	11	.....	8	.....	3	.....	29,494	55,836	72	6	78	123	2,699
Third class .....	.....	17	17	5	10	.....	2	.....	13,851	27,423	73	4	77	125	1,579
Transport and supply ships:															
First class.....	.....	5	5	1	2	.....	2	.....	18,842	14,077	15	8	23	53	950
Second class.....	.....	5	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	5,331	3,041	16	.....	16	35	375
Third class .....	.....	6	6	5	.....	.....	1	.....	1,907	864	4	4	8	16	210
School ships.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	12,424	1,488	14	14	28	72	899
Vessels for local defense..	1	3	4	1	.....	.....	3	.....	8,731	4,449	6	5	11	44	650
Vessels for local service..	.....	38	38	23	1	.....	14	.....	8,710	4,654	14	18	32	46	847
Side-wheel lagoon bat- teries .....	.....	6	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	528	390	.....	6	6	6	66
Torpedo dispatch ves- sels .....	.....	7	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1,281	15,600	20	.....	20	23	207
Torpedo sea-going .....	.....	50	50	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	4,390	51,400	100	.....	100	150	706
Coast torpedo vessels:															
First class.....	.....	38	38	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	1,302	16,800	38	.....	38	38	380
Second class.....	.....	21	21	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	309	4,050	.....	.....	.....	21	189
Torpedo launches.....	.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	81	330	.....	.....	.....	12	108
Total	16	222	238	53	141	2	39	3	209,138	285,241	479	104	583	973	15,813

N. B.—The value of these vessels was estimated to be \$61,110,465.

Naval vessels in process of construction December 31, 1888.

Name of vessel.	Where built.	Ton- nage.	Horse- power.
Marco Polo	Government yard, Castellamare	3,759	10,000
Lombardia.....	do	2,281	6,500
Liguria	Dockyard of Ansaldo at Sampierdarena	2,281	6,500
Umbria	Dockyard of Orlando, Leghorn.....	2,281	6,500
Etruria	do	2,281	6,500
Partenope	Government yard, Castellamare.....	846	4,000
Minerva	Dockyard of Ansaldo, Sampierdarena.....	846	4,000
Arctusa	Dockyard of Orlando, Leghorn.....	846	4,000
Urania	Dockyard of Odero, Sestri Ponente	846	4,000
A.....	Government yard, Castellamare	846	4,000
B.....	do	846	4,000
Tugboat No. 15	Dockyard of Cravero, Genoa	62	1,000
Sea-going torpedo boats:			
No. 112	Dockyard of Patterson, Naples.....	85	1,000
No. 113	do	85	1,000
No. 114	do	85	1,000
No. 115	do	85	1,000
No. 116	Dockyard of Cravero, Genoa.....	85	1,000
No. 117	do	85	1,000
No. 118	do	85	1,000
No. 119	do	85	1,000
No. 120	Dockyard of Odero, Sestri Ponente.....	85	1,000
No. 121	do	85	1,000
No. 122	do	85	1,000
No. 123	do	85	1,000

There was broken up *La Cisterna* No. 1.

During the year 1888 there were acquired the following ships:

Name.	How acquired.	Ton- nage.	Horse- power.
Puminte	Bought of Armstrong, Mitchell & Co	2,500	11,600
Capraga	Formerly in the merchant marine		
Towboats:			
No. 10	Bought of Signor Risso		
No. 16	Bought of Wilson & Maclaren		
No. 17	Bought of Francesco Podesti, Genoa		

The following were built:

Name.	Where built.	Ton- nage.	Horse- power.
Adige	At dockyard of Odero, at Sestri Ponente	78	15
Sarno	do	78	15
Towboats:			
No. 7	At dockyard of Cravero, at Genoa	28	70
No. 8	do	62	110
No. 9	At dockyard of Ansaldo, Sampierdarena	49	65
No. 12	At dockyard of Cravero, Genoa	62	110
No. 13	do	62	110
No. 14	do	62	110
Aquila, torpedo dispatch boat	At dockyard of Schichau, at Elbing	129.5	2,000
Sparviero, torpedo dispatch boat	do	129.5	2,000
Anoltoio, torpedo dispatch boat	do	129.5	2,000
Nibbio, torpedo dispatch boat	do	129.5	2,000
Falco, torpedo dispatch boat	do	129.5	2,000
Torpedo boats Nos. 84, 85, 109, 110, 111, each of 85 tons, 1,100 horse power.	do	425	5,500
Torpedo launches:			
Nos. IX, X, each 90 horse-power ..	At dockyard of Samuel White, East Cowes ..		180
Nos. XI, XII, each 75 horse-power ..	do		150

Officers and men belonging to the Italian navy on December 31, 1888.

Service.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
In active service:			
On board ship	487	8,946	9,433
On land	719	7,407	8,126
On unlimited leave, including officers subject to and awaiting orders and in the auxiliary service	91	22,176	22,267
Total	1,297	38,529	39,826
Naval reserve	468	15,421	15,889
Grand total	1,765	53,950	55,715
Grand total 1887	1,525	45,781	47,306
Increase	240	8,169	8,409

The increase is apportioned as follows:

In active service and on unlimited leave	2,844
Naval reserve	5,565

FISHERIES.

Entries and clearances at all Italian ports of vessels exclusively engaged in the deep-sea fisheries in 1887 and 1888.

Year.	No.	Tonnage.
1887	2,787	22,133
1888	2,762	22,352
Difference in 1888	-25	+219

Entries, clearances, and tonnage of vessels under foreign flags for the year ending December 31, 1888.

Flags.	1887.		1888.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
English.....	11,115	11,292,369	9,803	9,872,038
Austrian.....	3,186	1,013,767	3,061	1,146,459
French.....	2,310	1,300,375	1,830	1,130,095
German.....	1,060	1,028,199	807	883,814
Greek.....	1,298	341,979	1,365	357,099
American.....	55	16,443	75	37,157
All other foreign flags.....	2,510	1,429,699	2,267	1,230,889
Total.....	21,534	16,422,831	19,208	14,657,551
Decrease 1888.....			2,326	1,765,280

Boats employed in 1887 and 1888.

Years ending December 31—	For fish.*		For coral.		Total.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1887.....	18,104	50,509	175	878	18,279	51,387
1888.....	18,908	52,061	205	1,357	19,113	53,418
Increase 1888.....	804	1,552	30	479	834	2,031

* Including boats engaged in the sponge fisheries. On December 31, 1887, these boats were 35 in number, with an aggregate tonnage of 564 tons. In the official statistics for 1888 they are not separately mentioned.

Men employed in 1887 and 1888.

Year ending December 31—	At sea and abroad.	On the coast and in reserve.	Total.
1887.....	6,657	45,765	52,422
1888.....	6,670	48,166	54,836
Increase 1888.....	13	2,401	2,414

Fisheries on the high seas.

Fisheries.	1887.			1888.		
	Boats.	Tons.	Crew.	Boats.	Tons.	Crew.
Fish.....	1,187	9,865	6,457	1,210	9,609	6,553
Coral.....	197	755	1,609	163	1,059	1,420
Sponges.....	36	568	694	48	746	875
Total.....	1,420	11,188	8,760	1,421	11,414	8,848

In 1888 there were 16,174 boats, with 69,490* fishermen, engaged in taking fish along the coast of the Kingdom. The approximate value of the boats was \$871,761, and of nets and apparatus, \$1,015,948; fish taken, \$2,658,456. In 1888 there were 42 traps for tunny fishery; the yield of tunny fish was calculated at \$420,461. The total quantity of coral taken on the banks of Sciacca in 1888 was 849,476 pounds, valued at \$305,010.

A. O. BOURN,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Rome, March 10, 1890.

* This number is in excess of official lists, as many men engaged were not regularly inscribed as fishermen.

CATANIA.

REPORT BY CONSUL LAMANTIA.

AGRICULTURE.

The scarcity of rain in 1888 was abundantly compensated in the first fortnight of January when heavy rains came down which in many localities were so copious as to retard the culture of the soil.

On December 26, of 1888, the "Comizio Agrario" or Agrarian Society held its last meeting for that year, when the question to provide means for stamping out phylloxera from the plain of Catania was entered into together with another question regarding the wine trade of this district.

A resolution was at that time passed to name a commission to study the formation of a syndicate amongst producers, so as to utilize the waters of the Simeto Rivers through new canals to submerge the vineyards in the plain and thus extinguish the disease.

As regards the wine trade it was also recommended to form an association for the better preparation of wines, so as to obtain the direct sale abroad after final finish in Sicily.

About the end of January heavy rains still continued to water the soil, all country work was at a standstill, and the poor "contadini" or countrymen versed in great want.

On the 15th of February the weather began to improve, the fine sunshine days succeeded each other, and the aspect of the "campagna" or country began to look reassuring.

The conditions of the agrarian class likewise improved, and the local Agrarian Society sanctioned the award of prizes to such agriculturists who would promote the introduction of artificial manure.

During the latter part of February strong winds disturbed all agricultural operations, damaging the trees and paralyzing the good effect of previous rainfalls by drying and hardening up the soil.

The orange and lemon crops suffered much loss therefrom, and the expectations of producers were once more frustrated.

Prices of cereal products at that time were quoted as follows:

		Lire.
Wheat	per 100 kilos...	24.57 to 27.25
Barley.....	do.....	18.60 to 18.88
Oats	do.....	26.00
Wine	per hectolitre...	12.00 to 20.00

The olive crop produced far below the usual yield, the long summer and autumnal drought checked the development of this fruit, and the production which should have been from 100 to 120 per cent. scarcely gave 70 per cent. Thus Sicily, instead of obtaining from its 114,472 hectare of olive groves the medium produce of 6,594 tons of oil, only gathered 4,616 tons, and this even of a bad quality, inferior to former years.

The olive plant is extensively cultivated in this district, but the culture and process of squeezing the oil out is still very primitive.

The olives are gathered by beating the fruit to the ground with the use of a long cane, and are then left in heaps, generally in caves, before being taken to the press house, where they reach in a semi-state of fermentation.

Oil culture in Sicily might be improved to an immense extent and with very remunerative results.

In the beginning of April the country began to look better, strong winds had ceased to blow, rain had moderately fallen, giving new vigor to vegetation and plantation at large. The vines began to flourish, and almonds especially promised a plentiful yield. Prices of wine came up lire 13 to lire 25 per hectolitre, according to quality.

On the 15th of April the Agricoltore Siculo published a report showing the satisfactory results of the mode used to destroy phylloxera by submerging the vines.

The first experiment was made in the territory of Lentini, by Sig. Vincenzo Conti, an intelligent vine-grower of that place. He submerged in the winter of 1887 two plots of vines, one of 700 cubic meters, and the other of 600 cubic metres, attacked by the disease, in one of his vineyards.

In the summer of 1888, seeing that the phylloxera was fast extending itself in the same vineyards, he came to the conclusion of putting under water the whole of it, containing some 18,500 vine plants. These were kept under water for 45 days, and an inspection of the vineyard in March, ultimo, gave as a result that no traces of phylloxera could be found. Of course this system can not be used on a large scale for the simple reason that vine plantations where water is available are few in Sicily.

During the latter part of April up to the 15th of May the wind blew again and the soil became so dry that rain was badly wanted. Rain came down about the end of June, mild in the lowlands but abundant in the mountainous regions. The work of the harvest commenced about the middle of June; wheat and barley crops were good in general. By the end of June the yards' harvest was in full swing. The yield was in general middling, with the exceptions of those places where rain was deficient in the spring. The vines were doing well and promised plentiful grapes for coming vintage in spite of the phylloxera, which kept spreading widely during all the summer.

The olive trees were abundantly dressed, and the almonds made the land owners rejoice. It was a good year for both products.

In July rain and hail most unexpectedly visited this district, causing no indifferent harm to the country and to the operations of the harvest in course; wheat got the worst of it, being exposed in the open-air threshing floor it became somewhat vermined.

If mechanical threshing implements would be used in this country, the Sicilians would not thus be exposed to the consequences of atmospheric changes.

The vineyards in the plain and in the "Terreforti" of Catania also suffered from the weather. Thus former expectations were not altogether realized.

Reaping machinery is gradually finding its way in the plain of Catania. After the salutary experiments made last year of the McCormick machine, over seven of these have been in work this year, introduced by Mr. Charles Beck.

Besides the phylloxera another disease affecting the vine plant has, during the last year, also given much to think about to most of the wine-growers.

The "crittogama" or the "peronospora" has invaded some vineyards, causing both leaves and fruit to drop to the ground in the course of vegetation. As a remedy against the distemper, preparations of lime and sulphate of copper have been used with success.

In a previous report the operations of this year's vintage were duly noted; it would be superfluous for me to return on the same subject, but I merely state that vintage rendered in average 90 per cent. of the medium produce.

The oil crop rendered much below what it was expected, and the year's production is calculated 50 per cent. of the medium yield.

VINCENT LAMANTIA, *Consul.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Catania, Italy, May 7, 1890.

Navigation at the port of Catania, Italy, for the year ending December 31, 1889.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Italian	Italy	681	486,015	1,543	64,917	681	486,015	1,536	64,136
British	England, etc.	229	228,981	1	175	228	227,525	1	175
Greek	Russia	8	5,126	68	11,652	8	5,126	71	11,990
German	Germany, etc.	26	23,771	1	159	26	23,771	1	159
American	United States	1	1,445	.....	.....	1	1,445	.....	.....
Others	Various nations	45	30,632	29	7,085	44	30,352	29	7,085
	Total	990	775,969	1,642	83,988	988	774,234	1,638	83,545
	Total 1888	848	635,299	3,129	109,957	838	640,879	3,102	103,961

Imports into Catania, Italy, in the year 1889.

Articles.	Great Britain.		France.		Germany.		United States.		Austria.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Colonials	26	\$10,650	18	\$7,050	6	\$2,435	5	\$1,950	19	\$5,440
Cotton goods	368	276,550	5	4,450	27	21,820	.....	.....	7	7,360
Coals	44,840	408,350	2,928	13,515	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather and hides	196	63,215	41	40,165	161	170,320	78	25,100	5	5,380
Iron and metal goods	2,382	97,000	1,927	78,710	185	18,780	8	1,550	73	18,665
Linen and jute goods	60	17,375	176	16,350	3	2,100	.....	.....	6	4,895
Live stock	131	28,080	9	15,700	27	6,135	44	2,335	12	6,775
Paint and colors	34	4,270	258	24,235	2	650	.....	.....	38	2,375
Pulse and dried fruits	12	20,140	10	1,665	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1,705
Paper goods	2	960	8	3,250	11	3,040	.....	.....	88	22,155
Petroleum .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	615	29,125	.....	.....
Silk goods .....	.....	.....	1	11,175	1	11,145	.....	.....	1	11,290
Sundry goods	2,512	153,925	188	12,980	112	16,035	.....	.....	519	124,645
Woolen goods	18	30,850	9	22,090	11	29,850	.....	.....	9	19,585
Total	50,581	1,156,215	5,578	251,335	546	282,310	750	58,500	788	230,270
Total 1888	37,312	1,160,630	3,875	479,795	582	152,650	376	126,415	853	300,820

Articles.	Holland.		Turkey.		Other countries.		Total.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Colonials	1	\$265	.....	.....	3	\$1,180	78	\$28,970
Cotton goods	1	1,315	.....	.....	9	8,665	417	320,160
Coals .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,768	421,865
Leather and hides .....	.....	.....	42	\$11,330	56	18,760	579	391,270
Iron and metal goods	176	15,160	.....	.....	660	40,585	5,411	270,450
Linen and jute goods .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4,360	253	35,080
Live stock	10	2,555	2	4,155	20	14,450	255	81,185
Paint and colors .....	.....	.....	318	15,935	175	9,110	825	56,575
Pulse and dried fruits .....	.....	.....	78	1,750	28,664	1,266,455	28,775	1,291,715
Paper goods .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	260	111	29,665
Petroleum	1	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	615	24,445
Silk goods .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6,580	4	40,190
Sundry goods	7	905	161	23,495	522	73,770	4,636	406,050
Woolen goods .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,920	48	105,295
Total	196	20,520	601	56,665	30,120	1,447,095	89,160	3,502,915
Total 1888	259	37,720	406	21,890	28,016	1,232,010	71,670	3,511,930

Exports from Catania, Italy, in the year 1889.

Articles.	Great Britain.		France.		Germany.		United States.		Austria.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Aloe juice .....	.....	.....	1	\$375	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	\$2,060
Asphalt .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,482	\$37,901	.....	.....
Argols .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	2,755	.....	.....
Brimstone	21,883	\$327,045	7,644	114,760	10,270	\$154,050	9,788	224,953	6,436	96,540
Cheese	85	29,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dried fruits	534	116,600	108	31,460	151	28,760	204	36,599	899	164,905
Hides (prepared)	1	1,600	30	16,600	4	6,065	.....	.....	6	9,065
Linseed	305	15,415	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Olive oil	2	1,580	3	1,945	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1,440
Oranges and lemons	533	19,275	.....	.....	645	23,260	5,083	300,289	10,317	371,600
Rags	1	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	867	54,540	.....	.....
Stone (for building) .....	.....	.....	3	20	2,900	17,400	.....	.....	2	15
Salt fish	77	12,380	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	765
Sundry seeds	78	6,610	36	3,240	6	925	281	19,860	10	1,060
Sundry goods	1,313	62,600	814	51,575	58	2,070	124	8,969	789	11,850
Tartaric salt	55	16,440	2	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheat	48	2,005	95	3,845	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woolen goods	1	2,700	2	4,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wine	30	2,505	56	4,960	42	3,965	.....	.....	40	2,850
Total	24,956	616,315	8,793	233,460	13,074	236,495	19,870	685,866	18,514	662,090
Total 1888	26,699	630,420	14,918	420,425	16,135	377,760	31,182	776,815	20,914	767,830

Exports from Catania, Italy, in the year 1889—Continued.

Articles.	Holland.		Turkey.		Other counties.		Total.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Aloe juice.....							7	\$2,435
Asphalt.....							3,482	37,901
Argols.....							40	2,755
Brimstone.....	826	\$12,390	8,834	\$132,510	49,354	\$740,310	114,975	1,702,858
Cheese.....					1	38	86	29,078
Dried fruits.....	94	26,675	2	640	14	1,675	1,998	407,314
Hides (prepared).....					1	1,580	42	34,910
Linseed.....							305	15,415
Olive oil.....							9	4,965
Oranges and lemons.....	690	24,835	650	24,400	724	26,260	29,642	789,919
Rags.....							868	54,760
Stone (for building).....			625	3,750	2,962	15,470	6,892	36,655
Salt fish.....					2	395	84	13,540
Sundry seeds.....							421	31,695
Sundry goods.....	316	8,010	92	1,940	586	24,440	4,092	171,454
Tartaric salt.....							57	17,040
Wheat.....					638	25,515	781	31,365
Woolen goods.....							3	6,780
Wines.....					340	32,550	168	46,830
Total.....	1,926	71,910	10,203	163,240	54,622	774,383	152,967	3,437,769
Total 1888.....	1,444	130,965	5,966	119,320	45,670	761,125	162,928	3,985,260

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Imports and exports between Catania, Italy, and the United States for the year 1889.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, United States gold.
IMPORTS.		
Colonials.....	Tons. 5	\$390
Hides and leather goods.....	78	25,100
Iron and metal goods.....	8	1,550
Live stock.....	44	2,335
Petroleum.....	*615	29,125
Total.....	750	58,500
EXPORTS.		
Argols.....	40	2,755
Asphalt.....	3,482	37,901
Brimstone.....	9,788	224,953
Dried fruits.....	204	36,599
Lemons.....	†2,453	126,430
Oranges.....	‡2,630	173,859
Rags.....	867	54,540
Sundry seeds.....	281	19,860
Sundry goods.....	124	8,969
Total.....	19,868	685,866

* 41,228 tin boxes. † 63,312 boxes. ‡ 87,677 boxes.

FLORENCE.

REPORT BY CONSUL DILLER.

AGRICULTURE.

The result of the harvest throughout this district was generally good, with the exception of the wine crop. The official figures make no material changes in the figures then reported. The crop of olives fell much below the average, a full official report on which can not, however, be furnished before April next.

There is nothing to add to my last annual report on the subject of agricultural implements or methods or of any marked distribution of crops or the introduction of new products, so far as my observation extends.

EXPERIMENTAL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY.

By royal decree No. 6510, dated October 17, 1889, and published in the Official Gazette of the Kingdom December 5, 1889, it is ordered:

(1) That there is established in Florence an experimental agricultural school of chemistry, its principal objects being (a) the chemical examination of different soils and experiments with the same; (b) the result of the value of various fertilizing substances; (c) the experimental results of vine culture and culture of the olive; and (d) the preparation of reports in writing of the results obtained of all experiments made.

(2) This school is to be under the control of a council of administrators consisting of 5 persons, 2 to be appointed by the Government and 3 by the province of Florence. In addition there is to be appointed by royal decree a superintendent or director, who becomes *ex officio* a member of the council and a chemical expert and agriculturist, appointed by the ministry of agriculture, industry, and commerce upon the recommendation of the superintendent or director. The personnel, therefore, of the school, independent of the council, will be 1 superintendent or director at an annual salary of \$500; 1 chemical expert at a salary of \$400, and 1 agriculturist at a salary of \$300 each per annum. The council can also appoint a farmer and one laborer, the wages to be fixed by themselves.

(3) The school is to be furnished with a chemical laboratory, which is to be in connection with the school of merchandise already established.

(4) The Government contributes for the support of the school annually the sum of \$1,200, and the province of Florence \$1,600. Other local institutions of similar character in the kingdom which contribute towards the expenses for maintaining this school to the amount of \$200 per annum shall be entitled to have one member of their own selection as a delegate in the council of administration.

(5) It is made the duty of the superintendent or director to report annually on all the work executed during the year ended, as well as to prepare a programme of the experiments to be made in the year following, with the voucher for expenses for the year ended, as well as an estimate for the year following—the former for approval and the latter for information of the council, copies to be sent to the ministry of agriculture, industry, and commerce, as well as a full report to the ministry of the manner in which the school is accomplishing its various and important duties.

SORGHUM SACCHARATUM.

In accordance with instructions received from the Department of State, at the request of the Secretary of Agriculture, dated July 13, 1889, to collect and forward a small sample of the seeds of each variety of sorghum (*Sorghum saccharatum*) grown in this district, I at once placed myself in correspondence with all the agricultural institutions of this province and district to ascertain whether such seed could be procured, and was informed that it was not grown in this locality, but that during the coming spring the ministry of agriculture, industry, and commerce at Rome might possibly be able to dispose of some varieties of the seed. I am informed that Messrs. Damman & Co., at San Giovanni al Feduccio, near Naples, are the most reliable persons from whom to procure different varieties of the seed in question.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The annual return of exports to the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889, from Florence, amount to \$891,964.84, and from the consular agency at Bologna, \$55,940.81, making for the entire district the sum of \$947,905.65. It will be noticed that there was a very great decrease in the export of straw goods from April to June, 1889, partly on account of the season, but more especially because of the market being overstocked in New York, while the same period shows a marked increase in statuary, paintings, and other works of art. The total amount of exports to the United States for the calendar year being, from the entire district, \$1,110,125.61.

It is well known that Florence is the great art center of Europe, especially in antiquities, marbles, mosaics, paintings, and wood carving, and hence all these articles are much sought after by the foreigners visiting this city, and the export of them constantly increasing. Among the antique there are, of course, many spurious articles which require the attestation of the experts of the royal galleries to certify to their genuineness and the century to which they belong. In spite of all precautions there are doubtless numbers of small but valuable works of art constantly smuggled through.

GALLERIES AND MUSEUMS.

The sums collected for admission fees at the various galleries and museums of Florence may be regarded as a fair criterion of the movements of foreigners here, as nearly all of them visit one or more of the galleries or museums during their stay. During the months of September, October, and November, and February, March, April, and May there are more visitors than at other periods. The fees collected are devoted by the Government to the safe-keeping and improvement of the galleries. It is proposed to establish an additional gallery at San Salvi to accommodate many old paintings which are now in store at other galleries for want of room. Foreign artists are admitted free on consul's certificate. Ninety-one American citizens were admitted during the fiscal year.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

The amount of customs duties collected in Florence amounted to the sum of \$347,817.05 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889. This sum, however, represents but about one-half of the duties levied on goods imported into Florence, as the greater part of the duties for inland cities are collected at the ports of clearance, Leghorn, Genoa, and Naples, or at the boundary at Chiamo, Ala, Mondane, or Brindisi; the lighter goods only at the latter or railway boundary.

In case of contest as to values, the customs officials are assisted by officers from the school of merchandise (unless themselves are graduates of that school), which was instituted for the purpose of educating men in the proper and technical classification and values of imported articles. This school has proved of great benefit in appraising values of foreign products.

OCTROI.

There are few cities in Italy which return as large an amount of revenue on account of the necessities of life as the city of Florence. Owing to the burdens which the municipality were compelled to bear after the removal of the capital from this city to Rome, it was necessary to levy high town dues to meet the liabilities then incurred, thus making the price of living much higher here than in many other cities of Italy. Town dues are collected at the gates in all parts of the kingdom, but for the reason stated above they are not so high as in Florence, and possibly in a few others where extensive local improvements are being made. An additional gate for collection of town dues is about being placed at San Frediano, on the south side of the river Arno, which it is believed will add materially to the revenue of the city.

POPULATION.

The population of Florence on July 1, 1889, was 178,956. At this period in 1888 it was 176,804, showing the increase at the close of the last fiscal year to be 2,152, and the number of births exceeded that of the previous year by 119. The number of deaths in 1888, with less population, was 4,937, while in 1889 there were but 4,474, showing a gratifying and marked decrease of 463, owing, doubtless, to the improved sanitary condition of the dwellings of the poorer classes. I am glad to say the authorities are giving much attention to the sanitary condition of the city in all its parts with great diligence and good results.

The figures relating to emigration and immigration merely show a change of residence within the kingdom, and not to any marked emigration or immigration beyond its borders, so far as this district is concerned.

TELEGRAPHIC MOVEMENT.

The post-office and telegraphic department, formerly connected with the ministry of public works at Rome, has been raised to the rank of a separate department, with a minister at its head. Since this change has been made, a much better service in both the post-office and telegraph business in this district is apparent, greatly to the advantage of the community. An additional post and telegraphic office has been established in the new quarter of the city, at Piazza Beccaria, and also a branch telegraph office at the central post-office, which has proved itself to be a great convenience to the traveling public by furnishing the means of immediate replies to pressing communications.

The number of cable messages to the United States was 579, and received 426, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889.

LOAN INSTITUTION.

It is a source of satisfaction to note a very considerable decrease of business transacted at the "loan institution" or pawnbroking establishment, during the last fiscal year. The amount of business done at this institution may be regarded as a barometer, showing the condition of the working classes. This statement shows that while the condition of the working classes is by no means satisfactory, there is an improvement, a resort to the pawnbroker for temporary relief being less frequent. Formerly on the eve of fête days the doors of the so-called "Monte di Pieta" were thronged with applicants for means of celebrating some particular day, but by slow and almost imperceptible degrees the poorer classes are learning to hoard their small earnings for the support of their families instead of squandering them on fête days.

HOSPITALS AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

The hospitals and penal institutions of Florence require but a few words in explanation. As a rule, the poorer classes are reluctant to enter the hospitals if they can possibly avoid it, only those without friends or home voluntarily requesting admission. There appears to be many complaints as to the mismanagement of hospital and charitable funds provided by the kingdom, province, and commune for the use of the distressed and needy, which seemed to be absorbed by the multitude of employés connected with these institutions. A new law is about being introduced in the Italian Parliament to regulate these expenditures and protect the funds for the benefit of those entitled to them.

The lunatic asylum in this city is being enlarged and its capacities so arranged as to add greatly to its efficiency by introducing all modern and scientific improvements.

In regard to the penal institutions the returns show a large number of prisoners during the year, notwithstanding the fact that Florence is considered one of the most orderly cities in Italy. Many of the offenses committed are of trivial character, and as the examination and trial of delinquents proceed very slowly in Italy these trivial offenders spend several months in prison awaiting trial, in many cases not against their will, only to be discharged after examination.

The penitentiaries are well managed, the prisoners being compelled to work. The printing house at the "Murate" is among the best in the city, and the production of cotton goods and shoes there enter into serious competition with the honest labor outside.

SILK WORMS, COCOONS, ETC.

It appears from the official returns which I have been able to secure that much attention has been given to the rearing of silk worms and the production of eggs in this district during the year 1889. Somewhere about 16,000 persons were wholly or partly employed in this industry, producing 22,683 ounces of eggs, averaging about 85 pounds of cocoons per ounce. The leaves were abundant and of good quality, and were sold at from 55 cents to \$2.90 per hundred pounds, according to quality. The price of cocoons varied from 19 to 43 cents per pound, according to condition and quality. The amount in weight of raw silk which has passed through the Royal Chamber of Commerce in Florence during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889, shows but 7 bales were rejected as unmerchantable out of 970 presented.

NEW RAILWAY FLORENCE TO FAENZA.

In my last annual report I alluded at length to the new railway under construction between Florence and Faenza, about 35 miles in length. It was then believed that the entire line would be opened for traffic in 1891, but owing to the great difficulties encountered, two years more will elapse before its entire completion. The line is in operation between Faenza and Marradi, and the section from Florence to Vaglia it is expected will be opened in June next. There will then remain two sections between Marradi and Vaglia to be completed. The section between Fantino and Crespino is 6,500 yards in length, embracing six tunnels about 4,000 yards, four large bridges and three viaducts, and the section between Canecchi and Ronto is 5,000 yards, with one tunnel 2,295 yards in length, in which much difficulty is found by the presence of natural gas.

TRAMWAYS.

Referring to my last annual report on the subject of projected steam tramway lines, I now have the pleasure in stating that the line from Florence to the thriving town of Settignano $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, has been finished and is now in operation.

The line from Florence to Chianti, a distance of 44,850 yards or about 25 miles, is already under contract. The line will start from Piazza della Signoria in the center of the city, then to the gate of S. Niccolo, then by the Viale de Colli and Tiale Poggia Imperial, and will there connect with a branch line from Porta S. Frediano and Porta Romana, then to Galluzzo, Certosa, Tavarnuzze, San Casciano au Greve (valley of Chianti).

The line is expected to be in operation from Florence to Tavarnuzze during the next month, and the entire line completed before the close of the year.

TRAMWAY, FLORENCE TO FIESOLE.

The tramway line at present operated by steam and horse power from Florence to Fiesole is about being substituted by electric power. The distance from the Piazza San Marco in Florence to the Cathedral in Fiesole is about 8,000 yards, the elevation being 962 feet, or 321 yards, from the place of beginning to the terminus at Fiesole. The company have adopted the system introduced by the Sprague Electric Company of New York, under whose supervision there will be placed two dynamo-electric engines of 80,000 volts each, one of the engines to be in operation and the other to be in reserve. The agents of the Sprague Company state that this line is very similar in the altitude to be overcome as that in operation at Richmond, Va. It is proposed to have a departure from each point once in every half hour, or say 40 minutes, including necessary stops.

CONCLUSION.

On the subject of labor and the wages and condition of the working classes, as well as the straw industry in this district, I have already had the honor of reporting at length to the consul-general at Rome on the 2d and 12th of November, 1889, and therefore do not deem it necessary to incorporate those subjects in this report, as they will doubtless appear in his general report on the condition of the Kingdom.

I am glad to be able to say that the general health of the people in this district has been good. The influenza was quite prevalent, but of a benign character, affecting seriously only those of weak constitutions or having a tendency to pulmonary or bronchial complaints. The winter thus far has been quite mild, thus materially benefiting the poorer classes by giving them plenty of out-of-doors employment.

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

Description.	Average quantity of the crop during the quinquennium 1879-1883.	Crop 1889.						Average price.
		Quality of the crop, on the basis of normal quality, free from all impairments.				Quantity.	Average of the crop 1879-1883 considered at 100.	
		Very good.	Good.	Medium.	Inferior.			
Barley*	69,963	454	34,963	6,817	568	42,802	61.17	\$1.53
Corn*	1,782,514	100,502	1,390,470	190,084	1,164	1,682,220	94.37	.75
Oats*	274,108	12,325	164,785	81,971	.....	259,081	94.52	.72
Rye*	74,305	.....	36,298	27,855	255	64,408	72.26	1.16
Wheat*	3,704,263	176,354	1,519,584	1,317,053	35,784	3,048,955	82.31	1.73
Flax†	7,103	66	2,928	939	.....	3,933	55.37	.....
Hemp†	12,844	2,557	6,047	.....	1,008	9,612	74.83	.....

*Bushels.

†Pounds.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Florence, Italy, to the United States during the calendar year ending December 31, 1889.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31, 1889.	June 30, 1889.	Sept. 30, 1889.	Dec. 31, 1889.	
Alabaster stationery.....	\$2,994.21	\$4,277.97	\$9,859.89	\$6,805.30	\$23,937.37
Books.....	85.19	224.36	3,021.95	286.39	3,611.89
Bronzes.....	817.20				817.20
Chinaware.....		943.82	534.07	1,447.83	2,925.72
Household goods.....	3,241.40	3,816.29	2,369.22	5,691.28	15,118.19
Marble stationery.....	9,891.20	17,843.10	22,529.29	23,428.06	73,691.65
Mosaic goods.....	2,310.27	1,231.70	877.00	1,409.60	5,828.57
Olive oil.....	338.92		1,037.37	649.69	2,025.98
Pictures.....	11,987.57	16,384.36	13,705.70	12,249.51	54,327.14
Skins.....	4,399.07			1,902.58	6,301.65
Soap.....	957.33		428.35		1,385.68
Straw goods.....	308,945.09	13,637.50	150,936.09	302,042.05	775,560.73
Wine.....	1,326.95	2,418.20	2,730.74	3,064.11	9,540.00
Sundries.....	233.40	249.59	399.59	396.80	1,279.38
Total.....	347,527.80	61,026.89	208,429.26	359,367.20	976,351.15

Declared value of exports from the consular agency at Bologna to the United States during the calendar year ending December 31, 1889.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31, 1889.	June 30, 1889.	Sept. 30, 1889.	Dec. 31, 1889.	
Beans.....				\$9,090.30	\$9,090.30
Hemp.....	\$31,294.56	\$5,594.04	\$10,534.31	59,384.66	106,737.57
Household effects.....			1,243.69	567.42	1,811.11
Medicines.....		437.34	112.23	334.42	883.99
Pictures.....				482.50	482.50
Rush baskets.....	107.30		135.16	395.03	637.49
Sausages.....	245.11	978.51	599.74	29.03	1,852.39
Straw goods.....	3,167.32	2,569.60	695.09	4,507.29	10,939.30
Sundries.....			94.96	1,244.85	1,339.81
Total.....	34,744.29	9,579.49	13,415.18	76,035.50	133,774.46

Exports of art works from Florence year ending June 30, 1890.

Years and months.	Miscellaneous art varieties.				Pictures.							
	Previous to the nineteenth century.		Of the nineteenth century.		Previous to the nineteenth century.				Of the nineteenth century.			
					Originals.		Copies.		Originals.		Copies.	
1888.	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
July.....	15	\$3,104	15	\$1,794	53	\$5,191			87	\$2,999		
August.....	19	3,465	13	179	i	100			26	6,640	19	\$930
September.....	73	1,557	8	57	12	578			19	4,760	53	1,065
October.....	56	2,674	10	138	25	644			17	2,998	28	605
November.....	38	1,428	4	164	11	496			12	1,560	21	844
December.....	65	1,627	5	68	19	1,040			25	5,610	7	320
1889.												
January.....	525	8,465	205	3,862	9	152			3	1,580		
February.....	294	4,905	150	3,859	1	200			25	2,728	65	1,340
March.....	95	7,651	38	8,328			10	\$1,900	14	964	1	100
April.....	59	6,509	62	6,159	10	3,650	1	2	64	11,218	58	1,833
May.....	528	3,721	18	794	8	2,000			17	6,530	13	1,590
June.....	84	3,305	54	1,507	3	180	3	350	8	3,300	80	2,287

Exports of art works from Florence year ending June 30, 1890.

Years and months.	Sculpture.								Total	Total value.
	Previous to the nineteenth century.				Of the nineteenth century.					
	Originals.		Copies.		Originals.		Copies.			
1888.	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
July.....	52	\$2,589	.....	.....	237	\$8,496	153	\$4,734	612	\$28,907
August.....	3	23	.....	.....	84	3,339	26	841	191	15,517
September.....	18	3,119	.....	.....	486	16,840	20	343	689	28,323
October.....	47	2,749	.....	.....	207	11,351	42	1,108	432	25,267
November.....	26	1,658	2	\$60	270	10,462	58	1,983	442	18,655
December.....	15	356	.....	.....	176	5,214	62	1,648	374	15,883
1889.										
January.....	8	620	9	552	32	2,290	106	5,228	897	22,749
February	236	17,634	214	6,674	71	7,433	81	3,634	1,137	48,407
March.....	29	202	14	2,932	137	21,323	148	5,576	476	48,976
April.....	10	2,660	22	548	170	37,521	468	20,242	924	90,335
May.....	24	1,799	.....	.....	212	11,464	452	20,058	1,272	47,956
June.....	6	110	15	1,222	105	6,540	257	11,616	615	30,417
Total number....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,061	.....
Total value .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	421,392

Amount of entrance tax to the galleries and museums at Florence collected during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.

Name.	Amount.	Months.	Amount.
Galleria degli Uffizi	\$7,135.80	July, 1888.....	\$620.10
Galleria Palatina (Pitti).....	2,958.00	August, 1888.....	625.10
Galleria antica e moderna	1,973.60	September, 1888 ...	1,273.35
Museo Nazionale.....	2,581.10	October, 1888.....	1,989.80
Museo S. Marco.....	1,856.70	November, 1888 ...	1,226.05
Museo Archeologico.....	524.60	December, 1888.....	906.75
Cappelle Medicee.....	1,896.80	January, 1889.....	971.35
Cenacolo di Foligno.....	52.50	February, 1889.....	1,113.50
Cenacolo Andrea del Sarto	48.65	March, 1889.....	2,720.60
Cenacolo Ghirlandaio.....	10.50	April, 1889.....	4,130.65
Affresco del Perugino.....	74.80	May, 1889.....	2,752.05
Museo delle Pietre Dure	78.90	June, 1889	862.65
Total.....	19,191.95	.....	19,191.95

Government customs duties levied at Florence during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.

Category.	Description of articles.	Duty.
I.....	Spirits, wine, oil, etc.....	\$11,229.68
II.....	Groceries and tobacco.....	19,144.51
III.....	Chemical products, medicines, resin, perfumeries.....	3,936.63
IV.....	Colors and articles for dyeing and tanning.....	1,138.26
V.....	Hemp, flax, jute, and other vegetable fiber, except cotton	7,232.98
VI.....	Cotton	65,259.65
VII.....	Wool, horsehair.....	95,427.77
VIII.....	Silk	31,262.69
IX.....	Wood and straw.....	4,852.72
X.....	Paper and books.....	5,394.65
XI.....	Hides and skins.....	13,114.89
XII.....	Minerals, metals, and other productions	42,553.88
XIII.....	Stones, clays, plates, glasses, and crystals.....	16,319.50
XIV.....	Cereals, flour, paste, and vegetable products.....	78.09
XV.....	Animals, products, and spoils of animals	3,985.45
XVI.....	Sundries	23,885.70
	Total.....	344,817.05

Municipal customs duties levied in Florence during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.

Category.	Description of articles.	Duty.
I.....	Meats, on the hoof and butchered.....	\$277,465.12
II.....	Cereals, flour, paste.....	147,601.29
III.....	Provisions.....	203,513.70
IV.....	Wine, beer, vinegar.....	563,346.31
V.....	Liquors.....	8,328.28
VI.....	Groceries.....	36,653.50
VII.....	Forage.....	32,992.96
VIII.....	Wood, coal, oil, etc.....	103,542.40
IX.....	Materials for building.....	14,629.05
X.....	Timber, metals, etc.....	11,207.72
XI.....	Sundries.....	2,288.08
	Total.....	1,395,568.41

Population, immigration, births, emigration, deaths and marriages at Florence during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.

Population, etc.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Population, July 1, 1888.....			176,804
Immigration up to June 30, 1889.....	2,424	2,729	5,153
Births up to June 30, 1889.....	2,487	2,486	4,973
Total.....	4,911	5,215	186,930
Emigration up to June 30, 1889.....	1,708	1,792	3,500
Deaths up to June 30, 1889.....	2,342	2,132	4,474
	4,050	3,924	7,974
Population on July 1, 1889.....			178,956
Number of marriages.....			1,410

Burials in the Protestant cemetery at Florence during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Adults.....	28	40	68
Children.....	8	7	15
Total.....			83

NATIONALITY.

Italy.....	37	Germany.....	3
Great Britain.....	21	Netherlands.....	1
Switzerland.....	10	Roumania.....	1
United States.....	5		
Russia.....	5	Total.....	83

Telegraphic movement during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.

Offices.	Telegrams sent.			Telegrams received.			Proceeds of telegrams.		
	Within the king-dom.	To foreign coun-tries.	Total.	Within the king-dom.	From foreign coun-tries.	Total.	Within the king-dom.	To for-ign coun-tries.	Total.
Central.....	154,426	16,017	170,443	240,700	38,842	279,542	\$38,981.59	\$17,722.05	\$56,703.69
Préfecture.....	1,052		1,052	489		489	208.19		208.19
Borgognissanti street.....	5,471	2,452	7,923	500		500	1,329.84	2,585.83	3,915.67
Cavour Square..	6,455	807	7,262	495		495	1,450.22	891.92	2,342.14
Beccaria Square.....	1,775	112	1,887	256		256	409.13	149.63	558.76
Bourse.....	3,069	597	3,666				1,459.33	564.13	2,023.46
Museum of Meteorology..	365		365						
Total.....	172,603	19,985	192,598	242,440	38,842	281,282	43,838.30	21,913.56	65,751.86

Business transacted at the loan institution in Florence during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.

Fiscal year.	Objects pawned.					
	Cloth- ing.	Gold and Silver.	Total.	Clothing.	Gold and Silver.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.			
1888-'89.....	160,831	138,583	299,414	\$215,131.20	\$902,258.20	\$1,117,389.40
1887-'88.....	167,770	139,926	307,696	236,160.80	949,396.60	1,185,557.40
Increase						
Decrease.....	6,939	1,343	8,282	21,029.80	47,138.40	68,168.00
Objects redeemed	115,463	102,309	217,772	147,651.00	728,974.00	876,625.00

Fiscal years.	Average value of each loan.		Daily average of loans.			
	Cloth- ing.	Gold and silver.	Cloth- ing.	Gold and silver.	Cloth- ing.	Gold and silver.
			No.	No.		
1888-'89.....	\$1,356	\$6,822	441	379	\$589.40	\$2,471.93
1887-'88	1,418	6,784	466	388	656.02	2,367.21
Increase		38				4.72
Decrease	82		25	9	66.62	
Objects redeemed....	1,276	7,126	343	282	403.42	1,997.17

Movements of sanitary institutions at Florence during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.

	Santa Maria Nuova.			San Gio- vanni di Dio. Male.	Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Patients June 30, 1888.....	263	275	538	16	279	275	554
Received up to June 30, 1889.....	4,203	2,638	6,841	308	4,511	2,638	7,149
Total	4,466	2,913	7,379	324	4,790	2,913	7,703
Discharged, cured or benefited	3,758	2,402	6,160	290	4,048	2,402	6,450
Died.....	456	294	750	26	482	294	776
Total.....	4,214	2,696	6,910	316	4,530	2,696	7,226
Remaining June 30, 1889	252	217	469	8	260	217	477

Movement of penal institutions at Florence during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.

	Penitentiaries.		Prisons.			Total.
	Murate.	Sta. Ver- diana.	Murate.	Sta. Teresa.	Sta. Ver- diana.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Males.	Females.	
In prison on July 1, 1888	337	30	267	74	21	779
Imprisoned up to June 30, 1889.....	217	15	2,288	1,463	170	4,153
Total..	604	45	2,555	1,537	191	4,932
Released:						
Expiration of term	185	14	1,378	1,419	143	3,139
Pardoned	10		5	4		19
Transferred to another prison	25	2	925	52	26	1,030
Transferred to a lunatic asylum.....	4		2			6
Died	2	1	3			6
Total.....	226	17	2,313	1,475	169	4,200
Prisoners on June 30, 1889.....	378	28	242	62	22	732
Total expenses	\$21,261.02	\$1,348.62	\$13,106.90	\$2,975.01	\$909.50	\$39,601.05
Average cost for each day of imprison- ment.....	.15	.14	.12	.12	.12	.13

Amount in weight of raw silk examined at the royal chamber of commerce during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.

Months.	Examination.		Assay.
	Bales.	Pounds.	Bales.
1888.			
July.....	98	22,332,598	87
August.....	68	15,397,526	79
September.....	109	24,376,262	121
October.....	205	47,368,036	196
November.....	69	16,018,624	78
December.....	183	42,426,639	172
1889.			
January.....	59	13,130,188	59
February.....	38	8,575,894	41
March.....	29	6,651,278	28
April.....	34	7,101,017	36
May.....	57	12,974,071	47
June.....	21	4,797,210	19
Total.....	970	220,149,343	963

ISAAC DILLER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Florence, February 8, 1890.

MARSALA.

Imports and exports between Marsala, Sicily, and the United States for the year 1889.

Articles.	Amount.	Value.
Exports:		
Wines.....		\$7,871.27
Imports:		
Staves.....	243.000	139.00

GEO. RAYSON,
Consul Agent.

LICATA.

Imports and exports between the port of Licata and the United States for the year 1889.

Articles.	Amount.	Value.
Imports:		
Petroleum.....gallons...	68,700	\$32,555
Exports:		
Brimstone.....tons...	23,830	332,820

General exports from Licata for the year ending December 31, 1889.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Whither exported.
	<i>Tons.</i>		
Brimstone	26,571	\$371,994	France.
Do.....	23,830	332,820	United States.
Do.....	12,465	174,510	Russia.
Do.....	7,891	102,583	Italy.
Do.....	6,794	95,116	Portugal.
Do.....	4,176	58,464	Belgium.
Do.....	2,946	41,244	Germany.
Do.....	1,526	21,364	Austria.
Do.....	1,515	21,210	Spain.
Do.....	1,400	19,600	Great Britain.
Do.....	426	5,964	Sweden.
Beans	2,119	84,760	Spain
Cereals.....	920	37,025	Great Britain.
Do.....	740	25,700	Other countries.
Cheese.....	10	4,525	Do.
Licorice root.....	598	4,297	Italy.
Locust beans	300	5,400	Do.
Sundries	790	27,830	Italy and other countries.

General imports at Licata for the year ending December 31, 1889.

Description.	Quantity	Value.	Duties.	Whence imported.
Coals.....tons...	7,590	\$37,500		England.
Iron and steel .. do.....	700	4,900	\$475	England, Italy.
Machinery.....do		2,500	450	Austria and France.
Timber	1,571	43,200		Austria.
Petroleum.....gallons..	68,700	32,555	60,112	United States.
Corn.....tons...	1,575	57,070	15,780	Russia.
Rice.....do.....	47	3,125		Italy.
Do.....do.....	15	950	309	Great Britain.
Coffee.....do.....	25	19,500	7,510	Do.
Sugar.....do.....	47	11,290		Italy.
Do.....do.....	17	3,080	3,160	Great Britain.
Salt fish.....do	18	3,700	195	Do.
Sundries	950	14,725	7,920	

Navigation at the port of Litaca for the year ending December 31, 1889.

Flag.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Italian	103	70,414	451	25,685	554	96,099	102	70,414	449	23,576	551	93,990
British.....	40	39,885	3	72	43	39,957	39	38,956	3	72	42	39,028
German	17	17,318			17	17,318	17	17,318			17	17,318
Danish	4	2,584			4	2,584	4	2,584			4	2,584
French	4	2,400			4	2,400	4	2,400			4	2,400
Greek	3	1,893	2	530	5	2,423	3	1,893	2	530	5	2,423
Belgian.....	2	1,490			2	1,490	2	1,490			2	1,490
Norwegian	5	1,323			5	1,323	5	1,323			5	1,323
Austrian	1	780	3	432	4	1,212	1	780	3	432	4	1,212
Swedish	1	714	1	473	2	1,187	1	714	1	473	2	1,187
Turkish			1	100	1	100			1	100	1	100

ARTHUR VERDERAME,
Consular Agent.

MESSINA.

REPORT BY CONSUL JONES.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

The imports (Table A) for the calendar year 1889 amounted to \$3,604,985, on which the duties levied amounted to \$586,583. The value of the exports (Table B) for the same period was \$7,002,897. These figures show a decrease in the imports of \$317,680 and a decrease of \$544,709 in the exports as compared with the year 1888.

The tonnage of vessels (Table C) entering this port during 1889 was 1,582,479 tons as against 794,245 tons during 1888. But one American vessel (steamer) entered this port during 1889.

Petroleum valued at \$80,500 was the only article imported directly from the United States. The value of petroleum imported from the United States in 1888 was \$43,856.

ORANGE CROP.

The orange crop (1889) of Sicily and Calabria is estimated to have been 10 per cent. smaller than in 1888. Prices have been the same, from 3.25 to 7.50 francs per box first cost on the wharf or at railway station in Messina, according to quality and month of delivery.

LEMON CROP.

The lemon crop of 1889 is estimated to have been 10 per cent. larger than that of 1888. Owing to the good prices that have ruled in the United States this winter shipments from Palermo and Messina, from September 1, 1889, to end of February, 1890, have been 25 per cent. larger than during the same period 1888-'89, but it is thought that the gathering of the fruit has been anticipated and hence that summer shipments will be smaller this year than last. Up to December, 1889, prices were lower than in 1888, but since January last they have ruled higher than in January-March, 1888.

WINE CROP.

The wine crop in Sicily has been excellent—20 per cent. larger than in 1888; in Calabria, the same as in 1888. This has been most fortunate for Sicily, for, owing to short wine crops in Italy and in Europe generally, prices have ruled much higher this season. Milazzo wines sold at from 26 to 30 francs per hectoliter as against from 14 to 20 francs in 1888-'89.

The following figures, derived from official sources, may present some interest:

Wine crop of 1888 and 1889.

	1889.	1888.
	<i>Hectoliters.</i>	<i>Hectoliters.</i>
France.....	23,223,600	30,102,100
Italy.....	21,319,000	32,500,000
Spain.....	18,500,000	28,013,000
Algiers.....	2,512,200	2,728,300
Total.....	65,554,800	93,343,400

Deficiency in 1889, as compared to 1888, 27,788,600 hectoliters, equal to about 30 per cent. of the yield of 1888.

CREAM OF TARTAR.

Tartars have advanced. Prices were as follows per 100 kilogrammes:

	Lowest, 1888-'89.	Highest, 1889-'90.
Crude argols:	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Acidity.....	115	100
Alkali.....	106	151
Wine lees:		
Acidity.....	40	53
Alkali.....	27	34

OLIVE OIL.

In Sicily and Italy the oil crop was a failure, except in the Gioja district, in Calabria. It is estimated that the production of oil in Italy and Sicily this past season amounted to 120,000 tons. Gioja has produced from 1,200 to 1,300 tons. There has been a heavy advance in prices. At Gioja in March, 1889, the ruling price per 600 kilogrammes was 68 francs. In January, 1890, the price had gone up to 91 francs, and in March, 1890, the price was 95 francs. Prices show a still greater advance in the Messina market.

MONEY MARKET.

There was great stringency in the money market during the first eight months of 1889. It is not so great at this date, and the monetary condition may be said to have improved slightly.

WALLACE S. JONES.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Messina, April 12, 1890.

A.—Imports at Messina during the year 1889.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Whence imported.
Beer:			
In casks.....hectoliters...	86	\$664	Austria, Germany.
In bottles.....number...	72,560	1,940	France, Belgium, Denmark.
Bark (for tanning).... kilogrammes...	212,136	70,000	Austria, France, Turkey.
Barrels..... hectoliters...	11,324	13,116	Austria, France, England.
Biscuits..... kilogrammes...	1,794	500	Do.
Bottles.....do	25,164	971	Austria, France, Belgium.
Books (bound).....do	1,470	6,000	Austria, France.
Bran.....do	3,380	65	Turkey.
Barley.....do	196,324	6,443	Russia, Turkey, Africa.
Butter.....do	710	342	France, Denmark, England.
Cacao.....do	1,108	428	England.
Candies and preserves.. do	1,240	407	France, Switzerland.
Carbonate of soda.....do	19,222	2,640	Austria, England, France.
Candles.....do	15,268	3,710	Austria, Belgium, France.
Cartridges.....do	138	73	England.
Cocoons.....do	1,200	2,722	France, Greece.
Chemical products.....do	3,140	606	France, Greece, England.
Carpets.....do	6,552	8,530	France, England, Greece.
Cabinet wood.....do	6,200	682	Austria, Germany.
Cast iron, sheet iron.....do	3,830,034	192,240	England, Germany, France.
Copper, brass, lead.....do	154,324	34,120	England, France.
Coloring extracts.....do	20,476	11,912	Austria, France, Germany.
Chloride of lime.....do	6,381	246	France.
Cordage.....kilogrammes...	5,302	1,280	Belgium, France, England.
Coal.....do	62,915,000	243,000	England.
Caustic soda.....do	269,662	20,837	Austria, England.
Coffee.....do	148,862	57,563	France, England, Spain.
Clocks.....number...	72	190	United States, England.
Cement, stone, bricks, earthen pipes, kilogrammes.	2,576,066	29,000	France, England, Belgium.
Citron in brine.....do	20,460	1,600	
Cheese.....do	90,210	30,185	

A.—Imports at Messina during the year 1889—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Whence imported.
Crockery, porcelain, glassware, kilogrammes.	300,348	\$31,526	
Cotton goods.....kilogrammes...	423,344	261,131	France, Germany, England.
Dates.....do.....	12,100	2,800	Malta, Egypt, Tunis.
Demijohns.....do.....	250	15	France.
Essences.....do.....	220	656	Austria, England.
Flour.....do.....	11,550	660	Russia, France.
Fruits in vinegar and brine.....do.....	1,660	320	Austria, France.
Fruit (fresh).....do.....	30,250	1,285	Malta, Egypt.
Fibers (vegetable).....do.....	294,116	1,730	Algeria, France.
Fish (smoked).....do.....	1,964,320	265,450	Norway, England, France.
Furniture, plain, etc., veneered.....do.....	22,894	7,180	Austria, France, Germany.
Feathers for ornament.....do.....	8	463	Austria, France.
Flowers, artificial.....do.....	318	1,911	Austria, Germany.
Gunpowder.....do.....	1,432	1,382	England, Germany.
Guns.....number.....	502	5,700	Austria, Belgium, England.
Grain.....kilogrammes...	1,442,560	41,773	Russia, Turkey.
Grease.....do.....	142,334	19,234	United States, Austria, France, Russia.
Gum elastic.....do.....	1,150	2,070	France, Germany, England.
Gum, resinous.....do.....	63,936	11,418	Do.
Herbs, roots.....do.....	819	480	France, England.
Hemp and other fibers.....do.....	86,554	36,945	France, England, Holland.
Hats.....number.....	3,442	5,316	France, England, Austria.
Hair of all kinds.....do.....	13,216	7,652	Algeria.
Hides, raw and dressed.....do.....	544,481	286,880	Austria, France, United States, Turkey.
Horns and bones.....do.....	3,100	718	France, Germany.
Indigo.....do.....	142	438	England.
Instruments, optical.....do.....	740	1,850	England, France, Austria.
Indian corn.....do.....	289,655	2,633	Do.
Ink.....do.....	3,500	6,710	Russia, Roumania, Turkey.
Ivory.....do.....	220	580	France, England.
Laces.....do.....	814	3,280	France, England, Austria.
Leeches.....do.....	680	525	Turkey.
Looking-glasses.....do.....	2,990	1,212	Austria, England, France.
Mineral water.....do.....	2,472	314	Austria, France.
Medicinals.....do.....	1,216	714	Turkey, France, England.
Mercery.....do.....	12,222	21,700	Austria, France, Germany.
Manures.....do.....	534,892	10,326	Do.
Oats.....do.....	39,880	850	Russia.
Oils (volatile).....do.....	65,254	8,451	Austria, Germany, England.
Oxide of iron, lead, zinc.....do.....	15,254	1,043	Belgium, France.
Petroleum.....do.....	1,213,473	58,336	United States.
Paper.....do.....	2,532	640	Austria, Germany, England.
Perfumery.....do.....	684	716	Do.
Prints and lithographs.....do.....	890	2,243	Do.
Palm and cocoa oil.....do.....	34,640	3,800	France, England, Holland.
Pianos.....number.....	164	4,400	Austria, Germany.
Quinine.....kilogrammes...	64	802	England, France.
Rice.....do.....	5,200	271	India.
Spirits.....hectolitres...	496	8,200	Austria, Germany, France.
Soda (nitrate of).....kilogrammes...	86,243	5,550	Germany, Belgium.
Sugar.....do.....	11,320	1,530	Austria, Malta.
Soap.....do.....	4,352	853	England, France.
Stearic acid.....do.....	9,412	2,000	England, Austria, Belgium.
Straw hats.....do.....	7,334	2,400	Do.
Steam engines.....do.....	122,140	30,000	England, Germany, France.
Starch.....do.....	19,780	1,630	England, Germany.
Seeds of all kind.....do.....	8,990	673	Holland, England.
Sulphate of copper, zinc.....do.....	25,316	973	England, France.
Sponges.....do.....	1,600	1,510	Malta, Greece.
Tannic acid.....do.....	42,118	1,382	England, Germany, France.
Tartar and tartaric acid.....do.....	5,396	1,777	France, Germany.
Textures of hemp, flax.....do.....	18,940	12,717	Different countries.
Textures, (silk and wool mixed).....do.....	10,732	29,121	
Textures (woolen).....do.....	36,560	68,777	
Textures of silk.....do.....	1,460	20,060	
Thread.....do.....	910	1,700	Different countries.
Vegetables (dried).....do.....	86,112	3,600	
Velvet.....do.....	3,124	7,237	
Varnish.....do.....	5,670	250	
Wine:			
In wood.....hectolitres...	490	3,351	France.
In bottles.....number...	1,380	740	Austria.
Wood (lumber).....kilogrammes...	740,160	281,021	Different countries.
Wool (raw).....do.....	492	192	
Wall paper.....do.....	36,642	9,200	
Wheat grain.....do.....	24,916,000	1,240,000	
Total.....		3,604,985	

B.—Exports from Messina during 1889.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Whither exported.
Aloes and other vegetable medicinals, kilogrammes.	2,540	\$3,000	England, France, Germany.
Almonds..... kilogrammes...	811,592	203,681	Austria, United States, Germany.
Barrels, old and new hectolitres...	2,210	2,560	Austria, France, Russia, Turkey
Brimstone..... kilogrammes...	848,422	12,300	England, Norway.
Citron in brine .....do.....	36,440	2,800	Germany, England.
Cordage.....do.....	28,328	6,836	France, Greece, England.
Chemicals.....do.....	13,680	1,972	Austria, France, Germany.
Cheese.....do.....	9,434	3,090	France, England.
Chestnuts.....do.....	58,862	2,116	Austria, Norway, Africa.
Essences .....do.....	116,384	337,917	England, United States, France,
Figs, dried.....do.....	14,324	840	France, Austria, England.
Fruit, in vinegar or brine.....do.....	72,200	13,938	Austria, Germany, France
Fruit, dried.....do.....	160,314	12,379	Do.
Fish in pickle.....do.....	42,530	7,390	Austria, Germany.
Fruit, fresh.....do.....	91,642	4,019	France, Austria, Belgium.
Furniture.....do.....	310	93	Turkey.
Grain.....do.....	42,310	1,340	Turkey, Egypt, Malta.
Hair of all kinds.....do.....	26,904	25,217	France, England, Greece.
Horns, bones.....do.....	216,110	4,620	England, Egypt.
Hides:			
Raw.....do.....	1,140	372	Germany, England.
Tanned.....do.....	60	470	France,
Jute bags, old.....do.....	53,332	7,355	Austria, France, Russia.
Licorice..... kilogrammes...	4,110	160	England, France, Austria.
Licorice juice .....do.....	88,898	22,310	France, United States, England, Ger-
Lemon juice.....do.....	1,606,818	279,180	many.
Linseed.....do.....	14,540	842	France, United States, England, Ger-
Lithographs.....do.....	15	45	many.
Marina.....do.....	37,990	2,200	England.
Macaroni.....do.....	300	24	Greece.
Manures.....do.....	14,320	276	Austria, France, United States, Ger-
Mercery.....do.....	184	248	many.
Mustard seed.....do.....	54,216	5,756	Egypt.
Olive oil.....do.....	5,185,058	1,201,170	England, Malta.
Oranges and lemons.....do.....	44,574,810	1,658,264	France, Malta.
Pistachio nuts.....do.....	24,240	31,820	Austria, United States, France.
Preserves and candies.....do.....	3,620	1,225	England, Egypt, France.
Raisins .....do.....	89,210	7,750	France, United States, England.
Spices.....do.....	2,810	1,356	Austria, United States, Turkey.
Soap.....do.....	14,884	1,724	England, United States, Russia.
Sheep skins.....do.....	110,464	104,700	England, Germany.
Silk (raw).....do.....	26,065	257,191	England, France, Germany.
Silk waste.....do.....	20,954	41,536	France, England.
Straw hats.....number...	3,100	1,220	France, Germany.
Stone, marble.....do.....	787,136	8,359	France, Germany, England.
Seeds of different kinds kilogrmmes...	345,554	18,134	Austria, France.
Tartaric acid .....do.....	230,442	17,800	Austria, England, Tunis.
Wine .....hectolitres...	30,731	17,604	South America, England, United
Wine lees .....kilogrammes...	6,535,540	2,000,000	States.
Wood and roots (dyeing).....do.....	131,834	5,145	England, United States, France.
Wood, sawed plank.....do.....	110,656	89,260	Austria, France, Germany.
Walnuts and hazelnuts .....do.....	2,569,558	248,270	Russia, England.
Other goods.....value.....		325,023	England, United States, France.
Total.....		7,002,897	Different countries.

C.—Navigation at Messina during 1889.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian.....	Austria, Italy	25	15,309	10	1,766	25	15,309	8	1,244
British	United States, Italy, England.	398	415,039	30	3,633	397	414,112	30	3,633
Belgian.	Italy.....	8	8,210	.....	.....	8	8,210	.....	.....
Dutch	Holland, England	27	18,652	.....	.....	27	18,652	.....	.....
Danish	Denmark, Italy.....	23	15,615	4	628	22	15,164	4	628
French.....	France, Italy.....	6	5,326	.....	.....	6	5,326	1	.....
German.....	Germany, Italy.....	40	40,236	.....	.....	39	59,120	.....	.....
Greek.....	Greece, Turkey.....	23	15,099	202	49,804	23	16,099	196	48,36
Italian.....	Different countries.....	1,337	854,307	2,648	119,774	1,328	848,547	2,588	117,13
Norwegian.....	Norway, Italy	19	6,778	6	1,223	20	7,100	5	1,118
Russian	Different countries.....	.....	.....	2	462	.....	.....	2	462
Spanish	do.....	4	3,660	.....	.....	4	3,660	.....	.....
Swedish.....	do.....	2	1,293	.....	.....	2	1,293	.....	.....
Turkish.....	do.....	1	478	17	2,362	1	478	15	2,450
United States..	do.....	1	1,445	.....	.....	1	1,445	.....	.....
Samian.....	do.....	.....	.....	1	110	.....	.....	1	110
Montenegrin...	do.....	.....	.....	1	270	.....	.....	1	270
Total.....	.....	1,914	1,402,447	2,921	180,032	1,903	1,394,515	2,853	175,413

TRADE OF MESSINA WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Imports and exports between Messina and the United States for the year 1889.

Imports:		Exports, continued—	
Petroleum	\$80,500	Pumice stone.....	\$593
Exports:		Pistachio nuts	3,752
Argols	330,577	Silk (raw).....	27,673
Almonds.....	44,876	Squills	513
Cheese	2,176	Soap stock	1,037
Canary seed	7,862	Wine lees.....	77,038
Chestnuts.....	357	Wine (common).....	935
Essences	212,264	Wine (Marsala).....	650
Fruit (lemons and oranges)	1,286,169	Wearing apparel..	590
Filberts.....	153,804	Walnuts.....	1,800
Figs (dry).....	285	Sundries	5,475
Lemon juice (concentrated).....	92,025		
Mustard seed	1,303	Total.....	2,283,700
Olive oil	31,946		

RUSSIA.

REPORT BY CONSULAR AGENT VON GLEHN.

The statistics of the trade of this port, just published for the year 1889, show an increase of about \$2,300,000 on total imports against those of the preceding year, whilst total exports have diminished about \$1,170,000 as compared to the preceding year. This is no doubt to be explained by the higher value of our paper currency, favoring import trade, on account of its greater purchasing power, whilst exporters were unable to realize favorable results on account of prices standing too high to favor this branch of trade. Besides this, export trade has not been on the same level as the year before on account of the inferior yield of the grain crops during 1889.

The fluctuations of our exchanges, although still considerable, have not been so enormous as during the preceding year. Last year at this date 1 ruble gold was equal to 1.48 rubles paper currency, whilst to-day it is equal to 1.45½ rubles paper currency against 1.97 rubles in 1888.

This rise is doubtless due to the operations of the minister of finance, whose principal aim has been to reduce the yearly expenditure of interest on the State debt by converting nearly all State-debt bonds from 5 per cent. to 4 per cent. bonds. The favorable results attained thereby for the exchequer of the Russian Empire has caused abroad a favorable opinion of Russian finance.

The following table shows the total value of imports and exports during the last 6 years at this port:

Years.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Rubles.	United States currency.	Rubles.	United States currency.
1889	47,440,402	\$23,720,201	17,982,532	\$8,991,266
1888	42,817,986	21,408,993	20,330,743	10,165,371
1887	58,438,100	29,219,050	23,313,387	16,656,693
1886	43,670,633	21,835,316	10,102,724	5,051,362
1885	58,319,527	29,159,763	12,991,803	6,495,901
1884	69,458,409	34,729,204	19,485,824	9,742,762

IMPORTS.

Cotton imports from the United States show an increase of about 26,307,000 pounds as compared to those of the preceding year.

From the United States arrived:

	1889.	1888.	1887.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Indirect vessels	51,276,096	32,375,196	69,496,632
Via continental ports	55,194,192	47,787,984	80,724,744
Total	106,470,288	80,163,180	150,221,376

Besides cotton there was imported from the States: gum and rosin, 683,460 pounds, against 550,944 pounds in 1888 and 1,545,732 pounds in 1887.

All imports from the United States come in vessels under flags of continental nationalities, no American vessels having entered or left this port during the year ending December 31, 1889.

It is very much to be wondered that the American merchant navy does not appear to make any efforts to compete with continental flags in the carrying trade to this port, as in former years. There arrived at this port from the United States during the year ending December 31, 1889, in all 26 vessels (23 steamers and 3 sailing ships), representing an aggregate tonnage of 30,673 registered tons, mostly under English and Norwegian flags. Why do not American vessels monopolize this carrying trade?

The following table gives the total values of imports and whence they originated for the last 5 years:

Countries.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.
United States	\$8,199,427	\$5,174,890	\$9,386,743	\$6,585,262	\$6,008,465
Great Britain	8,614,583	10,432,328	8,928,782	7,488,774	11,476,847
Germany	5,874,764	4,055,298	6,502,459	7,827,472	6,868,586
France	1,968	4,872	2,135,590	55,097	145,405
Denmark	273,473	665,008	923,554	259,984	189,072
Netherlands	551,697	636,174	614,831	637,068	1,641,652
Sweden	57,767	185,692	280,557	153,292	60,864
Norway	119,612	93,575	100,775	177,777	143,782
Spain	1,420	5,525	98,341	255,440	1,310,735
Belgium	14,440	73,412	10,497	34,732	81,550
Italy	10,680	20,857	2,860	163,992	742,345
Portugal	367			3,090	332
Brazil		60,858	234,004	280,010	306,853
Turkey					119,907
Africa				301,675	693,105
Total	23,720,201	21,408,993	29,219,050	24,208,629	29,794,557

SHIPPING.

The following table shows the number of vessels arrived at and sailed from this port, as well as their tonnage, for the last 5 years:

Years.	Arrived.		Sailed.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1889	554	295,657	558	303,621
1888	651	345,636	645	338,027
1887	802	412,196	799	411,371
1886	675	291,395	653	289,667
1885	604	284,213	611	292,946

The distilleries of this consular district, on the prosperity of which the welfare of this province very much depends, are in a rather precarious position on account of the prices for spirits abroad being on a very low level, kept down by American competition and also on account of the Government having withdrawn the premium accorded to exporters of spirits hitherto for the surplus distilled over and above a certain quantity fixed by regulation. It is therefore with some apprehension that (this) people engaged in this trade here are looking to the future.

The mild winter we have had has favored navigation at this port which was only closed by ice for 2 days. With this exception navigation has been uninterrupted during all the winter.

E. VON GLEHN,
Consular Agent.

SPAIN.

BARCELONA.

REPORT BY CONSUL SCHENCK.

I have the honor to remit herewith my annual report on commerce and navigation at the port of Barcelona during the year 1889, accompanied by statistical tables, viz:

Navigation, importations, exportation by sea, and importation and exportation by land via France.

OVERLAND TRADE.

The total amount carried by the railroad between Barcelona and France will be seen by the following table, without my having been enabled to detail completely the merchandise, nor ascertain its true origin on account of there not existing documents to that effect. I can only say that amongst the articles of more value and smaller size a great part of them come from Belgium, Switzerland, and Germany, principally in the line of watches, silks, sheeting, threads, linen, and other fine goods.

Importation by land from France.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
<i>Alimentary substances.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Manufactured articles—Continued.</i>	
Poultry	3,995,074	<i>Drugs—Continued</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>
Wheat and flour.....	3,148,447	Chemical like.....	223,878
Oats.....	1,323,662	Colors.....	237,408
Potatoes and other vegetables.....	712,186	Chlorur	177,190
Wine and liquors.....	716,508	Copper sulfa	185,333
Eggs	438,313	Various	2,770
Cheese	363,828	Machinery, hardware.....	2,515,091
Grease, butter	237,251	Fancy goods.....	166,724
Olive oil	169,247	Threads.....	1,140,38
Cockles and fish	136,527	Textures.....	1,140,965
Mineral waters	312,901	Glass and crystal ware.....	863,038
Various eatables.....	41,600	Delft and porcelain	140,616
		Paper, prints, books, cartons.....	298,373
<i>Raw materials.</i>		Furniture	68,843
Mineral coal	93,724,576	Mercury	91,141
Cement and lime.. ..	4,189,989	Musical instruments	22,497
Earth and stones for industry.....	418,934	Perfumery, soap	18,957
Lumber for carpentry.....	2,345,814	Clocks	9,974
Staves, osier for barrels.....	1,244,305	Various, not expressed.....	9,400,893
Wool and hair.....	1,416,075		
Iron wire, iron, steel, brass	1,020,082	Total.....	143,455,386
Cloths for paper	872,282		
Raw hides	276,938	Barrels, baskets, sacks.....	15,464,881
Silk	80,519	Money	3,761
Rubber.....	31,067		
<i>Manufactured articles.</i>		<i>Animals.</i>	
Drugs:		Horses.....number...	1,516
Extracts	3,560,236	Colts.....do.....	799
Thist oil.....	3,131,034	She mules	1,480
Soda salt.....	1,475,993	Oxen	3,580
Acid	1,364,569	Calves	69
		Hogs.....do.....	33,090
		Lambs.....do.....	300

Exportation by land to France.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
<i>Alimentary substances.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Raw materials—Continued.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>
Wine.....	81,959,946	Silk	21,456
Brandy	227,629	Cotton	36,697
Oranges and other fruits	34,781,859	<i>Manufactured articles.</i>	
Potatoes and garden stuffs.....	2,217,742	Leather	34,958
Grains, oats.....	347,908	Pottery	20,853
Fish.....	574,028	Porcelain and crystal ware.....	3,981
Olive oil	64,149	Drugs	47,184
Game	67,034	Hardware.....	218,136
Saffron	28,782	Paper, prints, books.....	80,999
Various eatables.....	30,768	Textures	54,401
		Furniture.....	79,697
<i>Raw materials.</i>		Coaches	9,905
Cork wood	1,246,238	Various, not expressed.. ..	874,679
Firewood, vegetable coal	668,015		
Lumber, staves	559,087	Total.....	130,197,061
Tanned cork	716,273		
Cement, bricks, etc.....	437,201	Barrels, baskets, sacks.....	1,000,008
Lime.....	316,841	Money	5,558
Wool.....	455,874		
Raw hides	379,014	<i>Animals.</i>	
Cloths.....	226,907	Wild animals	19
Bones.....	198,166	Bulls (for fights).....do.....	38
Licorice root.....	116,723	Asses	260
Tartar	48,099	Sheep.....do.....	18,600
Iron.....	42,812	Horses.....do.....	9
		Ox	1

IMPORTATIONS BY SEA.

The quantities or amounts specified in the following tables of importations or exportations by sea are net, that is to say, with the tare deducted, being what has paid the custom-house, duties those of discharging and clearing.

The importations of 1889 have been about equal to those of the previous year, as it yields a total of 801,698 tons against 812,042 tons in 1888, or a difference of less than 10,344 tons, being only because the importation of foreign wheat was inferior, in about 45 per cent. of what it was the previous year; but in exchange other articles of more value were introduced during 1889 in much larger quantities.

In the following table of foreign produce imported in larger quantity for the supply of this market, and requirements of its industry, I have noted the difference in comparison with 1888:

Articles.	1889.	1888.	Increase.	Decrease.
Wheat.....tons...	71,748	134,273	.....	62,525
Wheat flour.....do...	508	2,819	.....	2,311
Codfish.....do...	5,641	6,339	.....	688
Corn, and other.....do...	29,015	21,302	7,713	.....
Cane sugar.....do...	29,445	20,914	8,531	.....
Cocoa.....do...	1,628	1,135	493	.....
Coffee.....do...	20,072	2,305	.....	233
Spices.....do...	385	279	106	.....
Alcohol.....do...	6,768	9,409	.....	2,641
Bran.....do...	1,928	700	1,228	.....
Semola.....do...	1,914	1,499	415	.....
Lard.....do...	972	566	406	.....
Poultry.....do...	647	487	160	.....
Hard coal.....do...	372,863	376,227	.....	3,364
Cement, limestone, etc.....do...	10,478	14,715	.....	4,233
Pitch and rosin.....do...	2,339	9,000	.....	6,761
Petroleum, etc.....do...	3,783	5,981	.....	2,198
Campeachy wood.....do...	928	691	237	.....
Flaxseed.....do...	3,410	3,000	410	.....
	6,533	8,566	.....	2,033
Cotton.....do...	59,422	37,649	21,773	.....
Cañamo.....do...	3,202	2,116	86	.....
Staves.....thousand...	3,346	2,771	575	.....
Common lumber.....cubic metres...	90,752	62,474	28,278	.....
Fine lumber.....tons...	1,443	1,040	403	.....
Vegetable fuel.....do...	29,393	26,540	2,853	.....
Skins.....do...	4,496	2,706	1,790	.....
Tallow.....do...	6,784	6,399	383	.....
Guts.....do...	291	159	132	.....
Horns and offal.....do...	478	417	71	.....
Caoutchouc.....do...	32	18	14	.....

CHANGES IN THE IMPORTS.

Corn increased over the previous year 27 per cent., owing to the increased consumption of two new distilleries of alcohol lately established in this city and to competition with the new grain of La Plata with those of Morocco, Danube, and Black Sea, its average price reaching at discharge 11.25 pesetas the 100 kilogrammes.

The annual production of Spain does not exceed 8,000,000 of hectoliters, which are consumed by the producers themselves.

Dry vegetables.—Consumption is normal since it oscillates from 90 to 100 hectoliters annually, consisting almost exclusively of horse beans, pointed peas, and Indian beans, the medium prices of which has been this year of 15.75 the first, 24.50 the second, and 22 to 34½ pesetas the latter, according to class and origin, the 100 kilogrammes free on board at this port.

Cane sugar increased 29 per cent., owing to the disappearance of the syndicate of Magdeburg in view of the withdrawal of the purchasers, and the great results which had been expected with regard to the present crops, which fell short, particularly in reference to those of Cuba, as it is supposed that they will be as scanty as those of last year. Notwithstanding, the prices having fallen to the level of what they were before the above-mentioned syndicate was organized, important purchases were made in the last quarter of the year, with medium prices of 51.20 the centrifugal and 57.70 the muscavado of Cuba, 47.70 that of Manilla, and 41.52 per kilogramme for each 100 kilogrammes placed on the wharf. The brown refined sold at pesetas 63.70.

The daily consumption of the refineries in this capital is of 600 bags of 140 kilogrammes, with tendency to greater development of the manufactory according to the gradual amortization of the transitory impost.

Colonial spices.—Cacao, coffee, and spices are imported with normal regularity, and destined exclusively for the public consumption, the differences from year to year having nothing to do with speculations of any kind.

Semula or groats, increase of 22 per cent., coming from the “Semolines of Marseilles,” and is produced from the hard wheat of Crimea or Black Sea. Its introduction increases

in the same ratio as the manufacture of soup pastes, which formerly were imported from France and Italy, their prices oscillating from 33.70 to 37 pesetas the 100 kilogrammes free on board at this port.

Lard increased 44 per cent. There was a greater demand on account of the never-heard-of price, which went down from \$10, the English quintal, at which it sold, to \$8.50, at which it remained till the end of the year, having resulted a medium term of 93.50 pesetas the 100 kilogrammes free on board at this port. The refined lard from Liverpool sold at 111 pesetas. The annual consumption of foreign lard in this city is 1,200,000 kilogrammes, of which 56 per cent. comes from England, 27 per cent. from France, by sea and land, and 13 per cent. from Chicago direct.

Poultry was imported also in greater abundance, having reached, by sea and by land, a gross amount, including cages of 4,200 tons, which represent net 3,000,000 live hens, which, at the rate of 1,200 grammes each, and 2 pesetas the kilogramme, figure up a value of 7,200,000 pesetas. They come mostly from Italy via France, then, also, from France, Morocco, and Turkey. There arrived from Odessa, for the first time, about 10,000, but they desisted from the business on account of the difference of expenses and duties.

Cotton.—Amongst the articles most requisite for the industry of the country, the most requisite and favored has been raw cotton. Cotton was introduced last year to the amount of 20,000,000 kilogrammes, or about 35 per cent. more than the medium amount of the previous years. The prices, free on board at this port, were: The Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans, from 149 to 159, according to class; the Soubongea, 132 to 134.50, and the Madras and Tinnevely, 132 pesetas the 100 kilogrammes.

The importation of that of the United States was 80 per cent. of the total amount. More activity has been observed this year in the cotton industry in this province, the product of which, destined for the transatlantic colonies, reached the amount of 4,102 tons of cotton goods, or 2,716 tons more than in the year 1888.

Jute.—The same activity is observed in the manufacture of these goods, bags and carpeting, having introduced during the year 6,832 tons of jute, or 1,072 tons more than the medium amount of the previous years. Jute comes from India, valued at about £15 for 16 or 17 tons, according to the brand, or a medium term of 41 pesetas the 100 kilogrammes alongside ship.

Kannama.—Kannama comes from Italy and India (Sum). There were imported, in 1889, 3,202 tons, against 3,116 in 1888, and 2,960 in 1887. It is employed in making shoes and for cordage. The other vegetable fibers, abaca of Manilla, pita of Mexico and provinces, the hennequer or maguey, have but little consumption or acceptance.

Campeachy wood.—The one in greater demand is the campeachy of Mexico and of San Domingo, then the yellow wood of Cuba and of Brazil, the (quereitros) or black oak of the United States of America, the calliatour, or calliatour wood, the red sandal wood, and curcuma of India; the orchil, and the sumac. The importance of these dyeing plants gained about 30 per cent. over the previous year, selling at the rate of 100 kilogrammes free on board at this port: The campeachy, 19.50; the yellow wood of Cuba, 14.65; the Brazil, 26.05; the querietros, 24.15; the calliatour, 21.55; the red sandal, 13.50; the curcuma 33.70; the orchil, 58; and the sumac, 26.75.

Flax seed from India gained about 11 per cent., having obtained 20 pesetas the 100 kilogrammes free on board at this port. It comes destined for the making of linseed oil, lately gotten up by the Messrs. Capara & Co.

Oak staves.—Those imported from the United States this year were 1,241,000, against 988,000 in 1888, and including those of chestnut, which were received from Italy, France, and Austria, by sea and some by land. The total yearly importation of this year was 3,600,000, against 3,020,000 in 1888.

Although the exportation of wines to foreign ports has been inferior by 205,000 hectoliters to that of the previous year the activity and industry of cooperage has been maintained with firmness, the reason for which is that the importation of alcohol having diminished considerably these last two years back from Germany, Sweden, and Austria, the loss of the alcohol barrels has been much felt for the exportation of wine.

Pine and fir wood gained this year about 44 per cent., by which Sweden was benefited 27, Austria about 9 per cent., Roumania 7, and the United States 6½ per cent., to the prejudice of Russia, the importation of which was inferior to 5 per cent. of the previous year. The medium prices were:

	Pesetas.
Pine of Noorthland and Finland, by machinery.....	63.20
Fir of Noorthland and Finland, by machinery	56.15
Finland pine, by hand	61.55
Fir pine, by hand	58.30
Pitch pine of the United States, by machinery	60.45
Canada fir	42.75
Fir of Transylvania.....	38.15

These two last only serve to make boxes for packing and work of little consistency and value. It is believed that the importations of next season will be at least equal, for the contracts already taken up under the same conditions are considerable.

Mahogany gained 30 per cent., having received from Manzanillo, Cienfuegos, Nuevitas, and Santiago about 1,158 tons, against 809 in the previous year. The price was \$65 to \$75 the 1,000 feet; weight, 2,185 kilogrammes, according to class and whence from, or, say, 17.50 pesetas the 100 kilogrammes free on board at this port.

Excepting the walnut, of which there have been received from France about 236 tons at the medium price of 15 pesetas the 100 kilogrammes of all kinds, the importation of other fine wood, such as cedar, jacaranda, ebony, etc., has been insignificant. Mahogany and walnut cut by knives into sheets comes from France, and come to about 40 centimes of peseta the square meter; weight, 520 grammes, or 78.50 pesetas the 100 kilogrammes alongside ship. There were imported 27,484 kilogrammes, and 31,101 in 1888, and 19,306 in 1887.

Dry skins and hides with hair.—This constitutes a very important branch in the market of Barcelona. This year there was an increase of 40 per cent. in comparison to last year, due to the lowering of prices on hides owing to the excess of production on account of the epizootic which developed itself in La Plata and which caused great havoc with the cattle. This decrease in price was of about 20 per cent., and made itself felt in other countries.

Tallow.—La Plata gained also about 9 per cent., notwithstanding maintaining itself very firm, in about 70 pesetas the 100 kilogrammes landed on the wharf.

Caoutchouc also progresses on account of the development in the manufacturing of gum-elastic goods in this city.

Manufactured articles.—In the importation of manufactured articles there was an increase of 8 per cent. as compared with the previous years, such as crystal and ceramic wares; machinery, hardware, copper, and tinware; drugs and chemical produce, cotton and linen goods, silks, paper, and many other articles which would be too tedious to enumerate, however, stating that the United States comes in for a very small share in the supply of these articles; not even being worth while specifying which have been supplied.

The articles which suffered considerably were the following:

Wheat diminished 62,525 tons, or 47 per cent., due to the abundance of the previous crop in Spain, which supplied with 7,000,000 of hectoliters the medium normal production, which is of 32,775,000 hectoliters. In the year 1889 the importation of wheat was almost exclusively from the Black Sea, the medium price of which was 19.75 pesetas the 100 kilogrammes, whilst those from the United States quoted 21 and 21.50 pesetas, though nominally, for there were no purchasers for these last ones, although the red No. 2 is always more looked after when the deficiency of the national production so demands, on account of being that which has the most analogy to the white wheat of Castille. Moreover, since the opening of the railroad branch from Zapra to Huelvas, the wheat of Estremadura can already be transported with economy by sea on coasting vessels, which could not have been done previously without traversing enormous distances by the interior roads of the peninsula.

Up to the present moment great hopes are entertained as to the probable result of the new crops of grain, if some misfortune does not occur in the following months of April and May.

Flour also suffered a loss of 80 per cent. with regard to comparison with the previous year, and also for the reasons above expressed and an increase in the tariff duties.

Alcohol of potatoes and grain, with the last reform of the law of 1888 on alcohols, are again imported from Germany, Sweden, and Austria, though in much inferior quantities, since from 14,670,006 liters imported in 1887, it was only 6,170,900 this year. The prices were of 34, 36, 37, 39, 40, and 42 pesetas the hectoliter, according to mark 39½° C., resulting in a medium of 37.85 free on board at this port without loss of exchange and without guaranty.

Cane brandy of 12,766 hectolitres in 1887, it lowered to 8,725 in 1888 and to 5,891 in 1889. Since the application of the above-mentioned law or reform adopted there has been no other brandy introduced excepting that of 18° to 21°, when formerly these came of 28.30° and 35°; since these graduations can not compete with those of Germany, since, stronger still (39° C.), they come out here much cheaper, because, being made from materials more economical than sugar-cane molasses, they only suffer the expense of exportation of 10 pesetas per pipe, whilst those of Cuba, dearer by themselves, have to suffer an export duty from the island and a freight of 30 to 35 pesetas per pipe, so that the distilleries of Cuba have to sell their sirup at a low price to the United States on account of not being enabled to distill them profitably. The importation of cane alcohol can therefore be considered as dead.

Petroleum.—The class almost exclusively imported here is that called "Spanish Parker," which only has 4 per cent. of naphtha, on account of the other classes not being

utilized in this city. It comes directed to the two distilleries of Badalone and St. Martin of Provençals in this suburb, who work up about 160,000 boxes annually. In consequence of the rise in the price there was a diminution in the importation of 40 per cent. which was compensated as it appears by anterior depots of the Messrs. Deutsch & Co., arrivals of Schist oil by land, and of refined petroleum from other countries which they sell at reduced prices on account of having extracted with profit some component parts from the crude oil which they elaborate.

Naphtha oil.—On account of the tariff law of May 12, 1888, this class of oils became paralyzed in their importation, as also that of valvoline or mineral fat, on account of remaining overcharged by duties which impossibilitates the sale of such a useful substance. Small portions, however, reach here of naphtha oil from America and Russia and which are received by way of Marseilles and Liverpool, where there exist deposits.

The only brands which are introduced are the American HV Pale, density 905 to 915, of price \$4.10 to \$4.40 the 100 kilogrammes, and the Russian No. 1, density 905 to 907, price 25.50 pesetas the 100 kilogrammes, both for machinery, and in the proportion of one part Russian to three of American, on account of the latter being the cheapest.

Valvolina.—Common valvolina is also received (oil for cylinders), brand Thompson, Bedford & Co., of New York, the price of which is 29.50 pesetas the extra filtered cylinder, density 912, and 28.50 pesetas the N cylinder, density 900. It takes the place of tallow for greasing the pistons and cylinders of steam engines. The white valvoline of Leonard L. Ellis, of New York, is also received in small quantities. The brand C, density 868, sells two-thirds of a gallon 64.50 pesetas; FS, density 863, sells one-ninth of a gallon 50.45 pesetas.

Before the said law of May, 1888, the most important class was valvoline A cylinder, density 885, worth 25 pesetas the 100 kilogrammes, on account of being the cheapest; but having passed on account of its density into the eighth article of the tariff, that is, to pay 32 pesetas for each 100 kilogrammes, in the place of 21 which it formerly paid, its importation ceased, being substituted by the "extra filtered cylinder" and the N cylinder, above mentioned, which continued paying duty under tariff seventh.

Vaseline.—Employed for pomatums and medicines. The white, worth 138.70 pesetas per kilogramme; the yellow, 113.20 pesetas per kilogramme. Finally, the importation of naphtha oil and valvolinas can be considered as half dead, but we are in expectation that very shortly there will be a reform on the subject owing to efforts of very distinguished persons interested in the matter trying to effect it as soon as possible.

Pitch and rosin.—The diminution of 6,761 tons on pitch and resinous matters has reference to dry pitch, or dry mineral pit-coal, which was formerly imported from Newcastle to mix with coal dust and which is now obtained from the gas factories of this section.

The black rosin of the United States, for the making of soap, suffered a lowering of 1,921,689 to 637,000, which is caused only by the abundance in deposits, as there is no indication of having been any imported from other quarters during the year. Its medium price is 9.75 pesetas the 100 kilogrammes, free on board at this port.

Fæcula of industry.—The decrease of 2,033 tons in this article has reference to glucose, which formerly was received in considerable quantities from Germany, but that now it is not imported on account of having to pay as sugar, in consequence of the reform of July 6, 1888.

To resume, and putting aside the wheat, the importation of which is uncertain, according as the crops of the country turn out, the general importation in Barcelona goes on, making notable progress upon that of preceding years, and deserves to merit the attention of competing nations.

EXPORTATIONS BY SEA.

The exportations by sea reached this year 167,615 tons, an increase of 21,956 tons, or 15 per cent. above that of the previous year. This increase corresponds principally to greater exportations of wines to France, Cuba, and La Plata. There were also better exports of mineral waters, sardines, almonds, olives, filberts, figs, walnuts, raisins, capsciums, garlic, aniseed, saffron, and cumin seed, are the produce of this country and of more special traffic with foreign countries.

On the other hand, the olive oil suffered a notable loss, owing to the great rise in the oils of Tortosa and other parts of Catalonia in consequence of the scantiness of production in the last crop. These oils are quoted to-day at \$20 to \$23.50 a load of 115 kilogrammes, outside of the city gates.

The commerce of sugar-cane brandy also felt the general paralyzation, due to the application of the law on alcohols.

The exportation of primary materials limits itself to the materials of construction; old metal proceeding from the railroads and Cuba, dirty wool, rags, and odd ends to

card or to spin, sheepskins with wool on, factory residues for guano, and slabs of cork, in a total quantity of 13,328 tons, against 10,515 in 1888.

As to manufactured articles, the principal products of this industry of more general exportation are hard soap, candles, varnished leather, cottonades and knit work, hydraulic mosaics and paper to smoke, glycerine, crude tartar, corks, hemp shoes, cards, parasols, hats, guitars, catgut strings, and fans.

The other goods exported are very numerous but in small quantities, and are mostly articles for reexportation.

The total exportation in this last predicament was 22,382 tons against 24,727 in the previous years.

FRED'K H. SCHEUCH,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Barcelona, Macrh 24, 1890.

Navigation at Barcelona in 1889.

STEAMERS.

Flag.	With cargo.					In ballast.			
	No.	Ton- nage.	Crew.	Cargo.	Passen- gers.	No.	Ton- nage.	Crew.	Passen- gers.
ENTERED.									
Spanish:									
Coasting.....	683	618,852	15,076	81,546,041	17,120	44	91,547	2,392	255
Foreign	550	526,895	19,352	142,392,685	4,983	16	33,904	1,167	47
Total.....	1,233	1,145,747	34,428	223,938,726	22,103	60	125,451	3,559	302
English	318	276,685	6,392	428,032,999	22	3	1,730	49	.....
Italian	138	279,072	13,227	10,332,806	2,450	5	8,747	395	10
French.....	181	186,156	7,368	30,617,569	1,202	4	4,339	164	.....
Norwegian.....	58	28,686	847	24,994,057	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
German.....	57	54,257	1,314	25,357,070	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danish.....	21	15,181	433	7,335,509	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austrian	10	7,474	242	2,567,463	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russian	4	2,715	40	2,964,441	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greek.....	3	2,360	62	5,488,420	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swedish.....	1	1,939	29	2,240,861	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North American .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Argentine.....	2	3,003	106	491,820	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutch.....	1	681	23	204,148	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portuguese.....	1	831	38	920,605	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	795	859,040	30,121	541,547,768	3,693	12	14,816	608	40
	2,028	2,004,787	64,549	765,486,494	25,796	72	140,267	4,167	342
CLEARED.									
Spanish:									
Coasting.....	663	590,397	14,826	15,471,279	7,777	58	116,582	2,886	70
Foreign	543	515,543	19,422	104,741,917	5,133	26	58,427	2,169	162
Total.....	1,209	1,105,940	34,248	120,213,196	12,910	84	175,009	5,055	232
Foreign.....	562	617,532	22,981	56,956,890	9,857	240	253,535	7,747	2,847
	1,771	1,723,472	57,229	177,170,086	22,767	324	428,544	12,802	3,079

Navigation at Barcelona in 1889—Continued.

SAILING VESSELS.

Flag.	With cargo.					In ballast.			
	No.	Ton- nage.	Crew.	Cargo.	Passen- gers.	No.	Ton- nage.	Crew.	Passen- gers.
ENTERED.									
Spanish:									
Coasting.....	1,245	60,306	7,405	46,832,767	76	90	8,131	524	2
Foreign	176	40,927	1,678	35,961,096	2	2	1,655	16	.....
Total	1,421	101,233	9,083	82,793,863	78	92	9,786	540	2
English	3	1,216	25	1,999,056	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian.....	174	39,560	1,463	38,143,062	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
French.....	5	2,522	53	1,347,666	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwegian.....	6	1,544	44	1,576,016	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
German	1	368	10	288,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danish	8	1,135	50	1,493,983	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austrian.....	6	1,381	53	1,368,881	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russian	25	13,630	341	15,333,230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greek	17	5,772	167	9,313,983	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swedish	12	6,107	126	6,531,083	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North American	1	425	10	618,374	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Argentine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutch	1	152	5	85,848	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portuguese .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	259	73,812	2,347	78,139,392	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,680	175,045	11,430	160,933,255	106	92	9,786	540	2
CLEARED.									
Spanish:									
Coasting.....	974	49,859	5,734	42,459,398	65	354	17,633	1,531	4
Foreign	125	31,867	1,358	43,324,770	8	56	6,849	201	.....
Total	1,099	81,726	7,092	85,784,168	73	410	24,482	1,732	4
Foreign	28	3,894	200	3,097,749	.....	227	69,284	2,022	21
	1,127	85,660	7,292	88,881,917	73	637	93,766	3,754	25

TOTAL.

Flag.	1889.					1888.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Cargo.	Passen- gers.	No.	Ton- nage.
ENTERED.							
Spanish:							
Coasting.....	2,062	778,836	25,397	128,378,808	17,453	.....	.....
Foreign	744	603,361	22,213	178,353,781	5,032	.....	.....
Total	2,806	1,382,217	47,610	306,732,589	22,485	2,139	1,059,633
English.....	324	279,631	6,466	430,032,055	22	296	260,352
Italian.....	317	327,379	15,085	48,475,868	2,518	220	274,452
French	190	193,017	7,585	31,965,235	1,202	182	129,227
Norwegian.....	64	30,228	891	26,570,073	.....	73	30,444
German.....	58	54,625	1,324	25,645,370	19	65	61,880
Danish	29	16,318	483	8,829,492	.....	26	17,947
Austrian.....	16	8,855	295	3,936,344	.....	17	11,736
Russian	29	16,345	381	18,297,671	.....	22	11,864
Greek	20	8,132	229	14,802,313	.....	44	21,378
Swedish	13	8,046	155	8,771,944	.....	35	3,818
North American	1	425	10	658,374	.....	1	658
Argentine.....	2	3,003	106	491,820	.....	3	1,116
Dutch	2	833	28	289,996	.....	1	204
Portuguese.....	1	831	38	920,605	.....	1	866
Total	1,066	947,668	33,076	619,687,160	3,761	986	828,884
	3,872	2,329,885	80,686	926,419,749	26,246	3,125	1,888,517
CLEARED.							
Spanish:							
Coasting.....	2,052	774,471	24,977	57,930,677	7,916	.....	.....
Foreign	750	612,686	23,150	148,066,687	5,303	.....	.....
Total	2,802	1,387,157	48,127	205,997,364	13,219	2,544	892,574
Foreign	1,057	944,215	32,950	60,054,630	12,725	1,042	831,325
	3,859	2,331,402	81,077	266,052,003	25,944	3,586	1,723,899

Importations into Barcelona, by sea, in 1889.

Classi- fica- tion of tariff.	Articles.	United States.	England and India.	France.	Ger- many.	Bel- gium.	Italy.
	<i>Raw materials.</i>						
1, 2	Unworked marbles .....kilos...			53,081		69,206	2,329,794
4	Building material and industry earth .....kilos.....		1,312,877	6,141,054	235,899	98,701	126,393
5	Mineral coal and coke .....do.....	621,106	371,765,349	405,396	1,410	70,000	
6	Rosin and resinous products, kilos	637,001	1,461,263	81,424	39,257	4,728	213
7, 8	Petroleum and mineral oils, kilos	3,205,100	101,483	401,002	30,590	44,894	16
9	Minerals .....kilos.....		390,810	1,338	150	162	
21, 34	Iron, steel, smelting-iron, old iron .....kilos.....		1,772,847	174			50,000
22, 25-27 29, 32, 35	{ Tubes, rails, bars, plates, iron ware, tin plate, metallic tex- ture .....kilos.....	1,098	2,875,802	196,451	414,381	3,781,166	380
42-48	Copper, brass, bronze, in tubes, plates, wire, old copper.....kilos...	2,829	109,965	62,093	38,828	33,422	540
51-53	Staniol, tin, and other metals and compounds .....kilos.....		48,109	66,796	1,234	5,173	
60-61	Logwoods, garancine root, kilos		102,646	360,043	73,261	15,284	
62	Oleaginous seeds for industry, kilos		2,976,883	426,956			
96	Cerosin, wax, paraffin, stearine, kilos	1,944	187,106	47,736	274,102	13,155	
100	Cotton .....kilos.....	47,609,565	2,863,145	1,325,203	5,632	3,430	961,912
116, 118	Canamo, yute .....kilos.....	8,632	6,804,777	1,898,609	6,073		1,151,648
131-136	Wool, hair .....kilos.....		384,569	192,415	14,655	14,550	5,684
	Lumber:						
174	Staves .....number.....	1,240,990		12,453			2,057,410
175	Wood and planks for car- pentry .....M. c. r.....	5,222	2,729	1,191	71	41	170
	do .....kilos.....	12,943,505	1,475,600	737,605	40,002	23,675	8,327,815
176-187	Fine wood for furniture.....do.....		10,137	263,259	128		
182, 183	Vegetable coal, firewood, cork in planks .....kilos.....	214,800	115,225	9,181	3,660		29,017,828
185	Wood pulp for paper, twig of osier, palm, etc. ....kilos.....	336	1,037	41,396	180,927	317,067	9,985
194	Raw hides .....kilos.....	300	273,546	536,436	109,664	5,043	17,173
204-206	{ Tallow, oleine, and animal of- fals, feather grass .....kilos.....	189,158	306,742	2,826,332	374,369	115,987	1,360
208, 209	Guano and like.....kilos.....		165,117	1,370,911	95,311	59,349	5,360
274	Tortoise shell, ivory, bones, whalebones, amber, coral, etc .....kilos.....		12,295	7,042	18,150		161
284-286	Rubber and caoutchouc .do.....		16,324	3,100	11,637		191
	Total	68,435,038	395,496,719	17,455,033	1,969,320	4,674,983	42,006,453

Classi- fica- tion of tariff.	Articles.	Spanish colonies.			Total, 1889.	Total, 1888.
		Cuba, Porto Rico.	Philippine Islands.	Canary Islands.		
	<i>Raw materials.</i>					
1, 2	Unworked marbles .....kilos.....				2,452,129	3,876,760
4	Building material and industry earth .....kilos.....				8,019,610	10,838,282
5	Mineral coal and coke .....do.....				372,863,261	376,227,019
6	Rosin and resinous products, kilos	641	449		2,239,229	8,999,889
7, 8	Petroleum and mineral oils, kilos				3,783,085	5,980,949
9	Minerals .....kilos.....		491		827,951	855,612
21, 34	Iron, steel, smelting-iron, old iron .....kilos.....	175,800			1,998,845	
22, 25-27 29, 32, 35	{ Tubes, rails bars, plates, iron ware, tin plate, metallic tex- ture .....kilos.....	5			8,022,309	13,408,170
42-48	Copper, brass, bronze in tubes, plates, wire, old copper.....kilos...	213,187		51	466,770	262,081
51-53	Staniol, tin, and other metals and compounds.....kilos.....	1,810			123,122	180,235
60-61	Logwoods, garancine root, kilos.....	8,000			928,003	691,173

Importations into Barcelona, by sea, in 1889—Continued.

Classi- fica- tion of tariff.	Articles.	Spanish colonies.			Total, 1889.	Total, 1888.
		Cuba, Porto Rico.	Philippine Islands.	Canary Islands.		
	<i>Raw materials—Continued.</i>					
62	Oleaginous seeds for industry, kilos.....				3,409,747	3,000,526
96	Cerosin, wax, paraffin, stearine, kilos.....	205,204			832,056	666,089
100	Cotton.....kilos.....				59,422,453	37,649,282
116, 118	Canamo, yute.....do.....	26,447	2,540		10,061,737	9,761,911
131-136	Wool, hair.....do.....				619,234	690,659
	Lumber:					
174	Staves.....number.....				3,346,364	2,778,758
175	Wood and planks for car- pentry.....M. c. r.....				90,751	62,475
	Do.....kilos.....				70,656,591	45,875,523
176-187	Fine wood for furniture..do.....	1,153,965	4,025	3,532	1,443,255	1,039,621
182, 183	Vegetable coal, firewood, cork in planks.....kilos.....				29,392,799	25,540,050
185	Wood pulp for paper, twig of osier, palm, etc.....kilos.....				1,383,109	973,030
194	Raw hides.....do.....	122,985	2,306	3,549	4,495,677	2,706,216
204-206	Tallow, oleine, and animal of- fals, feather grass.....kilos.....	217,617			7,453,162	6,995,659
208-209	Guano and like.....do.....	501			2,681,404	2,221,075
207						
274	Tortoise shell, ivory, bones, whalebones, amber, coral, etc.....kilos.....		413		38,160	32,360
284-286	Tubber and caoutchouc..do.....				31,549	17,883
	Total	2,110,195	10,224	7,132	593,645,247	559,490,054

Classi- fica- tion of tariff.	Articles.	United States.	England and India.	France.	Ger- many.	Bel- gium.	Italy.
	<i>Alimentary substances.</i>						
	Live stock:						
191	Cattle (220 kilos)...number.....		2		389		
192	Hogs (100 kilos).....do.....		2				
193	Sheep (25 kilos).....do.....		14	125	1		2
	Weight.....kilos.....		890	3,125	25,605		50
231	Poultry.....do.....			142,791	5		755
233, 234	Meat and lard, salt meats, kilos.....	161,013	674,215	131,314	641	2,939	44
235-269	Butter, eggs.....kilos.....		692	93,592	11,459		2,138
236-239	Codfish, salt fish, shell fish, kilos.....		104,157	1,094,260	2,880		50
240, 241	Rice.....kilos.....	83	60		278,125		
242	Wheat.....do.....	151,473	2,150,755				500,000
243	Wheat flour.....do.....		116,413		34,654	990	
244, 245	Maize and other cereals and flours.....kilos.....	12,783	417,512	1,140,736	185,262	495	433,326
246	Dried vegetables.....do.....		46	473,410	441,325	1,980	247,248
247, 248	Fruits and plants.....do.....		91,243	482,171	720		
249	Sugar.....do.....	51	127	6,113	983		
250, 251	Cocoa.....do.....	104	120,272	13,206	16		
252	Coffee.....do.....	46	1,824	6,112	16	557	4,321
253-257	Cinnamon, pepper, cloves, tea.....kilos.....		303,703	18,582	324		
258	Olive oil.....do.....		146	2,885		11	32
259, 260	Alcohol and liquors.....litres.....		30,620	41,207	3,847,947	30,616	1,394
261	Beer.....do.....	200	11,885	168,986	11,573	3,707	
262, 263	Wines, vermouths.....do.....		74	603,142	1,504	777	523,170
264, 265	Oats, seeds.....kilos.....		920,258	1,006,521	101	57	54
266	Various preserves and eat- ables.....kilos.....	1,036	7,968	8,477	451	762	1,837
867, 868	Chocolate and sweetmeats, molasses.....kilos.....	12	2,375	20,031	3,327	1,018	7
271	Cheese.....do.....		1,032	18,810	11	682	889
270	Groats and pastes.....do.....		6,200	1,882,580	171		2,290
	Mineral waters.....do.....		90	114,609	2,103	5,700	14
	Total	326,811	4,961,557	7,472,660	4,908,603	50,291	1,712,211

Importations into Barcelona, by sea, in 1889—Continued.

Classi- fica- tion of tariff.	Articles.	Spanish colonies.			Total, 1889.	Total, 1888.
		Cuba, Porto Rico.	Philippine Islands.	Canary Islands.		
	<i>Alimentary substances.</i>					
	Live stock:					
191	Cattle (220 kilos)...number			2	2,117	
192	Hogs (100 kilos).....do				2	
193	Sheep (25 kilos).....do		2		168	
	Weight.....kilos.....		50	440	470,000	267,250
231	Poultry.....do				176,934	219,797
233, 234	Meat and lard, salt meats, kilos	115	29		971,647	565,547
235, 269	Butter, eggs.....kilos.....				141,402	84,425
236-239	Codfish, salt fish, shell fish, kilos				5,640,683	6,328,536
240, 241	Rice.....kilos.....				288,387	547,918
242	Wheat.....do				47,748,376	134,272,686
243	Wheat flour.....do				508,760	2,819,686
244, 245	Maize and other cereals and flours.....kilos.....				20,596,204	21,302,137
246	Dried vegetables.....do				8,419,142	
247, 248	Fruits and plants.....do	52,550		644	647,874	472,058
249	Sugar.....do	28,607,370	813,937	15,980	29,445,259	20,913,690
250, 251	Cocoa.....do	239,261	9	50,371	1,627,700	1,935,119
252	Coffee.....do	1,427,088	600,911		2,072,154	2,304,600
253-257	Cinnamon, pepper, cloves, tea.....kilos.....		124		384,799	279,412
258	Olive oil.....do				3,146	6,603
259, 260	Alcohol and liquors.....litres...	588,834	298		6,768,425	9,409,167
261	Beer.....do				196,614	204,092
262, 263	Wine, vermouth.....do				1,130,917	668,005
264, 265	Oats, seeds.....kilos.....				1,927,871	699,905
266	Various preserves and eat- ables.....kilos.....			8	24,311	27,559
867, 868	Chocolate and sweetmeats, molasses.....kilos.....	28,062	161	13	60,411	51,672
272	Cheese.....do				21,424	17,844
271	Groats and pastes.....do	230			1,914,159	1,498,997
270	Mineral waters.....litres.....				125,565	79,987
	Total	30,943,510	1,415,519	67,456	131,311,164	204,171,244

Classi- fica- tion of tariff.	Articles.	United States.	England and India.	France.	Ger- many.	Bel- gium.	Italy.
	<i>Manufactured articles.</i>						
3	Worked marbles, lithographic stones.....kilos.....		984	17,299	31,411	18,618	18,954
10-13	Glass and crystal ware, mir- rors.....kilos.....	780	289,101	506,242	126,997	981,375	29,751
14-15	Bricks and tiles, mosaics..do		1,237,209	542,874	24,535	9,737	1,050
15-17	Delft, flint, porcelain.....do	122	37,955	40,000	26,513	22,538	6,709
18-20	Jewelry, gold and silver, silver- ware.....hgr.....		17	1,249	18		17
23-24, 28 30-31, 33 36-41	Hardware.....kilos.....	5,977	869,316	345,133	547,397	768,918	855
49, 50	Copper, brass, and bronze ar- ticles.....kilos.....		9,727	35,671	10,746	9,203	2,199
53, 54	Zinc articles.....do	34	6,370	27,836	11,491	5,908	
56, 57	Other metals and like arti- cles.....kilos.....	28	4,600	62,667	17,995	2,529	544
58, 59	Palm and cocoa oils and anal- ogous.....kilos.....		246,994	4,993,037	13,259	405	10,674
63, 64	Vegetable and animal drugs and products.....kilos.....	3,325	190,665	304,769	100,078	35,684	7,127
65-72	Coloring extracts, colors, tint varnish.....kilos.....	36,878	429,277	1,764,534	501,719	281,159	4,547
73-89, 92	Chemical products.....do	741	6,668,839	5,643,140	1,839,293	741,863	24,311
90-91	Pharmaceutical products.....do	12,136	28,672	63,250	7,663	3,375	998
93-94	Starch, corn, flour.....do		210,766	163,221	6,005,966	131,523	
95, 98	Soap, perfumery, es- sences.....kilos.....	1,450	49,621	18,608	4,087	99	16
97	Candles.....do		2,039	1,935	17,488		1,002
101-103	Cotton threads.....do		230,690	6,621	8,734	44	151

Importations into Barcelona, by sea, in 1889—Continued.

Classi- fica- tion of tariff.	Articles.	United States.	England and India.	France.	Ger- many.	Bel- gium.	Italy.
	<i>Manufactured articles—Cont'd.</i>						
104-115 291	Cotton textures, wicks.....do.....		170, 219	145, 592	36, 494	1, 299	94
119-122	Linen and jute threads, pack- threads, tackles.....kilos...		335, 799	484, 737	268, 254	200, 116	12, 555
123-130	Linen and jute textures and compounds.....kilos...		71, 957	33, 954	6, 888	9, 822	3, 017
137-139	Wool and hair threads.....do.....		56, 570	17, 342	795		
140-148	Wool and hair textures and compounds.....kilos...		200, 606	212, 159	45, 011	1, 166	21
149-153	Silk and silk-floss threads.....do.....		1, 826	6, 563	761	60	1, 974
154-161	Silk and silk-floss textures and compounds.....kilos...		2, 722	35, 332	1, 083	16	131
162-171	Papers, prints.....do.....	14, 330	94, 360	477, 292	949, 311	691, 471	116, 010
172-173	Pasteboards and cartons.....do....	30	43, 643	115, 212	454, 264	152, 552	9, 084
179-181	Ordinary and fine furni- tures.....kilos...	2, 218	14, 013	241, 459	186, 272	56, 512	6, 267
184, 186	Hoop of wood, lattices, trellis, baskets.....kilos...		484	52, 537	916		30
195-203	Leathers and leather goods, straps, bandages, etc.....kilos...	45	21, 078	33, 756	15, 213	384	272
210-211	Pianos, harmoniums.....No....	9	19	80	134		
212-215	Watches, table and wall clocks.....No....	90	408	14, 623	774	26	
218	Agricultural machines, scales.....kilos...	1, 135	33, 183	2, 058	7, 416	238	
219-220	Motors.....do.....		949, 068	150, 951	48, 710	103, 202	
219-220	Machines for various indus- tries, loose pieces.....kilos...	17, 301	5, 193, 879	179, 920	476, 006	331, 965	834
221-223	Coaches.....No....		6				
224-226	Carts and small carts, wheel mountings.....kilos...		47, 548	6, 59	9, 470	119, 867	
273 275-276 282-283	Dressing and adorning arti- cles.....kilos...}	11	105	3, 966	242	51	27
277	Sticks and canes for sun- shades.....No....		9, 386	27, 670	53, 382	4, 600	418
278	Buttons.....kilos...		264	23, 530	17, 206	103	
279-281	Cartridges and percussion caps.....kilos...	420	40	3, 839	2, 363	3, 506	
287	Rubber articles.....do.....	72	1, 090	1, 603	1, 381	125	103
288-289	Oilcloth.....do.....	48	32, 887	5, 382	2, 180	2, 536	
290	Toys.....do.....	270	738	104, 552	9, 936	192	
292-293	Umbrellas and sunshades.....No....		538	4, 510			
294-296	Fancy trimmings.....kilos...		49	8, 998	2, 366		1
298-301	Hats and caps.....No....		8, 963	15, 996	20		2, 565
302	Rubber textures, impermea- bles.....kilos...		8, 363	10, 003	803		182
	Total.....	97, 351	17, 794, 026	16, 854, 215	11, 832, 713	4, 688, 191	259, 480
	Total raw matters.....	68, 435, 038	395, 496, 719	17, 455, 033	1, 969, 320	4, 674, 933	42, 006, 453
	Total alimentary substances....	326, 811	4, 961, 557	7, 472, 660	4, 908, 603	50, 291	1, 712, 211
	Grand total.....{kilos... {tons...	68, 859, 200 62, 150	418, 251, 412 436, 007	41, 778, 783 41, 445	18, 625, 031 23, 517	9, 413, 465 11, 163	43, 978, 094 39, 402

Classi- fica- tion of tariff.	Articles.	Spanish colonies.			Total, 1889.	Total, 1888.
		Cuba. Porto Rico.	Philippine Islands.	Canary Islands.		
	<i>Manufactured articles.</i>					
3	Worked marbles, lithographic stones.....kilos...				87, 325	117, 133
10-13	Glass and crystal ware, mir- rors.....kilos...	1, 292	96	79	1, 971, 133	2, 242, 991
14-15	Bricks and tiles, mosaics.....do....				1, 837, 784	
16-17	Delft, flint, porcelain.....do.....	17	228	85	159, 604	184, 195
18-20	Jewelry, gold and silver, silver- ware.....hgr...				1, 312	933
23-24, 28 30-31, 33 36-41	Hardware.....kilos...	13			2, 592, 228	4, 618, 751
49, 50	Copper, brass, and bronze ar- ticles.....kilos...	34	21		68, 449	219, 246
53, 54	Zinc articles.....do.....				51, 828	
56, 57	Other metals and like arti- cles.....kilos...				88, 874	

Importations into Barcelona, by sea, in 1889—Continued.

Classi- fica- tion of tariff.	Articles.	Spanish colonies.			Total, 1889.	Total, 1888.
		Cuba, Porto Rico.	Philippine Islands.	Canary Islands.		
	<i>Manufactured articles—Cont'd.</i>					
58, 59	Palm and cocoa oils and anal- ogous .....kilos.....			24, 065	5, 311, 152	5, 569, 885
63, 64	Vegetable and animal drugs and products.....kilos...	425		820	860, 508	1, 235, 284
65-72	Coloring extracts, colors, tint varnish .....kilos...	3, 660			3, 064, 951	2, 602, 438
73-89, 92	Chemical products.....do....				14, 932, 894	13, 320, 124
90-91	Pharmaceutical products.....do....				116, 264	55, 449
93-94	Starch, corn, flour.....do....				6, 532, 976	8, 565, 793
95, 98	Soap, perfumery, essences.....do....	5, 782			79, 712	83, 911
97	Candles.....do.....				22, 464	
101-103	Cotton threads .....do.....				246, 516	165, 058
104-115 291	Cotton textures, wicks.....do....		9		380, 109	381, 684
119-122	Linen and jute threads, pack- threads, tackles.....kilos...				1, 332, 041	1, 207, 027
123-130	Linen and jute textures and compounds .....kilos...	10			126, 106	83, 951
137-139	Wool and hair threads ....do....				74, 707	52, 943
140-148	Wool and hair textures and compounds.....kilos...	12	4		462, 153	298, 706
149-153	Silk and silk-floss threads.....do....				11, 809	13, 680
154-161	Silk and silk-floss textures and compounds .....kilos...	72			40, 484	13, 313
162-171	Papers, prints.....do.....		122	3	2, 597, 986	1, 545, 856
172-173	Pasteboards and cartons.....do....				985, 743	1, 191, 636
179-181	Ordinary and fine furni- tures.....kilos.....	1, 277	400		616, 921	588, 647
184, 186	Hoop of wood, lattices, trellis, baskets .....kilos.....		17		57, 403	46, 998
195-203	Leathers and leather goods, straps, bandages, etc.....kilos...	1, 453	481		72, 916	33, 022
210-211	Pianos, harmoniums.....No....	1			245	143
212-215	Watches, table and wall clocks.....No.....				16, 354	21, 815
218	Agricultural machines, scales .....kilos.....				44, 030	20, 312
219-220	Motors .....do.....				1, 251, 931	843, 533
219-221	Machines for various indus- tries, loose pieces.....kilos...				6, 227, 996	2, 661, 436
221-223	Coaches.....No.....				6	9
224-226	Carts and small carts, wheel mountings.....kilos.....				184, 564	61, 730
273 275-276 282-283	Dressing and adorning arti- cles .....kilos.....		13		4, 537	1, 679
277	Sticks and canes for sun- shades .....No.....		157		96, 973	21, 547
278	Buttons.....kilos.....				41, 375	21, 946
279-281	Cartridges and percussion caps.....kilos.....				10, 168	22, 808
287	Rubber articles.....do.....				4, 374	15, 184
283-289	Oilcloth.....do.....				43, 546	47, 991
290	Toys .....do.....				116, 067	27, 476
292-293	Umbrellas and sunshades.....No....				5, 048	3, 027
294-296	Fancy trimmings.....kilos.....				11, 414	2, 315
298-301	Hats and caps .....No.....				27, 603	24, 227
302	Rubber textures, impermea- bles .....kilos.....				19, 368	4, 670
	Total.....	14, 047	1, 391	25, 052	52, 742, 040	48, 168, 801
	Total raw matters.....	2, 110, 195	10, 224	7, 132	593, 645, 247	559, 490, 054
	Total alimentary substances.....	30, 943, 510	1, 415, 519	67, 456	131, 311, 164	204, 171, 244
	Grand total.....kilos.....	33, 067, 752	1, 427, 084	99, 200	777, 698, 451	.....
	tons.....	25, 467	576	18	812, 042	812, 042

Exportations from Barcelona, by sea, in 1889.

Classi- fica- tion of tariff.	Articles.	France.	Eng- land.	Ger- many.	Italy.	Mexico.	Uru- guay.
<i>Alimentary substances.</i>							
9, 10	Ice, mineral waters.....litres...	108,580	40,030	.....	.....	500	5,528
77	Culinary salt.....kilos.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	1,168
184-192 242-252	Meats and fish, sardines, preserves, kilos.....	8,864	4,163	1,393	647,192	48,946	71,495
193-201	Grains and dried vegetables, chick pea, canary seeds, etc.....kilos...	5,716	41,244	60	207	1,572	18,474
202-206	Garden stuffs, garlic, onions, po- tatoes, etc.....kilos.....	50,500	25,130	.....	3,040	2,367	84,919
207-208	Almonds.....do.....	212,219	38,340	31,259	99,510	128,131	46,661
209	Olives.....do.....	2,671	1,806	3,167	1,824	40,100	9,050
210-215	Dried fruits, hazelnuts, figs, wal- nuts, dried grapes, etc.....kilos...	15,667	7,967	3,725	9,019	76,377	17,564
216-220	Oranges, raisins, and other seed- fruits.....kilos.....	307,555	1,592	190	.....	1,830	2,075
224	Saffron.....do.....	30	.....	.....	564	238	2,019
227	Red pepper in powder.....do.....	2,894	39	165	15,980	633	108,135
221-3-5	Anise and cumin seeds, spices and colonial products.....kilos...	21,439	164	.....	10	540	9,749
228	Olive oil.....do.....	973,147	20,017	2,358	32,004	51,472	206,374
229-232	Brandy and liquors.....litres...	45,313	3,917	1,652	987	134,687	18,603
233-237	Wine.....do.....	39,837,215	561,277	244,128	405,535	2,072,852	17,256,748
	Total.....	41,591,810	745,686	288,097	1,216,572	2,560,755	17,858,562
<i>Raw materials.</i>							
1, 3-8, 31-34, 45	Old iron.....kilos.....	28,800	.....	.....	1,357,200	.....	.....
50, 53-54 56-63	Other metals.....do.....	51,686	85,340	10,874	752	9,365	.....
66, 177	Olive oil residues and others like, kilos.....	25,342	1,448,257	91,904	525,420	.....	.....
92, 97-99	Wood, canamo, and other vege- table fibers.....kilos.....	13,020	31,983	.....	1,500	1,227	.....
109-111 120-121	Wool and hair.....do.....	652,110	803,259	37,500	200,498	.....	.....
138, 144 147	Fine wood and ordinary, cork in planks.....kilos.....	48,082	150	.....	275,104	1,434	.....
154-155 179	Cloths, wool, linen, and cotton re- mains.....kilos.....	839,324	345,047	3,250	1,189,193	.....	.....
164-166 178	Raw hides, tallow, bones, horns, kilos.....	467,617	149,777	74,151	276,726	412	246
174-176	Building material, lime, bricks, tiles, mosaics.....kilos.....	23,561	1,080	.....	3,638	375,117	21,874
	Total.....	2,149,542	2,864,893	217,679	3,830,031	387,555	22,120
<i>Manufactured articles.</i>							
4	Worked marble.....kilos.....	2,240	40	.....	.....	12,604	.....
26-29	Glass and crystal ware.....do.....	8,815	7,823	440	245	19,462	2,294
35-37	Pottery, delft, porcelain.....do.....	996	4,587	26	65	437	6,338
39-41	Gold and silver ware.....hgr.....	100	(*)	615	.....	(†)	.....
46-8, 55 63 180	Iron, copper, zinc, and other metals, hardware.....kilos.....	3,208	50,173	3,796	131,298	30,494	15,533
64-65	Almond and pindar oils and other vegetable drugs.....kilos.....	42,520	2,363	850	88,981	1,611	328
69-71	Coloring extracts, colors, tint, var- nish.....kilos.....	24,654	39,980	21,855	518,480	421	3,435
72-73	Cream of tartar, boiled lees of wine, kilos.....	364,302	372,808	4,600	.....	80	.....
75, 80	Glycerine.....kilos.....	533,079	.....	.....	.....	96	.....
84	Chemical and pharmaceutical products.....kilos.....	260,209	25,694	15	1,104	6,662	7,797
85-87, 92 88	Soap.....do.....	956	82	.....	.....	.....	1,154
89-90 255	Candles.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	827	62
91	Perfumery.....do.....	60	88	55	.....	.....	903
93-96 262-263	Cotton threads and textures.....do.....	6,359	10,224	10,854	5,057	12,296	26,710
100-102	Canamo, linen, and jute threads and textures.....kilos.....	1,520	90	.....	100	246	452
104-107 103	Cordages and pack threads.....do.....	3,948	.....	.....	.....	1,610	24,623
112-118	Wool and hair threads and textures and compound.....kilos.....	1,514	928	285	1,884	2,386	17,458
120-127	Silk and silk-floss threads and tex- tures.....kilos.....	7	56	34	45	25	264

* 80 ⁴¹/₁₀₀.† 1 ²/₁₀₀.

Exportations from Barcelona, by sea, in 1889—Continued.

Classi- fica- tion of tariff.	Articles.	France.	Eng- land.	Ger- many.	Italy.	Mexico.	Uru- guay.
<i>Manufactured articles—Continued.</i>							
128-130 132-137 257	Papers and printing, pasteboards, playing cards .....kilos...	101,121	41,534	1,066	5,502	122,532	70,372
131	Cigarette paper.....do.....	21,905	14,881	6,917	9,833	565,232	14,460
139,149 151-152	Wood articles, baskets, mats..do.....	103,984	8,566	1,256	2,821	7,685	19,678
145,146	Corks .....chd...	30	410	4	209	2,612	326
167-173	Leathers, calceated and others, leather manufactures.....kilos...	1,532	37,895	35,931	6,852	199	643
181	Harmoniums, pianos.....unit...	3	5				5
182	Guitars.....do.....	2	177		1	16	195
183	Guitar cords.....kilos...	25	153	488	198	244	579
253	Fans.....do.....	90	73			1,727	1,630
254	Sandals .....doz.....	1,000	2	75	91	567	1,478
259	Umbrellas and sunshades.....unit...		204	69	72	280	727
260-261	Hats and caps.....do.....		224				
	Total	1,483,244	618,038	88,468	772,465	786,876	214,713
	Grand total, 1889.....kilos...	45,224,596	4,228,617	594,244	5,819,068	3,735,186	18,095,395
	Grand total, 1888.....tons...	34,770	3,203	208	7,316	2,867	16,213

Classi- fica- tion of tariff.	Articles.	Argen- tine.	Spanish colonies.			Totals.	
			Cuba, Porto Rico.	Philip- pine Islands.	Canary Islands	1889.	1888.
	<i>Alimentary substances.</i>						
9, 10	Ice, mineral waters .....litres..	11, 277	62, 430	1, 965	2, 193	262, 130	468, 582
77	Culinary salt .....kilos...	948	767, 208	.....	7, 362	777, 468	.....
184-192 242-252	Meats and fish, sardines, pre- serves.....kilos...	65, 353	747, 164	149, 289	27, 677	1, 828, 190	1, 034, 761
193-201	Grains and dried vegetables, chick pea, canary seeds, etc., kilos	46, 252	828, 652	165, 107	76, 492	1, 227, 065	} 1, 359, 351
202-206	Garden stuffs, garlic, onions, potatoes, etc.....kilos...	13, 990	914, 420	1, 910	3, 492	1, 172, 353	
207-208	Almonds .....do.....	47, 916	166, 267	7, 077	703	801, 230		395, 957
209	Olives .....do.....	59, 980	12, 849	45, 449	582	252, 123	} 491, 433
210-215	Dried fruits, hazelnuts, figs, walnuts, dried grapes, etc., kilos.....	16, 859	231, 263	22, 259	2, 991	434, 020	
216-220	Oranges, raisins, and other fruits of saison.....kilos...	6, 576	4, 254	12, 466	584	338, 789		210, 837
224	Saffron .....do.....	2, 859	2, 616	.....	.....	8, 436	8, 468
227	Red pepper in powder .....do.....	289, 853	80, 478	4, 796	1, 027	523, 462	461, 357
221-3-5	Anise and cumin seeds, spices, and colonial products...kilos...	16, 684	47, 617	1, 038	1, 466	114, 297	265, 904
228	Olive oil.....do.....	317, 961	134, 450	51, 682	7, 506	1, 951, 942	3, 096, 448
229-232	Brandy and liquors litres...	59, 000	117, 212	160, 418	7, 543	587, 980	915, 445
233-237	Wine .....do.....	16, 031, 854	40, 557, 480	1, 836, 411	58 116	121, 625, 371	102, 176, 463
	Total	16, 987, 362	44, 694, 360	2, 460, 867	197, 754	131, 904, 856	110, 585, 006
	<i>Raw materials.</i>						
1, 3-8, 31-34, 45	Old iron.....kilos...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 386, 000	3, 367, 460
50, 53-54 56-63	Other metals .....do.....	28, 962	374, 397	15, 588	2, 569	599, 250	205, 122
66, 177	Olive oil residues and others like.....kilos...	25, 738	5, 056	.....	1, 564	2, 123, 321	1, 277, 210
92, 97-99	Wood, canamo, and other veg- etable fibers .....kilos...	.....	.....	.....	80	49, 546	8, 200
109-111 120-121	Wool and hair .....do.....	.....	195	.....	.....	1, 739, 314	404, 321
138, 144 147	Fine wood and ordinary, cork in planks .....kilos...	960	269	14, 022	10, 269	358, 800	180, 540
154-155 179	Cloths, wool, linen, and cotton remains .....kilos...	.....	76, 984	5, 202	328	2, 717, 417	2, 273, 087
164-166 178	Raw hides, tallow, bones, horns, kilos.....	1, 066	29, 449	70	70	1, 032, 823	660, 816
174-176 1, 3-8 31-34	Building material, lime, bricks, tiles, mosaics .....kilos ..	175, 726	2, 472, 778	97, 255	109, 106	3, 222, 289	2, 150, 618
	Total.....	232, 393	2, 959, 128	132, 137	123, 986	13, 328, 840	10, 527, 374

Exportations from Barcelona, by sea, in 1889—Continued.

Classi- fica- tion of tariff.	Articles	Argen- tine.	Spanish colonies.			Totals.	
			Cuba, Porto Rico.	Philip- pine Islands.	Canary Islands	1889.	1888.
	<i>Manufactured articles.</i>						
4	Worked marble .....kilos...	2,265	179,381	82,398	768	292,503	.....
26-29	Glass and crystal ware.....do....	3,602	274,109	16,708	1,455	343,423	} 9,050,589
35-37	Pottery, delft, porcelain ....do....	24,233	302,206	2,859	32,515	403,245	
39-41	Gold and silver ware.....hgr....	50	(*)	(†)	20,000	(‡)	4,016,000
46-8,55	Iron, copper, zinc, and other						
63,180	metals, hardware .....kilos...	35,666	76,821	196,172	16,710	589,364	297,060
64-65	Almond and pindar oils and						
69-71	other vegetable drugs ..kilos...	333	128,840	1,003	1,932	272,929	212,722
72-73	Coloring extracts, colors, tint,						
75-80	varnish.....kilos...	6,107	60,526	1,453	753	689,361	416,323
78-79	Cream of tartar, boiled lees of						
	wine.....kilos...		4,407	4,720	407	748,364	683,881
84	Glycerine .....do....		267,382		8	800,565	195,026
76,83	Chemicals and pharmaceutical						
85-87,92	products.....kilos...	6,749	164,953	17,283	23,302	554,811	473,593
88	Soap.....do....	2,970	6,632,139	146	695	6,640,496	6,523,372
89-90	Candles .....do....	241	1,035,158	33,222	608	1,070,806	1,066,938
255	Perfumery .....do....	2,098	33,026	8,400	351	46,045	32,460
91	Cotton threads and textures,						
93-96	kilos.	76,335	3,437,204	419,636	23,552	4,102,355	} 1,386,840
262-263	Canamo, linen, and jute threads						
100-102	and textures.....kilos...	1,883	155,379	1,682	4,683	166,995	
104-107	Cordages and pack threads,						
103	kilos.....	1,400	290,749	37,749	2,246	376,398	275,434
112-118	Wool and hair threads and tex- tures and compound ..kilos...	106,487	26,760	2,792	10,256	214,070	47,986
120-127	Silk and silk-floss threads and textures .....kilos...	1,950	1,667	424	143	7,975	3,299
128-130	Papers and printing, paste-						
132-137	boards, playing-cards ..kilos...	269,489	1,285,302	382,675	29,598	2,418,716	1,783,842
257	Cigarette paper .....do....	36,838	196,548	10,601	3,013	994,911	942,012
131	Wood articles, baskets, mats,						
139-149	kilos.....	82,884	72,671	8,545	4,269	327,235	40,282
150-152	Corks .....chd...	21,255	12,681	1,146	37	42,203	43,262
145-146	Leathers, calceated and others,						
167-173	leather manufactures...kilos...	5,570	1,143,432	17,302	39,864	1,295,694	1,086,122
181	Harmoniums, pianos.....unit...	16	74	3	2	115	110
182	Guitars.....do....	839	2,225	217	112	4,938	2,099
183	Guitar cords.....kilos...	1,017	545		484	4,957	4,255
253	Fans.....do....	3,949	10,613	875	179	20,505	12,483
254	Sandals .....doz...	210	22,559	1,825	205	29,322	57,986
259	Umbrellas and sunshades..unit...	1,474	123,147	3,063	139	130,278	.....
260-261	Hats and caps.....do....	74	12,942	727	1,250	15,247	.....
	Total.....	672,066	15,788,818	1,237,642	197,791	22,381,723	24,546,853
	Grand total, 1889 .....kilos...	17,891,820	63,442,306	3,830,643	519,531	167,615,419	.....
	Grand total, 1888 .....tons...	14,319	62,874	2,225	702	.....	145,659,233

* 537⁸⁵/₁₀₀.† 239³⁸/₁₀₀.‡ 2,076¹⁸/₁₀₀.

CARTHAGENA.

REPORT BY CONSUL MOLINA.

Shipping.—No American vessel has entered this port during the year 1889.

Minerals.—The first two quarters of the year 1889 showed equal standstill in the mineral shipments as in the whole year 1888, owing to the bad state of the mineral trade in this district and the high freights to the United States and England.

The consequence of sudden demands for ores to the United Kingdom and the United States and a falling of freights to both the United States ports and England the second two quarters of said year have shown the previous and usual briskness in the iron and manganiferous iron-ore trade at this district, the quantity shipped being about 617,000 tons, being 117,000 tons more than in 1888, distributed as follows: To England, 408,000 tons of both manganiferous and dry iron ore; to Belgium and Holland 31,000, and 16,000 to France of manganiferous iron ore. The quantity of ore shipped to the United States was 162,000 tons, against 80,000 tons shipped during 1888. The ore shipped to the United States went all in British bottoms and may be classified thus: 108,000 tons of dry iron ore, value, free on board, \$165,815, and 54,000 tons of manganiferous iron ore, value, free on board, \$123,106.

Zinc ores.—The whole of this class of ore is shipped to Belgium; the quantity shipped was about 12,550 tons, being 7,500 tons less than in 1888, the high freights accounting for the decrease.

Lead.—The quantity shipped during the last year was about 11,000 tons more than in 1888, viz, 51,350 tons were shipped, classified as follows: Silver lead, to France 16,478 tons, to England 8,131 tons, to Belgium 9,132 tons, to Italy 627 tons. Soft lead, i. e., lead wholly free from silver, to England 11,776 tons, to France 5,206 tons.

Pure silver.—To London, 131 bars weighing 15 tons.

Silver-lead ore.—To France 1,380 tons, to England 102 tons, to Belgium 89 tons.

Esparto fiber.—The quantity shipped during 1889 was less than in 1888, the quantity shipped being 14,000 tons, whilst in 1888 15,000 tons were shipped.

Fuel.—Coke and coals are the only imports of any consideration, 31,924 tons of the former and 53,284 tons of the latter having been imported.

Wood.—One thousand six hundred St. Petersburg standards of Canadian spruce deals in British bottoms, and about 1,000 St. Petersburg standards of Baltic pine deals, also two mixed cargoes of pitch-pine lumber and timber from the Southern States of America, consisting of 1,080,000 superficial feet, all in Scandinavian bottoms, arrived here in 1889.

Imports.—English imported goods are now on a better footing and can compete successfully with German and French goods.

No American products (except wood) are imported here direct from the United States.

Liverpool, London, and Hamburg are the centers where our buyers apply for their supplies of American goods, although these are ordered on a very small scale. There are no American firms or citizens in my consular district, and undoubtedly the establishment of permanent agencies and United States commercial travelers would surely develop its trade, proving thus of great advantage to American products. These are, I consider, in general insufficiently known in Spain; but if our American producers and merchants would care to devote a share of their usual activity to this now improving country, trade would spring infallibly from it for the mutual benefit of both countries, especially as regards certain American produce and manufactures, which can surely compete with other countries, and more so now that there is such an abundance of tonnage, and thus great competition in freight.

Harbor works.—The works are nearly finished and vessels of considerable tonnage have been discharging for the past 5 years alongside our spacious Government quay. There are also private quays and malls around the harbor where immense traffic in iron ore, coals, and lead is effected with wonderful speediness by means of lighters.

Carthagena possesses, besides a Government navy-yard (arsenal), with a powerful floating dry dock capable of lifting an 8,000-ton ironclad, including its armament, etc., also an extensive engineering establishment and iron-shipbuilding stocks capable of building the largest class of vessels with the latest improvements. There are actually building two steel men-of-war of 7,000 and 8,000 tons, respectively, and there are besides outfitting one gunboat, one torpedo catcher, and one second-class cruiser, which were recently built and launched here.

Coal depot.—Welsh and North country bunker coals are obtainable and frequently sold to steamers at this port.

Breakwaters, etc.—The breakwaters being now finished, the harbor forms an extensive, safe dock where vessels of the largest tonnage and draft of water can enter or leave at all times, pilots being in attendance by night as well as by day, and they can load and discharge in all weathers.

Steam tramway.—This tramway has now branch lines on all the principal quays and

mails, and the mineral is brought down from the mining districts alongside the vessels. The said tramway extends inland about 20 miles from the port, and proves of considerable advantage to shippers. The proprietors of this line are English people, having their head offices in London.

Crops.—The crops, far from enough in general for local consumption, were fairly good last year, this being a barren-land district.

Public health.—The health of this city during the past year has not been good, the prevailing diseases being smallpox, diphtheria, and fevers.

Mortality and births.—During the year 1889 there have been here 3,206 births and 3,337 deaths, showing a difference of 131 against the former. There were also 611 marriages during said year.

Factories.—Glass, earthenware, cast-iron, lead-smelting works, and rope works are the only factories, and they, with two small engineering establishments and the Government arsenal, give employment to the working class.

Wages as regards the working class of men run from 50 cents to \$1 per diem. Harbor laborers, the "matriculados," are paid \$1.05, but those not "matriculados" (seamen), even by working in the harbor, get from 60 to 80 cents per day. Wages of shore laborers run from 40 to 60 cents per day.

House rent, etc.—House rent is high to the extent that the capital invested in dwelling houses and other buildings is rendering from 6 to 12 per cent., and all articles of consumption continue very dear. Industry here is at almost a standstill owing to want of enterprise, capitalists preferring to lend their money at exorbitant interest to placing it in useful works.

The bricks used here are still the old Roman ones; nevertheless a coarse kind of bricks is now being used for the fronts of houses, but there is little finish about it, and brick fronts are generally painted.

Waterworks.—This town and neighborhood has recently been provided with iron pipes from which it derives now a great abundance of water. Three pipes have been laid, one by an English, and the other two by local companies. The English company do the most business. Most of the material for this has been brought from England.

Telephone.—A telephonic system is now being started here for public offices and private houses.

Light.—A scheme has been proposed to the Carthage corporation for lighting the city by electricity, but as yet nothing has been decided, and at present the lighting of the city is still in the hands of a French gas company which charges an exorbitant tariff. Many projects for the improvement of the city have been postponed from want of funds.

Shipping and navigation.—The returns transmitted herewith of foreign-trade vessels that visited this port during 1889 show a progressive increase both of imports and exports. It will be seen by the following tables that nearly the whole of the foreign carrying trade is done in British bottoms, and that whilst there is a slight decrease in the number of vessels there is a very palpable increase in the tonnage.

Coasting trade.—No coasting trade is carried on from this or any other Spanish port by foreign vessels, the whole trade by law being confined to Spanish vessels, which makes the freights coastwise very heavy.

Vessels coming or going to America pay double dues, thus causing a difference between European and American goods.

Total number of vessels coastwise and in foreign trade entered and cleared at the port of Carthage in 1889.

Description.	Tonnage.	Loaded and in ballast.	In ballast.	Total.
Steamers:				
Spanish	484,156	689	22	689
Foreign	507,122	553	327	553
Sailing vessels:				
Spanish	31,111	594	294	594
Foreign	11,430	48	15	48
From Europe	2,083	Total crews		4,163
From Asia	13	Total passengers		9,749
From Africa	110	Total ships entered		2,211
From America	5			
German	8	Italian		19
Belgian	5	Portuguese		1
Spanish	1,610	Prussian		9
French	79	Swedish and Norwegian		19
Greek	1	Austrian		6
Dutch	2	Danish		1
British	451			

List of the principal exporters of iron ore to the United States.

Name of firm.	Address.	Name of firm.	Address.
<i>At Carthagena.</i>		<i>At Porman and La Union, near Carthagena.</i>	
R. Martinez Hijos y Conesa.	Calle de Jabanerías, 37.	Miguel Zapata	Porman.
R. Daggio.....	Calle de Balcones Azules	Emeterio de Velasco....	Do.
A. Fernandez & Co.....	Calle de Jara.	Antonio Espinosa.....	La Union.
Bruna & Co.....	Calle de San Antonio Pobre.	Pio Wandosell	Do.
Heywoods & Orchardson.	Plaza Sta. Catalina.		
José M. Hurtado.....	Glorieta, No. 1.		
W. Eblers	Plaza del Rey.		
Compañía de Porman....	Plaza de Sta. Catalina.		

List of principal importers of wheat at Murcia (capital of this province).

Name of firm.	Address.	Name of firm.	Address.
Miñano Hermanos.....	Alcantarilla (Murcia).	Patricio Seiquer	Murcia.
Leon Marinbaldo	Murcia.	F. D'Estoup	Do.

List of the principal importers at Carthagena.

Articles.	Name of firm.	Address.
Cement.....	José Braguehais.....	Muralla del Mar.
Do.....	Mariano Sanz Zabala.....	Callejon de la Zeña.
Do.....	José Boti Rizo.....	Calle de San Fernando.
Coals and coke.....	Jorquera & Walker.....	Glorieta.
Do.....	A. Delgado & Co.....	Calle del Carmen.
Do.....	José M. Hurtado.....	Glorieta, No. 1.
Do.....	Joaquin Luna.....	Glorieta.
Do.....	Heywoods & Orchardson.....	Plaza de Sta. Catalina.
Do.....	Miguel Zapata.....	Porman (near Carthagena).
Do.....	Pio Wandasell	La Union (near Carthagena).
Do.....	Luis Cauthal.....	Calle de Jabonerías.
Codfish.....	Sanchez Vera y Pedreño.....	Calle Jabonerías.
Do.....	Hip. de Pedro Mendez.....	Puerta de Murcia.
Do.....	Hip. de Joaquin Nieto	Do.
Do.....	Venancio Yzquierdo.....	Do.
Do.....	Vinda de M. Pico	Plaza de la Verdura.
Groceries, preserves, etc..	Germes, Linares & Co	Calle Mayor.
Do.....	José Gomez é Hijos	Puerta de Murcia.
Do.....	Antonio Carrasco	Calle de Medieras.
Do.....	Sucesores de Cañizares.....	Calle del Duque.
Do.....	Pedro Simon	Do.
Do.....	Joaquin Barceló	Puerta de Murcia.
Crockery.....	Juan Fernandez	Calle de Cuatro Santos.
Do.....	Diego Jorquera	Calle de San Francisco.
Do.....	Pedro Martinez	Glorieta.
Do.....	Abdon Martinez	Calle de Osuna.
Do.....	Pedro Gal.....	Puerta de Murcia.
Drugs and chemicals	Juan Vilagran	Do.
Do.....	Antonio Gomez.....	Do.
Do.....	A. Fernandez & Co	Calle San Miguel.
Do.....	Joaquin Ruiz	Calle Cuatro Santos.
Do.....	Ysidoro M. Rizo.....	Carmen.
Do.....	Luis Minguez	Calle del Duque.
Furniture.....	Petro Pastigo	Calle San Francisco.
Do.....	Vivancos Hermanos	Glorieta.
Do.....	Pedro Martinez.....	Do.
Do.....	Abdon Martinez	Calle de Osuna.
Do.....	José Barbastro.....	Calle del Aire.
Flour, etc.....	Francisco Sizana.....	Calle del Duque.
Do.....	Sanchez Redtem y Vera	Calle Jabonerías.
Do.....	Venancio Yzquierdo.....	Puerta de Murcia.
Do.....	Hip. de I. Nieto.....	Do.
Do.....	Hip. de Pedro Mendez.....	Do.
Do.....	Vinda de M. Pico	Plaza de la Verdura.
Watches, etc.....	Theodor Kettercr.....	Calle Mayor.
Do.....	José Navarro.....	Do.
Do.....	J. Monleon Sanchez	Do.
Do.....	Gomez Hermanos	Do.
Druggists.....	Luis Minguez	Calle del Duque.
Do.....	Federico Germos	Calle Mayor.
Do.....	Eduardo Germes	Puerta de Murcia.

List of the principal importers at Cartagena—Continued.

Articles.	Name of firm.	Address.
Druggists	José Vidal	Calle Mayor.
Do	Vinda de Marti.....	Calle Mayor.
Wood, staves, etc.....	Mariano Sanz Zabala.....	Calle Jon de la Zeña.
Do	A. Delgado & Co.....	Calle Carmen.
Do	Leon Marinbaldo.....	Murcia (town of).
Rosin.....	Juan Vilagran	Puerta de Murcia.
Do	Joaquin Ruiz	Calle Cuatro Santos.
Fire arms, etc.....	Ysidoro M. Rizo	Calle Garmen.
Do	Crispin Perez.....	Subida de San Diego.
Do	Anselmo Plazas.....	Puerta de Murcia.
Bedsteads and hardware...	Miguel Eiscalbar	Calle Medieras.
Do	Pedro Martinez.....	Glorieta.
Do	Venancio Yzquierdo.....	Plaza San Sebastian.
Do	Pedro Gal	Puerta de Murcia.
Do	Abdon Martinez.....	Calle de Osuna.
Do	Crispin Perez	Subida de San Diego.
Do	Bernardino Feijo	Puerta de Murcia.
Jewelry	Anastasio Andres.....	Calle Mayor.
Do	Gines Vidal	Do.
Machinery	José M. Hurtado	Glorieta, No. 1.
Do	Antonio Vich	Calle de Osuna.
Do	José Peinado.....	Calle del Carmen.
Do	Camilo Perez Lurbe	Calle Serreta.
Do	A. Delgado & Co	Calle del Carmen.
Do	Dorda y Martinez.....	Glorieta.
Do	Crook Bros.....	San Diego.
Do	Jesus Angosto.....	Calle de San Francisco.
Do	Miguel Zapata	Porman (near Cartagena).
Do	Pio Wandasell	La Union (near Cartagena).
Do	Bartolome Sarabia.....	Calle del Carmen.
Do	Blas Canovas	San Antonio Abad (near Carthage- na).
Do	Juan Vilagran.....	Puerta de Murcia.
Perfumery, etc.....	Abdon Martinez	Calle de Osuna.
Do	Germes, Linares & Co.....	Calle Mayor.
Do	Alejandro Cordova	Do.
Do	Marcelino Martinez.....	Do.
Do	Bernardino Feijo	Puerta de Murcia.
Printing.....	Hopolito Garcia	Calle del Duque.
Do	José Requena.....	Calle del Aire.
Do	Marcial Ventura.....	Calle del Duque.
Do	José Velasquez	Calle de Cuatro Santos.
Ironmongery	Joaquin Cato	Calle de Osuna.
Do	Antonio Vich	Do.
Do	José Peinado.....	Calle del Carmen.
Do	E. Daggio & Co	Plaza de Sta Catalina.
Do	José M. Hurtado.....	Glorieta, 1.
Do	Ysidoro M. Rizo	Calle del Carmen.
Do	Anselmo Plaza.....	Puerta de Murcia.
Do	Abdon Martinez	Calle de Osuna.
Do	J. Hermosilla	Calle Cuatro Santos.
Do	A. Delgado & Co.....	Calle del Carmen.
Do	Dorda y Martinez.....	Glorieta.
Textiles	Conesa y Cornet	Calle Mayor.
Do	Estelban Slagostera.....	Do.
Do	Juan Solé	Do.
Do	Vinas y Sanchez.....	Do.
Do	Sastre Hermanos	Do.
Do	Pareta y Gutierrez	Puerta de Murcia.
Do	Barbera y Corcoles	Do.
Wheat	Venancio Yzquierdo.....	Calle del Carmen.
Do	Vinda de M. Pico.....	Plaza de la Verdura.
Do	Francisco Lizanna Ortiz.....	Calle del Duque.
Do	Hijos de Joaquin Nieto.....	Calle del Carmen.
Do	Geronimo Ruiz	Murcia (town of).
Do	Hernandez Hermanos	Do.
Do	Clemares & Co	Do.
Alcohol.....	Pedro Conesa Calderon	Puerta de Murcia.
Do	Natalio Murcia.....	Calle del Duque.
Do	Juan Alfonso	Calle del Aire.
Engineers.....	Antonio Vich	Calle de Osuna.
Do	Tomas Sanchez.....	Calle Libertad.
Do	Crook Bros	Subida San Diego.
Do	Bartolome Sarabia.....	Calle del Carmen.

With regard to securing low ore freights from here to the United States and England, it entirely depends on the homeward freights of wheat from America being high.

CORDO MOLINA Y CROS,

Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Cartagena, January 20, 1890.

TARRAGONA.

REPORT BY CONSULAR AGENT MONTAYA.

I beg to hand you the returns for navigation, imports, and exports from the port of Tarragona during the year 1889. As regards productions, the year 1889 has been far below the average.

The wine crop, which constitutes the principal wealth of this province, has scarcely amounted to one-third of an ordinary year, owing to the mildew, which appeared in the most aggravated form, after persistent rainy and hot weather, when the vines were most promising and full of grapes. The crops of filberts and almonds have reached two-thirds of an ordinary year. Imports have been nearly the same as on the preceding year with the exception of alcohol, on which article the duties were doubled by a recent law.

PELAYO MONTOYA,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Tarragona, March 31, 1890.

Imports of Tarragona in 1889.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Wheat, barley, and maize, tons.....	33,063	\$1,487,835	Staves .....M...	398	106,750
Spirits .....casks..	12,749	1,022,920	Wood and lumber		55,650
Tobacco		890,000	Sulphur tons...	2,277	50,099
Empty casks .....No...	96,628	483,140	Hemp bales...	1,175	40,000
Salt fish.....tons...	2,477	441,680	Sugar.....tons...	279	38,750
Iron manufactures.....		255,750	Oil.....pipes...	250	22,500
Wine.....pipes...	7,100	213,010	Guano.....tons...	311	17,560
Coal and charcoal..tons...	37,761	208,000	Other articles.....		314,250
Petroleum { cases.....	34,883	115,750	Total.....		5,763,635
{ barrels...	2,260				

Exports from Tarragona in 1889.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Wine .....casks..	125,767	\$5,327,370	Oil..... { casks...	395	35,110
Filberts.....bags...	89,580	500,640	{ cases...	114	
Spirits of wine.. { pipes...	3,149	235,825	Petroleum cases...	4,347	10,200
{ demij...	3,705		Other articles		87,120
Almonds.....bags...	23,144	174,320	Total		6,418,085
Paper.....		47,500			

Tarragona shipping returns, 1889.

Flag.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	1	98	77	55,563	78	55,651	2	283	78	56,365	80	56,648
Spanish	79	8,728	433	260,921	512	269,649	80	8,915	434	261,452	514	270,367
Swedish and Norwegian	79	8,728	70	30,439	70	30,439	80	8,915	70	30,439	70	30,439
Italian.....	62	13,490	4	5,472	66	18,962	63	13,927	4	5,472	67	19,399
French	25	2,258	27	10,651	52	12,909	25	2,258	27	10,651	52	12,909
Danish	25	2,258	16	12,530	16	12,530	25	2,258	16	12,530	16	12,530
Greek	11	3,777	4	3,951	15	7,728	10	3,272	4	3,951	14	7,223
Russian	7	3,069	7	4,356	14	7,425	8	3,642	7	4,356	15	7,998
Belgian.....	7	3,069	6	4,288	6	4,288	8	3,642	6	4,288	6	4,288
German	1	419	4	3,211	5	3,630	1	419	4	3,211	5	3,630
Portuguese.....	1	419	1	950	1	950	1	419	1	950	1	950
Austrian.....	1	149	1	776	1	776	1	419	1	776	1	776
Total	186	31,839	650	393,108	836	424,947	189	32,716	652	394,441	841	427,157

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

GOTHENBURG.

REPORT OF CONSUL MAN.

TRADE REVIVAL.

The first half of the year 1889 was marked by a continuation of, and even an increase in, the business activity that characterized the preceding year, but the last 6 months evidenced a decided decadence of commercial life, and the year closed rather dull and quiet.

It was, however, on the whole, a very satisfactory year for the main exports of the country, iron, lumber, and wood pulp.

The animation which was experienced in some industries did not at once make itself apparent in the Swedish iron market; on the contrary, the dullness felt in 1888 continued to oppress the market early in 1889, and though prices were as low as it was thought they could possibly fall, they still weakened perceptibly. The advisability of forming a ring for the improvement of their interests had already been considered by the iron men of Sweden, and as early as January a meeting was held by the owners and managers of the leading iron works of the country, when the association of Swedish iron iron manufacturers was formed, and the following figures were decided upon as the minimum selling prices per 100 kilogrammes (220.46 avoirdupois), with a certain margin for extra sizes.

	Kroner.	United States currency.
Rolled iron.....	11.90	\$3.1892
Fine iron (horsenail iron, nail and rivet rods, etc.)	12.80	3.4304
Hammered Lancashire iron	12.60	3.3768

The effect of this action was not generally perceptible before the middle of summer, when prices had advanced about 75 ore, 20.10 cents per 100 kilogrammes, and the association made a corresponding advance of the minimum selling price. By November prices had reached a higher figure, with a good demand from abroad and a continued upward tendency, until the following figures per 100 kilogrammes free in Gothenburg were reached:

	Kroner.	United States currency.
Ordinary rolled iron.....	15.45	\$4.1406
Ordinary fine iron	16.30	4.3684
Ordinary hammered iron.....	15.05	4.0334

So that 1889 closed with brighter promises to the Swedish iron industry than any year of the past decade.

The custom-house receipts, and the tonnage of vessels arriving from foreign ports during the year showed a considerable increase. Although 1888 had shown the largest tonnage ever recorded at this port, 1889 surpassed it with 33,509 tons, and the custom-house receipts were the largest in ten years.

Exports of metals, pit-props, oats, dry and salted fish, pork, cattle, butter, paper, machinery and implements, tar, and wood pulp increased in comparison with 1888; while rye, barley, fresh fish, hides and skins, matches, and cheese decreased.

Imports of wheat, rye, Indian corn, rye flour, coffee, refined sugar, salt, dry fish, tobacco stems, coal, and coke, illuminating and other oils, railroad rails, machinery and implements, show an increase; while cotton, barley, wheat flour, raw sugar, American pork, rice, leaf tobacco, pig-iron, salted herring, and tar have fallen off.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Transactions in foreign exchange at Gothenburg amounted in 1888 to \$6,456,031.26, and in 1889 to \$6,373,953.52, showing a decrease of \$82,077.74. As compared with the preceding year the values of the different kinds were as follows:

Description.	1888.	1889.
Pounds	956,817 10 2	967,037 16 3
Riksmarks	4,501,102.72	3,796,425.45
Francs.....	3,739,604.72	3,890,137.48
Holland florins.....	84,461.39	219,592.32
	\$6,456,031.26	\$6,373,953.52

THE MONEY MARKET.

The following were the Government's bank rates at the beginning of the year:

Discounts on notes and bills:	Per cent.
For 3 months.....	3½
For 6 months.....	4
Loans:	
On Government and other first-class securities:	
For 3 months.....	3½
For 6 months.....	4
Other securities:	
For 3 months.....	4
For 6 months.....	4½

In November all discounts and loans were raised one half of 1 per cent.; and interest on deposits of from four to six months advanced from 3 to 3½ per cent.

On account of the difficulty of obtaining investments with first-class securities the savings banks and others were compelled to purchase many foreign obligations.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Receipts at the custom-house at Gothenburg amounted in 1889 to \$2,609,595, and in 1888 to \$2,380,465, increase \$229,130.

NAVIGATION AND SHIPPING.

At the close of the year the following vessels were registered at Gothenburg:

Class.	No.	Tonnage.
Steam vessels (horse-power 8,925)	127	52,603.09
Sailing vessels	98	43,285.58
Total	225	95,888.67

During the year 12 vessels were built and 16 were purchased, aggregating 10,918 tons, and 7 vessels were lost and 10 sold, aggregating 5,561.46 tons.

The number of vessels and amount of tonnage owned at the end of the year 1889, as compared with 1888, shows an increase of 17 steam vessels and a decrease of 6 sailing vessels, and a gain of 5,412.10 in the amount of tonnage.

Freights.—No ice hindrances were experienced at this port during the opening or closing months of the year, as has been the case for several preceding winters. Freights were good, reaching tolerably high prices in the late summer and autumn.

Arrivals.—During the year there arrived at Gothenburg from foreign ports 2,044 steam vessels of 862,832.05 tons, and 884 sailing vessels of 111,719.23 tons, a total of 2,928 vessels of 974,601.28 tons, being 14 more steam vessels and 151 more sailing vessels than the foregoing year, with an increase in the tonnage of 33,509.22 tons, and the largest amount ever arriving here in any one year.

Departures.—During the year there cleared from Gothenburg for foreign ports 1,958 steam vessels of 831,412.88 tons, and 630 sailing vessels of 109,397.18 tons, a total of

2,588 vessels of 940,810.06 tons, being an increase of 26 steam vessels and 147 sailing vessels, and an increase in the tonnage of 20,425.38 tons as compared with the preceding year.

No American vessels arrived at or departed from Gothenburg during the year.

Swedish shipping having been steadily declining for some years, the Royal Commercial College has been investigating the subject, with a view to finding out the probable causes of the same, some of which they now seem to think are to be found in the burden of consular, tonnage, light-house, and pilot fees, and the relief and transportation home of seamen from wrecked and condemned vessels.

The following tables were given by the Royal Commercial College to show the decrease in Swedish shipping:

Number, tonnage, and class of the Swedish mercantile marine in the years 1875, 1882, and 1886.

Year.	Sailing vessels.		Steam vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1875.....	3,573	424,042	664	83,007	4,237	507,049
1882.....	3,356	439,932	785	87,524	4,141	527,459
1886.....	3,033	385,512	903	114,883	3,936	500,395

Number, tonnage, and class of the Swedish mercantile marine engaged in the foreign trade in the years 1875, 1882, and 1886.

Year.	Sailing vessels.		Steam vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1875.....	1,744	350,982	175	63,865	1,919	414,847
1882.....	1,857	386,381	169	60,826	2,026	447,207
1886.....	1,638	326,383	201	79,680	1,839	406,063

Number and tonnage of Swedish and foreign sailing and steam vessels that entered and cleared, with cargoes and in ballast, from and to foreign ports and Swedish ports during the years 1875 and 1882-'86.

Years.	Swedish vessels.				Foreign vessels.			
	With cargoes.		In ballast.		With cargoes.		In ballast.	
Entered:	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1875.....	4,142	519,542	5,722	371,311	3,829	678,037	6,064	1,070,895
1882.....	6,359	979,875	7,208	543,696	4,369	902,167	9,960	1,890,275
1886.....	6,222	1,118,377	5,559	454,142	4,561	1,066,437	9,167	1,772,025
Cleared:	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1875.....	7,957	761,682	1,976	140,600	6,613	1,370,856	3,085	366,926
1882.....	10,299	1,296,917	2,007	207,172	8,113	1,970,444	5,843	747,138
1886.....	8,351	1,289,886	2,301	309,607	7,418	2,014,865	6,407	835,091

Number, tonnage, and class of vessels built for the Swedish mercantile marine in the year 1875 and 1882-'86.

Year.	Sailing vessels.		Steam vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1875.....	44	11,755	38	5,015	82	16,770
1882.....	10	1,149	31	5,845	41	6,994
1883.....	14	2,762	32	5,278	46	8,040
1884.....	10	2,258	43	10,231	53	12,489
1885.....	10	3,393	35	6,577	45	9,969
1886.....	9	925	10	2,123	19	3,048

Number, tonnage, and class of vessels purchased abroad for the Swedish mercantile marine in the years 1875 and 1882-'86.

Year.	Sailing vessels.		Steam vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1875	48	12,436	3	833	51	13,269
1882	31	7,520	1	657	32	8,177
1883	33	9,336	3	825	36	10,161
1884	39	12,139	5	1,609	44	13,748
1885	27	6,616	3	873	30	7,489
1886	10	2,115	3	2,500	13	4,615

The figures in the foregoing tables, although not of a recent date, are, nevertheless, taken from the latest statistics; since which time there has been no indications that the condition of the Swedish mercantile marine, as shown by them, has changed in any appreciable degree.

EXPORTS.

The amount of iron and steel exported from Gothenburg amounted to 132,972,220 kilogrammes, an increase of 16,272,608 kilogrammes over the preceding year.

The declared export of iron and steel to the United States at this consulate amounted to 20,443 tons, valued at \$900,252.90, as against 22,666 tons, valued at \$943,931.50, in 1888; showing a decrease of 2,223 tons, and of \$43,678.55 in value.

The total amount of iron and steel exported from Sweden was 313,635,000 kilogrammes, an increase of 50,790,000 kilogrammes, or 19.32 per cent.

The production of wood-pulp is still on the increase, many new manufactories having been put up, although fears are expressed that it is being overdone, as lessened demands from the United States, together with the superior quality of the German product, have lowered the prices so much that but a small margin for profit is left at present to Swedish manufacturers. During the year the export amounted to 37,423,877 kilogrammes, an increase of 7,743,253 kilogrammes over the foregoing year.

Swedish butter still seems to hold a fair place in the English market, the export figures showing 7,407,154 kilogrammes, an increase of 503,702 kilogrammes. Matches fell off somewhat, probably owing to the introduction into Eastern markets of Japanese matches, and the production of German imitations of well-known Swedish brands. The total export amounted to 7,221,892 kilogrammes, being 544,801 kilogrammes less than the previous year, and, with one exception, the lowest figures recorded in seven years.

IMPORTS.

Of the principal imports at Gothenburg, and of those possibly of American production, wheat showed an increase, 2,819,236 kilogrammes having been imported, or 1,639,903 kilogrammes more than the previous year.

The import of Indian corn, notwithstanding the heavy duty, amounted to 6,446,791 kilogrammes, an increase over the preceding year of 6,417,917 kilogrammes.

Wheat flour fell off somewhat, 5,114,397 kilogrammes being imported, a decrease of 1,194,614 kilogrammes as compared with 1888.

American pork showed a large decrease, only 676,831 kilogrammes being imported, a decrease of 2,265,710 kilogrammes, and the smallest importation during the past ten years.

The import of petroleum and naphtha amounted to 7,364,106 kilogrammes, an increase of 2,763,452 kilogrammes over the preceding year.

Lubricating and other oils also showed a large increase, there being 2,326,375 kilogrammes imported, an increase of 1,112,093 kilogrammes over 1888.

The value of the machinery and implements imported amounted to \$1,141,997.85, an increase of \$332,550.48 as compared with the preceding year.

Importation of American pork at Gothenburg during the years 1880-'89.

Year.	Kilo-grammes.	Year.	Kilo-grammes.
1880	5,753,233	1885	4,243,895
1881	4,925,960	1886	3,119,940
1882	2,206,748	1887	3,107,133
1883	4,114,929	1888	2,942,541
1884	1,982,581	1889	676,831

Importation of petroleum and naphtha at Gothenberg during the years 1880-'89.

Year.	Kilo-grammes.	Year.	Kilo-grammes.
1880	3,013,768	1885	4,524,658
1881	5,794,682	1886	5,026,947
1882	4,041,166	1887	4,440,479
1883	3,613,066	1888	4,600,654
1884	4,728,229	1889	7,364,106

THE HERRING FISHERIES.

The herring fisheries, especially those along the coast of Bohus Province, in which this consulate is situated, continue to thrive, catches are still abundant, and much interest and enterprise has been shown in improving the fishing outfits and providing suitable places and methods for salting, smoking, and packing the herring.

A mystery, however, is connected with this industry. It is impossible to look upon its continuation with certainty, as next season there may not be a herring swimming in these waters.

It is an interesting fact in the history of the Swedish fisheries that herring have made their appearance from time to time along the western coast, remaining a few years, and then disappearing suddenly for a long period.

This return of the herring to localities they had not visited for over three-score years took place twelve years ago, or in 1877, and the opinion has been expressed that, judging from the experience of the six preceding centuries, the present herring fisheries can not be expected to last, at the most, longer than about 1920, and may cease at any time.

It was not until 1884 or 1885 that an earnest movement was made to take advantage of the rich opportunity and develop a profitable industry out of it proportionable to the resources. Success has crowned these efforts so far that the yield to the fishermen has increased from 500,000 kronor in 1885 to over 1,000,000 kronor (\$268,000) in 1889.

The following table shows the amount of fresh fish and salted herring exported from Sweden during the past ten years, the increase in the numbers of fresh fish being mainly owing to the herring catches:

Fresh fish, salted herring, etc., exported from Sweden during the years 1880-'89.

Years.	Fresh fish.	Salted herring.	Anchovies, etc.	Sundries.
	<i>Kilogrammes.</i>	<i>Kilogrammes.</i>	<i>Kilogrammes.</i>	<i>Kilogrammes.</i>
1880	1,116,250	978,000	148,529	299,508
1881	2,023,644	1,951,000	113,497	345,156
1882	4,581,093	11,322,000	81,762	422,793
1883	4,301,869	6,716,000	104,623	790,277
1884	2,025,225	2,285,000	73,215	849,330
1885	12,096,516	3,499,000	76,074	558,264
1886	22,131,309	4,192,000	68,040	420,433
1887	34,095,987	2,595,000	75,041	304,300
1888	38,251,000	5,526,000	.....	.....
1889	55,783,000	20,517,000	.....	.....

This year there have been engaged in the Bohus Province herring fisheries 5,466 men, with nets and boats of an aggregate value of \$391,966.

Last year the Government caused a scientific investigation and study to be made of the herring now frequenting the Bohus Province coast, and the renowned German ichthyologist, Dr. Fr. Heincke, made a journey to Sweden in 1887, for the special purpose of studying the fish conditions existing here and spent some time in Gothenburg in the pursuit of his study of the herring race, as now represented in the huge new schools swarming along the coast.

None of these investigations, however, have effected any satisfactory solution of the cause of the noted disappearance and reappearance of this fish.

The greatest portion of the herring is sold fresh, a considerable quantity is salted, and extensive experiments have been made of late to send fresh herring preserved in boracic acid to England, though as yet these have not proved successful.

Taken altogether the Bohus Province herring fisheries are at present in a very thriving condition, and are attracting the attention they merit, both at home and abroad.

ERNEST A. MAN, *Consul*,

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Gothenburg, June 12, 1890.

Foreign exchange sold at Gothenburg during the year 1889, by months.

Month.	Pounds sterling.	Riksmarks.	Francs.	Holland florins.	Total in United States gold.
January.....	74,105 8 4	142,720.13	290,353.66	5,770.00	\$451,633.90
February.....	79,724 10 11	315,301.66	308,721.01	13,768.87	527,481.56
March.....	78,081 14 5	537,864.46	225,267.75	8,000.00	554,511.48
April.....	77,538 5 9	334,091.48	301,084.75	23,897.42	523,818.48
May.....	85,493 16 8	184,955.43	206,646.71	23,571.59	502,647.81
June.....	86,297 18 10	151,873.87	373,412.14	4,400.00	528,310.75
July.....	93,408 2 7	354,480.81	332,388.80	36,603.64	616,059.34
August.....	97,231 11 9	340,920.46	400,554.95	11,413.74	620,446.74
September.....	66,998 4 1	518,080.81	214,059.67	27,337.91	500,220.08
October.....	79,037 14 5	389,747.64	226,303.67	31,121.63	532,089.37
November.....	74,771 15 10	290,552.44	340,999.01	16,553.73	503,731.85
December.....	74,348 12 8	235,836.26	470,345.36	17,153.79	513,002.06
Total.....	967,037 16 3	3,796,425.45	3,690,137.48	219,592.32	4,373,953.52

Number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels that entered from foreign countries at the port of Gothenburg during the year 1889.

Flag.	Steam vessels.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Danish.....	395	111,275.94	80	5,992.94	475	117,268.88
English.....	265	216,678.27	48	8,256.30	313	224,934.57
French.....	1	580.46	2	341.50	3	921.96
German.....	11	2,854.64	43	9,870.39	54	12,725.03
Netherlands.....	2	1,493.65	19	3,568.31	21	5,061.96
Norwegian.....	86	29,475.90	178	24,352.07	264	53,827.97
Russian.....	9	6,044.56	10	2,989.56	19	9,034.12
Swedish.....	1,275	494,478.63	504	56,348.16	1,779	550,826.79
Total.....	2,044	862,882.05	884	111,719.23	2,928	974,601.28

Nationality, number, and destination of vessels that cleared for foreign countries at the port of Gothenburg during the year 1889.

Flag.	Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing vessels.	Total.	
		No.	No.	No.	Tons.
Austrian.....	Argentine Republic, 1.....	.....	1	1	795.20
Danish.....	Denmark, 343; England, 80; Norway, 29; Germany, 9; miscellaneous, 5.	391	75	466	116,217.05
English.....	England, 284; United States, 6; Belgium, 5; Norway, 4; France, 4; Russia, 2; Italy, 2; miscellaneous, 6.	266	47	313	219,604.05
French.....	England, 1; France, 1.....	1	1	2	740.78
German.....	Germany, 15; England, 14; Netherlands, 5; Denmark, 4; Australia, 4; Norway, 3; Mauritius, 3; miscellaneous, 4.	10	42	52	11,913.61
Netherlands.....	Netherlands, 17; England, 3; Argentine Republic, 2; miscellaneous, 3.	3	22	25	6,909.10
Norwegian.....	Norway, 120; England, 35; Netherlands, 32; Germany, 30; Argentine Republic, 6; France, 6; Denmark, 5; United States, 2; miscellaneous, 12.	85	163	248	51,505.00
Russian.....	Russia, 5; England, 2; Finland, 2; miscellaneous, 4.	4	9	13	5,791.80
Swedish.....	England, 431; Denmark, 323; Norway, 269; Germany, 205; France, 67; Belgium, 65; Netherlands, 39; Russia, 21; Cape Town, 11; Spain, 10; miscellaneous, 27.	1,198	270	1,468	527,333.47
Total.....	.....	1,958	630	2,588	910,810.06

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Gothenburg to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended December 31, 1889.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	
Bagging (old)	\$2,763.40	\$1,371.29	\$1,624.12	\$698.04	\$6,456.85
Barrels (empty petroleum)		1,913.90	6,906.23		8,820.13
Hides and skins	6,041.52				6,041.52
Iron	212,630.40	174,700.31	212,512.73	241,795.37	841,639.31
Matches	18,231.47	26,301.03	19,868.88	17,216.90	81,618.28
Paper			542.33		542.33
Steel	9,036.16	9,830.33	19,842.77	19,904.38	58,613.64
Wood pulp	67,098.74	63,737.72	79,581.86	51,166.63	261,578.95
Sundries	6,519.33	3,265.08	9,178.81	6,187.88	25,151.10
Total in United States gold	322,321.02	281,120.16	350,057.73	336,963.20	1,290,462.11
Total preceding year	201,360.10	294,864.57	287,539.59	461,450.80	1,245,215.06
Increase	120,960.92		62,518.14		45,247.05
Decrease		13,744.41		124,487.60	

Principal exports from Gothenburg in the year 1889 compared with 1888.

Articles.	1889.	Increase over 1888.	Decrease from 1888.
Butter..... kilogrammes...	7,407,154	503,702	
Cheese .....do.....	75,420		107,567
Fish:			
Fresh .....do.....	18,611,266		269,876
Dry and salted.....do.....	8,026,938	5,899,797	
Breadstuffs.....do.....	35,153,413		213,512
Hides and skins.....do.....	695,235		180,530
Iron and steel.....do.....	132,972,220	16,272,608	
Lumber .....cubic metres...	236,923		3,968
Machinery and implements .....dollars...	223,967.86	23,155.86	
Matches .....kilogrammes...	7,221,893		544,801
Oil cake .....do.....	183,023	8,935	
Paper.....do.....	10,164,327		23,762
Pit props .....cubic meters...	304,280	72,997	
Pork.....kilogrammes...	2,352,763	810,691	
Tar .....do.....	189,780	156,210	
Wood pulp.....do.....	37,423,877	7,743,253	
Woven fabrics:			
Cotton .....do.....	362,745	29,031	
Woolen.....do.....	44,043	1,271	
Linen and hemp .....do.....	24,605	3,797	

Principal imports into Gothenburg in the year 1889 compared with 1888.

Articles.	1889.	Increase over 1888.	Decrease from 1888.
Breadstuffs .....kilogrammes...	32,196,902	10,351,368	
Cheese .....do.....	28,590	3,188	
Coal and coke.....hectolitres...	5,286,109	643,101	
Coffee.....kilogrammes...	5,401,345	672,804	
Hides and skins.....do.....	1,200,330		61,071
Iron:			
Pig .....do.....	7,924,631		5,621,336
Railroad rails .....do.....	13,055,489	9,692,423	
Liquor, alcoholic .....litres...	505,157		38,528
Machinery and implements.....dollars...	1,141,998	332,524	
Oil, petroleum.....kilogrammes...	9,690,481	3,878,545	
Paper.....do.....	507,476	86,400	
Pork, American.....do.....	676,831		2,265,710
Rice .....do.....	1,665,478		3,936,773
Sugar:			
Raw .....do.....	6,058,292		649,201
Refined.....do.....	1,752,957	168,362	
Sirup .....do.....	3,424,181	209,542	
Tea .....do.....	64,037	7,581	
Tobacco leaf.....do.....	444,370		536,288
Wool .....do.....	931,796	82,649	
Woven fabrics.....do.....	854,609	116,071	

Nationality, number, and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at and from Swedish ports from and to foreign ports during the year 1887, with cargoes and in ballast.

Nationality.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	With cargoes.		In ballast.		With cargoes.		In ballast.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian.....	3	1,858	5	3,521	7	4,627	1	753
Belgian.....	1	448	.....	.....	1	448	.....	.....
Danish.....	1,609	205,625	7,078	783,791	3,352	336,437	5,265	650,401
English.....	560	407,611	635	487,998	1,118	840,104	81	59,740
French.....	10	1,538	28	6,052	39	7,847	.....	.....
German.....	664	127,495	820	119,558	1,231	192,752	237	55,349
Italian.....	3	1,364	3	1,619	6	2,983	.....	.....
Netherlands.....	58	14,831	163	67,744	219	80,713	4	632
Norwegian.....	845	151,838	1,358	340,114	1,550	436,775	611	49,189
Russian.....	917	103,826	315	84,884	525	126,112	680	61,998
Spanish.....	5	5,509	4	4,214	8	8,677	1	1,046
Swedish.....	6,371	1,073,021	6,437	623,469	9,108	1,391,312	2,598	354,367
United States.....	1	690	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	690
Total.....	11,047	2,095,657	16,864	2,522,871	17,164	3,428,787	9,479	1,234,164

Principal exports from and imports into Sweden during the year 1889, compared with 1888.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	1889.	Increase over 1888.	Decrease from 1888.
Animals:			
Cattle.....number...	37,380	1,710	.....
Horses.....do.....	3,330	.....	230
Sheep.....do.....	43,630	3,570	.....
Swine.....do.....	2,550	2,360	.....
Breadstuffs:			
Barley and malt.....kilogrammes...	4,016,000	.....	21,004,000
Oats.....do.....	113,862,000	.....	52,551,000
Rye.....do.....	122,000	.....	594,000
Wheat.....do.....	31,000	11,000	.....
Rye flour.....do.....	573,000	.....	38,000
Wheat flour.....do.....	2,069,000	32,000	.....
Butter.....do.....	14,734,000	.....	75,000
Cheese.....do.....	118,000	.....	116,000
Fish:			
Dry and salted.....do.....	20,517,000	14,991,000	.....
Fresh.....do.....	55,783,000	17,532,000	.....
Hides and skins.....do.....	1,482,000	.....	278,000
Iron and steel:			
Bar, band, plate, etc.....do.....	200,244,000	12,469,000	.....
Blooms.....do.....	15,596,000	1,060,000	.....
Cast and pig.....do.....	79,175,000	30,080,000	.....
Nails.....do.....	2,167,000	.....	214,000
Rolled.....do.....	5,717,000	.....	63,000
Lumber:			
Timber, beams, spars, etc.....cubic meters...	452,000	.....	38,000
Planks and boards.....do.....	4,018,000	.....	84,000
Machinery and implements.....value...	\$673,484	\$25,728	.....
Meats.....kilogrammes...	328,000	143,000	.....
Ore.....do.....	142,591,000	.....	76,000
Paper.....do.....	11,540,000	100,000	.....
Pork.....do.....	7,347,000	2,503,000	.....
Tar.....do.....	3,363,000	.....	722,000
Whisky.....litres...	18,494,000	.....	6,127,000
Wood pulp.....kilogrammes...	52,035,000	13,851,000	.....
Wool.....do.....	16,000	.....	13,000
Woven fabrics:			
Cotton.....do.....	555,000	.....	19,000
Linen and hemp.....do.....	39,000	.....	4,000
Silk.....do.....	2,800	.....	200
Woolen.....do.....	206,000	41,000	.....

Principal exports from and imports into Sweden during the year 1889, etc.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	1889.	Increase over 1888.	Decrease from 1888.
Animals:			
Cattle.....number...	4,340	1,800	.....
Horses.....do.....	1,640	420	.....
Sheep.....do.....	700	.....	110
Swine.....do.....	3,930	.....	2,570
Breadstuffs:			
Barley and malt.....kilogrammes...	875,000	.....	152,000
Rye.....do.....	140,804,000	5,813,000	.....
Wheat.....do.....	54,560,000	4,976,000	.....
Butter.....do.....	2,379,000	.....	463,000
Cheese.....do.....	252,000	22,000	.....
Coal and coke.....hectolitres...	19,421,000	8,598,000	.....
Coffee.....kilogrammes...	16,548,000	2,885,000	.....
Cotton.....do.....	12,249,000	83,000	.....
Fertilizers.....do.....	72,495,000	14,418,000	.....
Fish:			
Herring.....do.....	28,669,000	1,613,000	.....
Cod, dry, etc.....do.....	3,173,000	85,000	.....
Hides and skins.....do.....	3,000,000	.....	148,000
Machinery and implements.....value...	\$3,163,508	\$927,012	.....
Meats.....kilogrammes...	1,739,000	91,000	.....
Paper.....do.....	1,704,000	131,000	.....
Pork.....do.....	5,060,000	.....	398,000
Salt.....hectolitres...	1,060,000	191,000	.....
Spirits, alcoholic:			
Arrack.....litres...	799,000	.....	43,000
Brandy.....do.....	927,000	141,000	.....
Rum.....do.....	43,000	.....	17,000
Whisky.....do.....	19,184,000	.....	21,996
Sugar:			
Raw.....kilogrammes...	27,594,000	.....	2,086,000
Refined.....do.....	10,734,000	1,035,000	.....
Sirup.....do.....	11,246,000	2,397,000	.....
Tar.....do.....	1,256,000	.....	144,000
Tobacco.....do.....	3,347,000	.....	703,000
Wines.....litres...	2,987,000	568,000	.....
Wool.....kilogrammes...	2,588,000	448,000	.....
Woven fabrics:			
Cotton.....do.....	1,364,000	254,000	.....
Linen and hemp.....do.....	335,000	26,000	.....
Silk.....do.....	104,000	18,000	.....
Woolen.....do.....	2,631,000	387,000	.....

Value of merchandise imported into and exported from Sweden during the years 1886 and 1887.

Articles.	1886.		1887.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Animals.....	\$283,586	\$1,777,596	\$266,557	\$2,232,160
Breadstuffs.....	8,252,990	8,061,238	8,219,930	6,632,630
Colonial wares.....	11,250,886	136,846	12,291,094	177,842
Chemicals, dyestuffs, etc.....	756,269	91,158	760,792	106,865
Fruits, plants, etc.....	1,068,747	81,206	1,032,408	92,253
Hides, hair, bone, etc.....	3,306,554	516,044	3,744,126	547,336
Manufactures of.....	767,023	58,978	646,382	71,512
Lumber, timber, etc.....	475,385	20,076,493	430,536	22,155,817
Manufactures of.....	409,914	4,619,418	408,907	4,027,950
Meats.....	4,576,814	7,335,628	4,410,822	9,453,300
Metals.....	2,819,414	8,607,469	1,944,067	8,925,698
Manufactures of.....	3,562,091	697,165	3,529,890	1,053,716
Minerals.....	6,479,125	708,039	6,521,021	890,000
Manufactures of.....	862,094	878,154	837,345	1,095,970
Paper.....	1,013,351	3,307,804	1,055,792	3,614,940
Spirits, wines, etc.....	2,112,773	582,327	2,213,384	1,062,108
Tallow, oils, etc.....	3,701,129	343,366	3,063,253	450,848
Manufactures of.....	501,660	146,109	512,133	178,800
Vegetable products.....	1,999,588	162,530	2,018,322	230,111
Manufactures of.....	111,072	19,583	118,738	18,605
Vessels, cars, machinery, and implements....	3,179,111	1,001,450	2,815,802	798,692
Wools, cotton, flax, and other fibers.....	4,340,160	82,175	5,518,496	129,247
Woven fabrics and manufactures of.....	12,386,839	983,561	12,993,110	1,096,341
Yarns, thread, twines, etc.....	2,352,949	111,019	2,241,488	282,940
Articles not elsewhere mentioned.....	805,455	677,348	905,419	682,820
Total.....	80,401,042	61,164,507	78,549,814	65,998,021

Mileage of rolling stock, traffic, earnings, etc., of the State railroads in Sweden during the years 1886, 1887, and 1888.

Length of line, rolling stock, etc.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Mileage at the end of year.....miles...	1,532	1,551	1,573
Locomotives.....number...	343	355	362
Passenger cars.....do.....	759	808	821
Postal cars, etc.....do.....	64	64	63
Freight and baggage cars.....do.....	8,402	8,607	8,792
For each 100 miles of railroad operated there were:			
Locomotives.....do.....	23.30	23.30	23.30
Passenger and postal cars.....do.....	56.66	56.66	58.33
Freight cars of all kinds.....do.....	585	571	576
Percentage of seating capacity occupied in passenger cars.....	15.35	14.77	16.26
Percentage of carrying capacity used in freight cars.....	33.95	34.79	35.49
Traffic.			
Passengers carried in—			
First-class cars.....No...	49,252	40,232	39,055
Second-class cars...do...	647,961	631,723	651,730
Third-class cars.....do...	3,296,298	3,233,350	3,300,304
Troops carried.....do...	92,441	88,137	88,882
Total.....	4,085,952	3,993,442	4,079,971
Vehicles, locomotives, etc., transported.....No...	2,026	1,707	1,804
Cattle transported.....do...	236,581	272,180	273,372
Horses transported.....do...	9,782	9,478	14,080
Amount of freight transported.....Tons...	2,225,029	2,196,408	2,626,494
Average distance traveled by passengers.....Miles...	27	27	28
Average distance of freight carried.....do.....	63	65	65
Earnings.			
Receipts from—			
First-class passengers.....	\$138,003	\$121,684	\$133,676
Second-class passengers.....	625,719	614,068	663,322
Third-class passengers.....	1,033,960	1,034,034	1,069,420
Transportation of troops.....	41,615	34,714	36,433
Total receipts from passenger traffic.....	1,839,297	1,804,500	1,902,851
Receipts from freight.....	3,073,049	2,911,277	3,426,824
Receipts extra and miscellaneous.....	242,996	229,023	242,817
Total gross receipts.....	5,155,342	4,944,800	5,572,492
Total expenses for operating, maintaining, etc.....	3,638,428	3,511,391	3,702,648
Net earnings.....	1,516,914	1,433,410	1,869,844
Percentage of net earnings to investment.....Per cent...	2.41	2.22	2.84
Percentage of expenses to earnings.....do.....	70.58	71.01	66.45
Amount paid into the State treasury.....	\$1,500,800	\$1,393,600	\$1,822,400

Number and amount of deposits of the savings banks of Sweden, with the number of their depositors and the average amount due to each, in the years 1885, 1886, and 1887.

Number, amount of deposits, number of depositors, etc.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Number of savings banks—			
In cities.....No...	103	103	104
In the country.....do...	281	284	282
Total.....	384	387	386
Average number of the population to each savings bank.....No...	12,195	12,189	12,267
Average number of depositors to each savings bank.....do...	2,517	2,559	2,619
Aggregate number of depositors at end of year.....do...	966,687	990,476	1,010,794
Aggregate amount of deposits at end of year.....	\$60,106,704	\$62,484,922	\$65,890,522
Average amount due to each depositor.....	\$61.58	\$64.09	\$65.19
Aggregate amount of interest credited to depositors during year.....	\$2,714,113	\$2,879,904	\$2,885,242
Aggregate amount drawn out during year.....	\$13,412,779	\$14,687,757	\$15,807,353
Aggregate number of new depositors during year...No...	105,226	95,048	104,360
Aggregate amount of deposits during year.....	\$14,735,289	\$15,190,347	\$15,422,584

SWITZERLAND.

Imports and exports during the calendar year 1889.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Agricultural products.....	5,093,130	451,352
Animals and skins.....	48,571,767	23,962,923
Caoutchouc.....	178,100	2,411,911
Chemical products.....	10,631,887	10,316,368
Cloths.....	19,589,160	5,318,832
Cotton.....	71,170,678	153,507,467
Flax, hemp, etc.....	8,586,030	915,982
Food and beverage.....	215,454,843	68,175,069
Glass.....	1,461,901	99,401
Leather.....	13,431,280	8,002,665
Machinery.....	11,628,438	19,979,986
Metals.....	122,684,948	33,401,472
Minerals.....	37,826,530	1,594,661
Objects of art.....	7,217,134	4,266,870
Oil and grease.....	7,964,320	200,093
Paper.....	1,344,953	2,822,244
Pottery.....	3,902,933	521,246
Silk.....	159,839,690	212,958,356
Straw.....	580,588	5,147,620
Watch materials.....	2,347,418	91,552,337
Wood.....	12,175,582	5,794,250
Wool.....	32,398,300	14,825,359
Total.....	794,079,610	666,226,464

JOHN D. WASHBURN,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
Bern, March 4, 1890.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL NEW, OF LONDON.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The returns for the year 1888 show a very large increase both in the import and export trade of the Kingdom.

The total imports amounted to \$1,938,178,715, an increase over 1887 of \$127,040,895, or 7 per cent.

The principal articles of import were, corn of the value of \$256,000,000, showing an increase of nearly \$15,000,000; cotton, raw, value, \$200,000,000; silk manufactures, value, \$52,000,000; sugar, refined, \$30,000,000; unrefined, \$60,500,000, an increase of nearly \$6,000,000; wool, \$130,000,000, an increase of \$7,800,000; woollen manufactures, \$44,000,000; tea, \$51,000,000. Generally speaking the increase was fairly distributed among all articles of import.

The total exports amounted to \$1,489,426,180, an increase of \$85,610,375, or 6 per cent. The increase in the export of British and Irish products was \$62,142,105, or 73 per cent. of the total increase. The increase in the export of foreign and colonial produce was \$23,468,270.

The principal articles of British and Irish produce exported were coal, value \$56,500,000, an increase of about \$6,000,000; cotton yarn, \$58,000,000; cotton manufactures, \$301,500,000, an increase of \$4,000,000; linen manufactures, \$27,500,000; metals, iron and steel, \$132,000,000, an increase of nearly \$8,000,000; woollen and worsted manufactures, \$99,500,000; and machinery, \$64,500,000, an increase of \$9,000,000.

The principal articles of foreign and colonial produce exported were: coffee, value

\$15,000,000, an increase of \$2,000,000; raw cotton, \$27,500,000; metals, copper, \$12,500,000, an increase of \$9,000,000; tin, \$10,000,000, an increase of \$4,000,000; and wool, \$68,500,000.

There was an increase of trade with the following countries: Russia, imports from show an increase of \$51,500,000, exports to show an increase of \$4,000,000; Sweden and Norway, increase of imports \$6,000,000, exports \$3,000,000; Denmark, increase of imports \$9,000,000, exports, \$1,000,000; Germany, increase of \$11,000,000 in imports, and \$1,000,000 in exports; Holland, increase in imports of \$4,000,000, but a decrease in exports of nearly \$1,000,000; France, increase in imports of \$9,000,000, and exports \$18,000,000; United States, a decrease in imports therefrom of \$16,500,000, but an increase of exports thereto of \$5,000,000.

Aggregate imports into the United Kingdom in 1888.

Description.	Quantities.	Values.
Animals:		
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves.....number..	377,088	\$29,561,805
Sheep and lambs.....do.....	956,210	8,702,745
Bacon and hams.....cwts..	3,594,212	41,716,935
Beef.....do.....	1,063,602	11,344,700
Bones (except whalebone).....tons..	75,559	1,944,970
Brimstone.....cwts..	773,480	867,125
Bristles.....pounds..	2,840,674	1,918,665
Butter.....cwts..	1,671,433	44,565,225
Margarine.....do.....	1,139,743	16,341,565
Candles of all sorts.....do.....	69,823	686,535
Caoutchouc.....do.....	220,350	12,776,705
Cheese.....do.....	1,917,616	22,732,040
Chemical manufactures and products.....do.....		6,556,485
China, porcelain, and earthenware.....do.....	168,377	2,997,850
Clocks.....do.....		2,347,250
Cocoa.....pounds..	29,648,813	4,648,805
Coffee.....cwts..	949,329	17,882,855
Confectionery and succades.....do.....	89,465	1,021,640
Cereals and flour:		
Wheat.....cwts..	57,261,363	109,979,870
Barley.....do.....	21,305,300	30,350,465
Oats.....do.....	18,770,686	22,990,030
Maize.....do.....	25,370,164	34,444,075
Other kinds.....do.....	6,882,164	9,915,235
Flour of wheat.....do.....	16,910,442	47,653,730
Flour of other kinds.....do.....	660,928	949,575
Total cereals and flour.....do.....	147,161,107	256,282,980
Cotton:		
Raw.....do.....	15,462,099	200,045,480
Manufactures.....do.....		11,256,775
Drugs:		
Bark (Peruvian).....do.....	144,820	2,757,840
Opium.....pounds..	587,365	1,827,590
Unenumerated.....do.....		4,441,205
Dyeing or tanning stuffs:		
Cochineal, granilla, and dust.....do.....	7,674	251,360
Cutch and gambier.....tons..	28,543	3,528,895
Extracts.....do.....		2,075,765
Dyes from coal tar.....do.....		2,844,810
Indigo.....cwts..	78,128	8,511,160
Madder, madder root, garancin, and munjeet.....do.....	14,204	94,985
Sumach.....tons..	12,050	677,050
Valonia.....do.....	31,871	2,275,220
Unenumerated.....cwts..	1,116,929	3,422,620
Dyewoods.....tons..	79,538	2,280,805
Eggs.....thousands..	1,126,792	15,415,835
Feathers, ornamental.....pounds..	655,488	4,084,305
Fish.....cwts..	1,907,644	11,621,825
Flax and hemp:		
Flax, dressed and undressed.....do.....	1,593,974	13,541,770
Tow, or codilla of flax and hemp.....do.....	321,661	1,838,180
Hemp and other like substances (except jute), dressed and undressed.....cwts..	1,794,672	13,888,585
Jute.....tons..	313,828	19,521,630
Flowers, artificial.....do.....		1,297,395
Fruits:		
Currants.....cwts..	1,009,873	6,738,030
Raisins.....do.....	605,197	4,590,065
Oranges and lemons.....bushels..	4,861,061	7,304,605
Raw, exclusive of nuts.....do.....	6,835,652	12,487,225
Glass of all kinds.....cwts..	1,794,484	9,533,850
Guano.....tons..	24,432	981,895
Gum of all sorts.....cwts..	357,505	5,710,070
Gutta percha.....do.....	22,483	907,800

Aggregate imports into the United Kingdom in 1888—Continued.

Description.	Quantities.	Values.
Hair:		
Goats' hair or wool	pounds... 21, 981, 538	\$4, 679, 620
Manufactures of goats' hair or wool .....	.....	624, 805
Hides, raw, dry, and wet	cwts... 1, 162, 161	15, 019, 665
Hops.....	do..... 216, 606	3, 996, 955
Lace and articles thereof.....	.....	4, 072, 880
Lard	cwts... 885, 036	9, 095, 665
Leather.....	pounds... 91, 425, 602	29, 548, 415
Leather gloves	pairs... 17, 651, 592	7, 993, 745
Meat:		
Unenumerated, salted or fresh	cwts... 1, 045, 008	10, 302, 745
Preserved other than salted	do..... 542, 318	6, 884, 375
Metals:		
Copper ore and regulus	tons... 230, 319	24, 878, 950
Unwrought, part wrought and old copper.....	do..... 47, 668	18, 054, 350
Iron ore.....	do..... 3, 562, 071	123, 494, 415
Iron in bars.....	do..... 113, 175	5, 127, 840
Iron and steel, wrought or manufactured.....	cwts... 3, 156, 348	11, 562, 960
Lead, pig and sheet	tons... 132, 880	9, 247, 115
Silver ore.....	.....	7, 479, 860
Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs.....	cwts... 560, 990	17, 601, 710
Zinc, crude, in cakes.....	tons... 60, 078	5, 235, 870
Zinc manufactures	cwts... 364, 485	1, 845, 690
Musical instruments .....	.....	4, 020, 870
Nuts and kernels used for expressing oil therefrom	tons... 62, 932	3, 565, 305
Oil:		
Fish	tuns... 16, 871	1, 618, 400
Palm.....	cwts... 953, 799	4, 729, 480
Cocoonut	do..... 194, 025	1, 229, 335
Olive.....	tuns... 18, 535	3, 363, 070
Seed	do..... 16, 257	2, 062, 190
Turpentine.....	cwts... 359, 070	2, 589, 505
Oil-seed cake	tons... 257, 748	8, 036, 315
Onions, raw.....	bushels... 3, 484, 990	3, 210, 410
Painters' colors and pigments.....	.....	4, 506, 935
Paper:		
For printing or writing	cwts... 338, 003	2, 373, 575
Other, except hangings.....	do..... 1, 587, 767	6, 478, 620
Petroleum, unrefined and refined.....	gallons... 94, 401, 285	12, 827, 990
Pork.....	cwts... 489, 353	4, 600, 625
Potatoes	do..... 2, 383, 807	4, 010, 170
Poultry, game and rabbits .....	.....	3, 400, 745
Pyrites of iron and copper	tons... 618, 943	5, 896, 275
Rags and paper-making materials:		
Rags	do..... 41, 459	2, 357, 830
Esparto and other materials.....	do..... 428, 152	11, 593, 935
Rice.....	cwts... 6, 189, 644	11, 541, 165
Rosin.....	qrs... 1, 310, 425	1, 341, 960
Saltpeter	do..... 351, 052	1, 494, 120
Saltpeter cubic nitre.....	do..... 2, 053, 282	4, 924, 430
Seeds:		
Clover and grass.....	do..... 330, 039	3, 403, 960
Cotton	tons... 257, 172	8, 287, 160
Flax or linseed.....	qrs... 2, 533, 540	23, 932, 130
Rape	do..... 277, 727	2, 232, 360
Silk:		
Knubs or husks and waste	cwts... 83, 466	4, 938, 550
Raw.....	pounds... 3, 065, 771	9, 416, 360
Thrown	do..... 559, 289	2, 314, 020
Silk manufactures:		
Broad stuffs.....	.....	25, 601, 820
Ribbons.....	.....	14, 499, 600
Other manufactures.....	.....	12, 231, 265
Total silk manufactures.....	.....	52, 332, 685
Skins and furs:		
Goat, undressed.....	number... 5, 280, 502	2, 923, 110
Seal	do..... 712, 743	2, 893, 275
Sheep or lamb, undressed	do..... 8, 926, 077	4, 935, 460
Furs of all sorts	do..... 28, 606, 704	3, 756, 395
Spices:		
Cinnamon	pounds... 1, 346, 990	213, 540
Pepper	do..... 28, 679, 221	4, 589, 000
All sorts	do..... 27, 173, 810	2, 987, 135
Spirits:		
Rum.....	proof gallons... 4, 146, 564	1, 695, 115
Brandy.....	do..... 2, 655, 004	6, 122, 295
Other foreign and colonial spirits.	do..... 3, 369, 685	2, 036, 625
Total spirits	do..... 10, 171, 253	9, 824, 536

Aggregate imports into the United Kingdom in 1888—Continued.

Description.	Quantities.	Values.
Sugar :		
Refined and sugar candy.....cwts...	6,871,681	\$30,138,060
Unrefined.....do.....	17,857,469	60,548,340
Molasses.....do.....	345,894	546,885
Tallow and stearine.....do.....	1,145,928	7,162,980
Tea.....pounds...	222,758,296	50,981,960
Teeth, elephant's, sea-cow, and sea-horse.....cwts...	11,763	2,687,635
Tobacco :		
Manufactured cigars and snuffs.....pounds...	3,583,493	6,564,155
Unmanufactured.....do.....	46,679,898	7,322,785
Toys.....		3,548,370
Watches.....		2,927,935
Wine.....gallons...	14,745,161	26,935,160
Wood and timber :		
Hewn.....loads...	1,989,851	20,293,050
Sawn or split.....do.....	4,357,064	48,337,050
Staves.....do.....	143,796	2,948,385
Mahogany.....tons...	42,859	1,884,935
Wool, sheep, lamb, alpaca, and the llama tribe.....pounds...	639,267,975	130,150,655
Woolen rags.....tons...	31,643	3,291,145
Woolen manufactures.....		44,016,740
Woolen and worsted yarns :		
Berlin wool and yarn used for fancy purposes.....pounds...	1,176,067	1,031,565
Yarn for weaving.....do.....	16,517,044	9,332,670
Yeast, dried.....cwts...	269,234	3,673,115
All other articles.....		157,278,065
Total.....		1,938,178,715

Exports from the United Kingdom in 1888.

Description.	Quantities.	Values.
<i>British and Irish produce.</i>		
Alkali.....cwts...	6,343,000	\$8,193,850
Animals, horses.....number...	12,880	4,241,555
Apparel and slops.....		23,292,945
Arms and ammunition :		
Firearms (small).....number...	147,335	1,170,455
Gunpowder.....pounds...	13,523,600	1,816,350
All other kinds.....		6,748,305
Bags, empty.....dozens...	3,586,470	3,993,720
Beer and ale.....barrels...	447,940	8,526,840
Biscuit and bread.....cwts...	194,678	2,675,815
Bleaching materials.....do.....	1,603,000	3,076,905
Books, printed.....do.....	142,895	6,229,795
Butter.....do.....	25,719	730,180
Candles of all sorts.....pounds...	10,830,900	991,490
Caoutchouc, manufactures of.....		5,716,355
Carriages, railway.....		7,511,625
Cement.....cwts...	12,254,000	5,825,000
Cheese.....do.....	12,796	253,810
Chemical products and dyestuffs.....		12,003,655
Clocks and watches.....		802,080
Coals, etc. :		
Coals, cinders, etc. (fuel).....tons...	26,970,536	56,726,495
Products of coal (except dyes).....		4,567,200
Cordage and twine.....cwts...	192,592	2,239,890
Corn, wheat.....do.....	64,564	141,280
wheat flour.....do.....	187,844	480,540
Other kinds.....		1,262,575
Cotton yarn.....pounds...	255,846,100	58,287,445
Cotton manufactures :		
Piece goods—		
White or plain.....yards...	3,607,991,300	170,990,450
Printed, checked, or dyed.....do.....	2,430,249,200	91,904,805
Of mixed materials.....do.....	67,200	17,535
Stockings and socks.....dozen pairs...	1,692,606	2,209,870
Thread for sewing.....pounds...	21,719,100	15,904,425
Other kinds.....		20,618,170
Total cotton manufactures.....		301,645,255

Exports from the United Kingdom in 1888—Continued.

Description.	Quantities.	Values.
Earthen and china ware		\$10,492,165
Fish:		
Herrings .....barrels...	971,492	5,526,750
Other sorts		2,314,080
Furniture, cabinet and upholstery wares		3,729,040
Glass:		
Plate .....square feet...	4,349,198	1,304,335
Flint .....cwts...	128,886	1,418,370
Common bottle .....do...	863,613	2,025,830
Other sorts .....do.....	204,884	798,170
Haberdashery and millinery		11,611,785
Hardware and cutlery		15,842,015
Hats of all sorts.....dozen...	1,330,629	6,258,120
Implements and tools of industry		4,997,800
Leather:		
Unwrought .....cwts...	159,138	6,969,400
Wrought boots and shoes .....dozen pairs...	661,907	9,013,630
Other sorts.....		1,861,545
Saddlery and harness		2,560,805
Linen and jute yarn:		
Linen yarn .....pounds...	14,710,500	4,436,915
Jute yarn .....do.....	26,582,800	1,364,065
Linen and jute manufactures:		
Linen manufactures—		
White or plain.....yards...	161,538,500	18,742,535
Printed, checked, or dyed .....do.....	11,062,500	1,355,235
Sailcloth and sails .....do.....	4,116,800	901,430
Thread for sewing.....pounds...	2,806,400	1,787,700
Other sorts		4,975,305
Total of linen manufactures		27,762,205
Jute manufactures .....yards...	231,510,800	10,403,500
Machinery:		
Steam engines.....		17,249,990
Other sorts		47,446,345
Manure		9,245,175
Medicines		4,660,770
Metals:		
Iron—		
Old, for remanufacture .....tons...	144,972	1,984,905
Pig and puddled.....do.....	1,036,319	11,031,865
Bar, angle, bolt, and rod .....do.....	297,527	8,291,540
Railroad of all sorts.....do.....	1,020,002	23,346,070
Iron wire .....do.....	64,114	4,315,740
Hoops, sheets, and boiler plates.....do.....	411,357	20,231,090
Tinned plates .....do.....	391,361	27,731,140
Cast or wrought and all other manufactures.....do.....	428,112	24,426,275
Steel, unwrought .....do.....	153,250	7,863,770
Manufactures of steel or of steel and iron combined.....do.....	19,549	2,860,930
Total iron and steel ... ..do.....	3,966,568	132,083,330
Copper—		
Unwrought:		
Ingots, cakes, or slabs .....cwts...	503,932	9,781,240
Wrought or partly wrought:		
Mixed or yellow metal .....do.....	150,136	2,474,365
Other sorts.....do.....	137,032	2,842,785
Brass of all sorts.....do.....	75,603	1,853,795
Lead, pig, sheet, and pipe .....tons...	48,616	3,644,590
Tin, unwrought .. ..cwts...	120,836	3,508,880
Zinc, wrought and unwrought .....do	111,768	438,265
Musical instruments.....		931,380
Oil and floor cloth .....square yards...	16,292,200	3,852,690
Oil, seed .....tons...	78,008	7,969,560
Painters' colors.....		7,240,945
Paper (other than hanging).....cwts...	1,015,385	8,374,540
Pickles, vinegar, and sauces.....		6,844,920
Pictures.....number...	18,402	1,271,275
Plate and plated ware		1,959,945
Provisions, not otherwise described.....		5,103,835
Rags and other material for paper-making .....tons...	58,350	2,301,595
Salt.....do.....	898,671	2,429,575
Silk, thrown, twist, and yarn.....		1,944,140
Silk manufactures:		
Broad piece goods.....yards...	8,344,703	8,043,330
Other kinds		5,277,890
Total silk manufactures.....		13,321,220

Exports from the United Kingdom in 1888—Continued.

Description.	Quantities.	Values.
Skins and furs:		
British.....		\$2,642,130
Foreign, British dressed.....number..	2,165,788	2,228,590
Soap.....cwts..	499,868	2,411,995
Spirits.....gallons..	3,398,206	5,811,075
Stationery, other than paper.....		4,544,965
Sugar, refined.....cwts..	684,042	2,574,210
Telegraph wire.....		2,605,275
Umbrellas and parasols.....		3,325,015
Wool, sheep and lambs'.....pounds..	23,588,200	5,080,350
Woolen and worsted yarn.....do.....	42,630,500	20,259,900
Woolen and worsted manufactures:		
Cloths, coatings, etc., unmixed and mixed.....yards..	58,567,900	48,266,680
Flannels, blankets, blanketing, and baizes.....do.....	24,210,000	5,469,125
Stuffs, mixed and unmixed.....do.....	176,880,000	31,794,330
Carpets and druggets.....do.....	11,900,600	6,137,615
All other sorts.....		8,295,610
Total of woolen and worsted manufactures		99,963,360
Other articles		59,148,085
Total		1,169,213,035
<i>Foreign and colonial produce.</i>		
Bacon and hams.....cwts..	166,479	1,659,575
Caoutchouc.....do.....	126,587	6,679,140
Chemical manufactures and products.....		1,515,625
Cocoa.....pounds..	7,988,991	1,286,930
Coffee.....cwts..	815,272	15,295,205
Corn:		
Wheat.....do.....	391,925	781,850
Wheat meal or flour.....do.....	190,582	530,755
Cotton, raw.....do.....	2,453,921	27,693,495
Cotton manufactures:		
Piece goods.....yards..	25,366,800	2,119,735
Other articles.....		495,125
Drugs:		
Bark, Peruvian.....cwts..	123,792	1,719,565
Opium.....pounds..	535,397	1,657,375
Unenumerated.....		1,832,830
Dyeing or tanning stuff:		
Cochineal, granilla and dust.....cwts..	6,168	176,315
Cutch and gambier.....tons..	9,379	1,248,550
Indigo.....cwts..	51,129	5,420,000
Madder, madder root, garancin, and munjeet.....do.....	2,199	17,885
Feathers, ornamental.....pounds..	359,251	1,947,770
Fish, cured or salted.....cwts..	319,948	2,457,960
Flax and hemp:		
Flax, dressed and undressed.....do.....	63,061	485,750
Tow or cordilla of flax and hemp.....do.....	19,693	99,460
Hemp or other like substances (except jute), dressed and undressed, cwts.....	637,051	5,273,535
Jute.....tons..	102,788	6,641,830
Fruits:		
Currants.....cwts..	84,926	463,665
Raisins.....do.....	102,262	691,510
Oranges and lemons.....bushels..	598,731	838,375
Guano.....tons..	5,154	220,750
Gum of all sorts.....cwts..	196,802	3,204,260
Hair, manufactures of, and of goats' wool.....		9,090
Hides, raw, dry, and wet.....cwts..	492,593	7,221,870
Leather.....pounds..	19,498,696	8,269,985
Metals:		
Copper, unwrought, part wrought, and old copper.....tons..	32,845	12,870,115
Iron in bars.....do.....	82,782	3,262,830
Iron and steel manufactures, unenumerated.....cwts..	1,050,142	2,932,095
Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs.....do.....	371,715	10,067,540
Zinc, crude, in cakes.....tons..	1,794	139,685
Nuts and kernels used for obtaining oil.....do.....	39,719	2,076,710
Oil:		
Palm.....cwts..	674,577	3,311,485
Cocoanut.....do.....	116,978	790,145
Olive.....tons..	2,876	592,770
Quicksilver.....pounds..	3,534,907	1,837,860
Rice.....cwts..	2,918,788	6,320,050
Saltpeter.....do.....	42,335	178,395
Saltpeter, cubic niter.....do.....	86,790	214,100
Seeds:		
Flax or linseed.....quarters..	146,427	1,398,600
Rape.....do.....	29,475	283,980
Unenumerated, used for obtaining oil.....do.....	82,214	741,775

Exports from the United Kingdom in 1888—Continued.

Description.	Quantities.	Values.
Silk :		
Raw.....pounds...	167,086	\$530,080
Thrown.....do.....	63,192	181,545
Manufactures.....		3,638,365
Skins and furs:		
Goat, undressed.....number...	5,816,544	2,598,845
Seal.....do.....	29,946	208,945
Furs of all sorts.....do.....	18,758,683	3,813,980
Spices:		
Cinnamon.....pounds...	1,120,299	202,950
Pepper.....do.....	18,212,608	2,952,580
Other sorts.....cwts...	119,960	1,469,140
Spirits:		
Rum.....proof gallons...	1,315,711	1,025,960
Brandy.....do.....	99,289	295,500
Geneva and other foreign and colonial spirits.....gal'ons...	687,903	1,130,960
Sugar:		
Refined, and candy.....cwts...	187,267	852,425
Unrefined.....do.....	1,130,494	4,128,745
Molasses.....do.....	134,179	264,915
Tallow and stearine.....do.....	315,653	1,837,685
Tea.....pounds...	38,490,702	9,035,650
Teeth, elephants', sea cow, and sea horse.....cwts...	6,712	1,557,360
Tobacco:		
Unmanufactured.....pounds...	6,379,371	957,115
Manufactured, cigars.....do.....	274,174	695,920
Other sorts, including snuff.....do.....	1,264,060	475,870
Wine.....gallons...	1,299,072	3,002,155
Wool, sheep, lamb, alpaca, and llama.....pounds...	339,075,483	68,966,430
Woolen manufactures.....		3,232,915
All other articles.....		52,183,220
Total.....		320,213,145
Total of British and Irish produce.....		1,169,213,035
Gross total.....		1,489,426,180

Value of total imports from and total exports to the various foreign countries and British Possessions during 1888.

[The exports in this table include British and foreign and colonial produce.]

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
<i>Foreign.</i>		
Argentine Republic	\$13,293,295	\$39,147,595
Austrian territories.....	10,668,285	6,991,240
Belgium	78,176,140	64,826,825
Brazil.....	26,034,495	32,828,305
Central America.....	5,686,170	4,962,710
Chili.....	15,446,905	12,109,235
China	32,288,365	31,696,515
Denmark, proper, and Iceland	35,306,980	12,150,058
Danish West Indies	71,135	430,880
Ecuador	661,800	1,872,435
Egypt	36,427,495	14,988,910
France.....	194,276,480	120,647,645
Algeria	3,181,855	1,296,230
Possessions in Senegambia	125,045	571,580
Possessions in India.....	4,715	7,240
Germany	133,621,735	136,582,720
Greece	9,442,220	5,121,000
Hayti and San Domingo	402,210	1,607,055
Holland	130,354,360	74,638,375
Java and other possessions in the Indian seas	14,475,510	9,311,140
Italy	17,091,855	32,892,780
Japan	5,171,915	20,528,970
Mexico	2,275,835	6,866,775
Morocco	2,534,060	3,151,225
New Grenada (United States of Colombia)	1,862,225	5,920,060
Peru	9,802,815	6,547,660
Portugal	15,436,215	13,123,190
Azores and Madeira.....	733,735	917,650
Roumania	17,846,030	5,265,625
Russia:		
Northern ports	61,800,495	31,450,245
Southern ports	69,775,570	6,938,735

Value of total imports from and total exports to the various foreign countries and British Possessions during 1888—Continued.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
<i>Foreign—Continued.</i>		
Spain	\$55,250,500	\$20,811,720
Canary Islands	407,445	1,502,635
Fernando Po	19,415	39,100
West India Islands	1,615,140	12,275,990
Philippine Islands	8,445,765	6,108,135
Sweden and Norway	56,234,815	26,909,300
Turkey	21,210,375	27,672,205
United States of America	398,815,090	206,056,065
Uruguay	2,290,690	9,254,075
Venezuela	1,349,845	2,967,225
Western coast of Africa	4,732,230	5,966,440
Other countries	8,952,770	7,348,400
Total foreign countries	1,503,600,025	1,032,301,890
<i>British Possessions.</i>		
Australia	129,325,295	142,982,845
British Honduras	1,148,205	602,540
British India	153,818,385	169,151,365
Cape of Good Hope and Natal	28,198,305	32,049,585
Ceylon	12,664,995	3,708,710
Channel Islands	4,636,330	4,046,770
Gibraltar	189,375	3,817,040
Gold Coast	3,237,150	2,545,360
Hong Kong	6,483,450	15,016,895
Malta	745,595	4,652,555
Mauritius	1,377,730	1,440,360
North American colonies	16,341,045	43,460,230
Straits Settlements	26,756,610	13,713,925
West India Islands and Guiana	16,829,370	16,570,420
West Africa Settlements	960,150	1,574,840
Other possessions	1,866,700	1,792,850
Total British Possessions	434,578,690	457,124,290
Grand total	1,938,178,715	1,489,426,180

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The imports from the United States in 1888 amounted to \$398,815,090, a decrease of \$16,430,280 or $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. The exports thereto amounted to \$206,056,065, an increase of \$4,855,315 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

There has been an almost unbroken decrease in the imports from the United States into this country from 1880, in which year the total imports amounted to upward of \$535,000,000, the only check of any importance occurring in 1883. This large falling off, amounting to \$137,000,000, has taken place principally in articles of food, grain alone contributing upwards of \$43,000,000 to this decrease. On the other hand there has been, with one or two exceptions, a continuous increase of exports from this kingdom to the United States since 1878. In that year the total exports only amounted to \$87,500,000, thus showing an increase of \$118,500,000 in the 10 years.

The principal articles of import from the United States were:

Articles.	Amount	Increase.	Decrease.
Bacon and hams	\$27,500,000	.....	\$3,500,000
Wheat	28,000,000	.....	31,500,000
Wheat meal and flour	34,000,000	.....	6,000,000
Cotton, raw	155,500,000	\$13,500,000	.....
Refined petroleum	10,000,000	1,000,000	.....
Unmanufactured tobacco	5,500,000	.....	3,580,000

The principal articles of British and Irish produce exported to the United States were

Articles.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cotton manufactures	\$10,500,000	.....	\$1,000,000
Jute, yarn and manufactures.....	6,000,000	\$1,000,000	.....
Linens.....	13,500,000	.....	.....
Iron	29,500,000	.....	9,000,000
Silk manufactures.....	6,500,000	1,500,000	.....
Woolens.....	22,500,000	1,500,000	.....

The principal articles of foreign and colonial produce exported to the United States were:

Articles.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
Tin.....	\$6,500,000	\$2,000,000	.....
Sugar, unrefined	2,550,000	2,400,000	.....
Wool.....	10,000,000	.....	.....

Imports from the United States in 1888.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals, living:		
Oxen and bulls.....	Number... 142,865	\$14,206,455
Sheep and lambs.....	do..... 1,203	9,780
Swine.....	do.....	.....
Horses.....	do..... 145	43,950
Bacon and hams.....	 cwts... 2,523,140	27,882,035
Beef:		
Fresh.....	do..... 784,429	9,066,910
Salted	do..... 213,779	1,627,385
Books.....	do..... 8,034	255,565
Butter.....	do..... 23,628	475,025
Butterine, (margarine).....	do..... 723	10,325
Coutchouc	do..... 8,914	367,105
Caoutchouc, manufactures	lbs..... 374,410	204,950
Cheese	 cwts... 812,330	9,530,835
Clocks .....	.....	458,705
Coffee	 cwts... 36,653	673,595
Copper :		
Ore.....	 tons... 2,706	300,370
Regulus.....	do..... 35,919	7,197,990
Unwrought and part wrought	do..... 4,948	1,966,625
Corn :		
Wheat.....	 cwts... 14,643,572	28,415,440
Barley.....	do..... 52,420	111,690
Oats.....	do..... 101	170
Pease.....	do..... 176,481	272,185
Maize or Indian corn.....	do..... 9,837,536	13,215,870
Wheat meal and flour.....	do..... 12,558,640	34,186,060
Oatmeal.....	do..... 41,591	108,595
Cotton :		
Raw.....	 cwts... 12,040,820	155,633,935
Manufactures.....	.....	1,299,100
Drugs, not otherwise enumerated.....	.....	612,855
Dyestuffs, extracts.....	.....	326,715
Farinaceous substances not otherwise enumerated.....	.....	170,385
Fish.....	 cwts... 328,979	2,761,700
Fruit, raw :		
Apples	 bush... 1,648,890	2,382,765
Unenumerated	do..... 15,233	28,175
Hair, not otherwise enumerated .....	.....	183,095
Hemp.....	 cwts... 23,357	183,395
Hides, raw.....	do..... 8,015	87,570
Hops.....	do..... 89,295	1,731,565
Iron and steel manufactures :		
Sewing machines.....	.....	470,495
Unenumerated	 cwts... 100,335	1,286,705
Lard	do..... 883,649	8,544,740
Lead, pig	 tons... 6,169	419,105
Leather.....	 pounds... 37,438,426	8,602,690
Manures:		
Phosphate of lime and rock	 tons... 111,369	1,049,050
Unenumerated.....	do..... 691	3,570

Imports from the United States in 1888—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Meat, unenumerated:		
Salted or fresh.....cwts...	3,378	\$32,640
Preserved otherwise than by salting.....do.....	263,218	3,150,565
Musical instruments.....		688,410
Mutton, fresh.....cwts...	7,157	50,135
Naphtha, wood, not potable.....gallons...	73,071	66,615
Oil:		
Sperm.....tons...	171	40,100
Train or blubber.....do..	731	64,955
Animal.....cwts...	105,243	1,000,415
Turpentine.....do.....	347,908	2,524,440
Chemical, essential or perfumed.....pounds...	63,698	147,590
Oil-seed cake.....tons...	187,891	5,921,050
Paraffine.....cwts...	340,441	2,186,140
Perfumery.....pounds...	794,222	164,700
Petroleum.....gallons...	72,217,660	10,249,220
Pork, salted.....cwts...	149,801	1,187,955
Rosin.....do.....	1,305,178	1,334,070
Seeds, clover and grass.....do.....	66,526	740,335
Silver ore.....		549,445
Skins and furs of all sorts.....		2,735,865
Sugar:		
Refined.....cwts...	41,605	194,710
Unrefined.....do.....	30,607	97,085
Molasses.....do.....	278,682	426,545
Tallow and stearine.....do.....	310,929	1,938,150
Tar.....barrels...	11,685	26,865
Tobacco:		
Unmanufactured.....pounds...	36,933,746	5,500,275
Manufactured.....do.....	1,720,022	3,089,830
Vegetables, raw.....		219,280
Watches.....		268,725
Wax.....cwts...	2,003	52,470
Wood and timber:		
Hewn.....loads...	101,932	2,065,740
Sawn or split.....do.....	265,114	3,673,310
Staves.....do.....	21,446	695,760
Furniture and hard woods.....tons...	42,064	1,476,170
House frames, fittings, and joiners' work.....		585,245
Wool, sheep or lambs'.....pounds...	456,888	72,845
All other articles.....		9,232,215
Total.....		398,815,090

Increase or decrease in imports from the United States compared with 1887.

Articles.	Quantities.		Values.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Animals, living:				
Oxen and bulls.....number...	48,223		\$4,959,920	
Sheep and lambs.....do.....	176			\$420
Swine.....				
Horses.....number...	4		10,020	
Bacon and hams.....cwts...		500,161		3,814,155
Beef:				
Fresh.....do.....	141,109		1,799,630	
Salted.....do.....	11,050		84,535	
Books.....do.....		83		5,985
Butter.....do.....		28,764		594,910
Butterine (margarine).....do.....	597		8,740	
Caoutchouc.....do.....	1,471		210,420	
Manufactures of.....pounds...	169,868		77,555	
Cheese.....cwts...	51,410		275,815	
Clocks.....				7,830
Coffee.....cwts...		13,074		361,635
Copper:				
Ore.....tons...	2,494		284,240	
Regulus.....do.....	11,672		4,031,180	
Unwrought and part wrought.....do.....	2,905		1,538,790	
Corn:				
Wheat.....cwts...		15,886,691		31,542,450
Barley.....do.....		316,749		656,085
Oats.....do.....		17,094		24,450
Peas.....do.....		538,248		816,980
Maize and Indian corn.....do.....		1,364,295		716,510
Wheat meal and flour.....do.....		2,301,775		6,057,020
Oat meal.....do.....		65,214		114,655

Increase or decrease in imports from the United States compared with 1887—Continued.

Articles.	Quantities.		Values.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cotton:				
Raw.....cwt.....	\$818,548		\$13,560,950	
Manufactures				963,085
Drugs, not otherwise enumerated			140,405	
Dye stuffs, extracts.....				22,260
Farinaceous substance, not otherwise enumerated ..			60,320	
Fish.....cwt.....	33,583		729,210	
Fruit, raw:				
Apples.....bushels.....	651,477		907,225	
Unenumerated.....do.....	11,969		19,530	
Hair, not otherwise enumerated.....				71,025
Hemp.....cwt.....	22,013		175,890	
Hides, raw.....do.....		12,128		165,460
Hops.....do.....	52,952		1,176,135	
Iron and steel manufactures:				
Sewing machines.....				76,655
Unenumerated.....cwt.....	22,352		284,125	
Lard.....do.....	384		1,236,085	
Lead, pig.....tons.....	3,094		223,520	
Leather.....pounds.....	3,141,115		908,680	
Manures:				
Phosphate of lime and rock.....tons.....		53,906		621,595
Unenumerated.....do.....	369		1,390	
Meat, unenumerated:				
Salted or fresh.....cwt.....	927		6,030	
Preserved otherwise than by salting.....do.....	34,395		482,270	
Musical instruments			140,140	
Mutton, fresh.....cwt.....	4,868		32,135	
Naphtha, wood, not potable.....gallons.....	44,285		39,495	
Oil:				
Sperm.....tons.....		430		96,210
Train or blubber.....do.....		1,670		205,215
Animal.....cwt.....		10,601		40,430
Turpentine.....do.....		128	221,260	
Chemical, essential or perfumed.....pounds.....		21,067		17,875
Oil-seed cake.....tons.....		14,464		128,525
Paraffine.....cwt.....	19,285			32,955
Perfumery.....pounds.....	35,438			2,275
Petroleum.....gallons.....	4,017,632		774,440	
Pork, salted.....cwt.....		41,899		185,536
Rosin.....do.....	228,435		108,605	
Seeds, clover and grass.....do.....	6,477		75,625	
Silver ore.....			73,245	
Skins and furs of all sorts				781,545
Sugar:				
Refined.....cwt.....		734,248		2,917,335
Unrefined.....do.....	12,100		46,185	
Molasses.....do.....	48,659		42,005	
Tallow and stearine.....do.....		8,740	52,165	
Tar.....barrels.....	2,533		3,230	
Tobacco:				
Unmanufactured.....pounds.....		25,196,308		3,469,805
Manufactured.....do.....		272,937	63,610	
Vegetables, raw.....			75,990	
Watches.....			100,620	
Wax.....		2,315		111,790
Wood and timber:				
Hewn.....loads.....	18,495		857,885	
Sawn or split.....do.....	59,930		901,020	
Staves.....do.....	1,755		123,595	
Furniture and hard woods.....tons.....	9,531		305,475	
House frames, fittings, and joiners' work.....			36,980	
Wool, sheep or lambs'.....pounds.....		167,641		17,695
All other articles.....			943,760	
Net total decrease.....				16,430,280

Exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom to the United States.

Articles.	Quantities.	Values.
Alkali .....cwts ..	3,444,300	\$4,358,030
Animals:		
Horses .....number...	1,660	443,580
Unenumerated.....		59,320
Apparel and haberdashery		1,647,675
Arms, ammunition, and military stores.....		299,815
Bags and sacks, empty.....dozen...	195,033	168,525
Beer and ale.....barrels...	45,850	1,018,965
Bleaching materials.....cwts...	938,500	1,787,905
Books, printed.....do.....	43,685	1,849,385
Caoutchouc, manufactures of.....		222,485
Cement.....tons...	187,058	1,770,525
Chemical products and preparations, including dyestuffs.....		2,073,750
Clay and manufactures of.....		347,625
Clocks, watches, and parts thereof.....		161,160
Coal, cinders, and fuel.....tons...	199,440	607,415
Coal, products of, etc., including naphtha, paraffine, paraffine oil, and petroleum.....		61,445
Cordage and twine.....cwts...	4,320	57,225
Cotton yarn.....pounds...	582,600	221,360
Cotton:		
Entered by the yard.....yards...	40,313,200	4,394,260
At value.....		6,323,065
Earthen and china ware.....		4,432,510
Flax and hemp, dressed and undressed.....cwts...	37,820	1,041,995
Furniture, cabinet and upholstering wares.....		248,790
Glass manufactures.....		1,116,805
Hardware and cutlery, unenumerated.....		1,822,685
Hats of all sorts.....dozen...	26,362	222,225
Hides, raw.....cwts...	55,401	492,165
Implements and tools.....		96,195
Instruments and apparatus, surgical, anatomical, and scientific.....		179,885
Jute:		
Yarn.....pounds...	16,681,800	800,695
Manufactures, piece goods.....yards...	130,291,400	5,315,075
Leather, wrought and unwrought.....		890,500
Linen yarn.....pounds...	769,300	104,350
Linens:		
Entered by the yard.....yards...	88,598,500	10,017,150
At value.....		3,694,975
Machinery and mill work.....		2,896,650
Manure.....		216,475
Medicines, drugs, and medicinal preparations.....		180,760
Metals:		
Iron, wrought and unwrought.....tons...	642,671	29,683,975
Copper, wrought and unwrought.....cwts...	3,656	67,850
Tin, unwrought.....do.....	11,195	369,880
Unenumerated and manufactures thereof.....		483,595
Oil and floor cloth.....sq. yards...	877,400	342,045
Painters' colors and materials.....		519,075
Paper of all sorts.....cwts...	22,633	380,655
Pickles, vinegar, sauces, etc.....		1,248,165
Prints, engravings, drawings, etc.....		230,410
Provisions (including meats).....		479,610
Rags and other materials for paper-making.....tons...	52,018	2,179,705
Salt.....do.....	149,154	625,655
Seeds of all sorts.....cwts...	11,085	94,195
Silk:		
Thrown, twist, or yarn.....		527,030
Manufactures.....		6,119,835
Skins and furs of all sorts.....cwts...	9,020	3,840,255
Soap.....		188,180
Stationery other than paper.....		378,110
Stones and slates.....	13,841	332,900
Sugar, refined, and candy.....cwts ..		46,965
Telegraph wires and apparatus.....		364,195
Wool, sheep and lambs'.....pounds...	14,311,400	2,629,125
Woolen and worsted yarn ..do.....	1,028,700	587,865
Woolens:		
Entered by the yard.....yards...	55,142,100	21,342,995
At value.....		1,657,980
Yarn, alpaca, mohair, and other sorts.....pounds...	189,900	136,050
All other articles.....		7,985,600
Total		144,485,300

Increase or decrease in exports to the United States compared with 1887.

Articles.	Quantities.		Values.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alkali.....cwts...	154,600			\$290,305
Animals:				
Horses.....number...		85	\$104,810	
Unenumerated				44,705
Apparel and haberdashery.....				29,670
Arms, ammunition, and military stores.....				100,310
Bags and sacks, empty		102,440		33,260
Beer and ale	3,259		118,790	
Bleaching materials.....cwts...		53,500		54,060
Books, printed.....do.....	2,914		175,100	
Caoutchouc, manufactures of				14,125
Cement.....tons.....		14,157		194,040
Chemical products and preparations (including dye-stuffs)			78,700	
Clay and manufactures of.....			32,060	
Clocks, watches, and parts thereof				53,055
Coal, cinders, and fuel.....		6,725		37,540
Coal, products of, etc., including naphtha, paraffin, paraffin oil, and petroleum			29,620	
Cordage and twine	58		790	
Cotton yarn		224,400		120,450
Cottons:				
Entered by the yard		3,715,300		881,835
Entered at value				456,755
Earthen and china ware			105,540	
Flax and hemp, dressed and undressed	6,247		244,940	
Furniture, cabinet, and upholstery wares.....				19,315
Glass manufactures				175,315
Hardware and cutlery, unenumerated				69,010
Hats of all sorts	40		41,270	
Hides, raw.....cwts.....		1,631		152,325
Implements and tools.....				7,555
Instruments and apparatus, surgical, anatomical, and scientific			21,025	
Jute:				
Yarn	4,114,500		231,290	
Manufactures, piece goods	3,093,200		559,565	
Leather, wrought and unwrought.....				152,595
Linen yarn		916,900		130,745
Linens:				
Entered by the yard.....yards...	6,687,600			275,615
Entered at value			512,655	
Machinery and millwork			17,750	
Manure.....				39,660
Medicines, drugs, and medicinal preparations.....				22,665
Metals:				
Iron, wrought and unwrought		643,439		3,467,070
Copper, wrought and unwrought.....cwts...		3,808		25,080
Tin, unwrought	5,962		218,335	
Unenumerated and manufactures thereof.....				102,580
Oil and floor cloth.....sq. yards...		149,500		52,505
Painters' colors and materials				59,550
Paper of all sorts	6,506		81,120	
Pickles, vinegar, sauces, etc			195,975	
Prints, engravings, drawings, etc.....				52,935
Provisions, including meat				20,220
Rags and other material for paper making		2,951		1,345
Salt		23,797		179,255
Seeds of all sorts		4,964		28,570
Silk:				
Thrown, twist, or yarn.....			47,855	
Manufactures			1,497,285	
Skins and furs of all sorts.....			205,320	
Soap.....cwts.....		578		25,760
Stationery other than paper.....			355	
Stones and slates.....			39,310	
Sugar, refined, and candy.....cwts...	13,032		44,180	
Telegraphic wires and apparatus.....			348,025	
Wool, sheep and lambs'.....pounds...	3,457,100		404,085	
Woolen and worsted yarn.....do.....		167,100		80,915
Woolens:				
Entered by the yard	68,276,300		1,751,415	
Entered at value			60,060	
Yarn, alpaca, mohair and other sorts.....pounds...		54,000		21,165
All other articles.....			2,020,820	
Net total decrease.....				3,253,700

Exports of foreign and colonial produce and manufactures to the United States in 1888.

Articles.	Quantities.	Values.
Animals, horses.....number...	546	\$115,540
Art, works of, including pictures.....		84,335
Bristles.....pounds...	131,357	113,890
Caoutchouc.....cwts...	49,979	2,276,605
Chemical manufactures and products unenumerated.....		628,145
China and earthenware.....cwts...	5,186	77,890
Cocoa.....pounds...	641,235	117,300
Coffee.....cwts...	31,745	571,135
Cordage, twine, and cable yarn.....		56,485
Cotton, raw.....cwts...	59,898	957,950
Cotton manufactures.....		485,445
Drugs:		
Bark, peruvian.....cwts...	22,753	361,335
Opium.....pounds...	177,406	548,265
Unenumerated.....		654,970
Dyeing or tanning stuffs:		
Cochineal.....cwts...	1,333	37,450
Cutch and gambier.....tons...	3,171	405,255
Indigo.....cwts...	10,385	989,175
Unenumerated.....do....	40,693	477,135
Farinaceous substances.....		189,350
Feathers:		
For beds.....cwts...	3,354	82,420
Ornamental.....pounds...	115,434	628,420
Fish, cured or salted.....cwts...	90,298	415,930
Flax, dressed, undressed, and tow or codilla of flax.....do....	69,337	263,805
Fruit:		
Almonds.....do....	5,581	412,110
Currants.....do....	4,131	25,990
Figs and fig cake.....do....	4,071	31,475
Nuts used as fruit.....		72,820
Oranges and lemons.....bush...	353,362	430,135
Raisins.....cwts...	26,878	170,660
Raw, unenumerated.....bush...	174,878	403,990
Dried, unenumerated.....cwts...	81,721	379,750
Glass of all kinds.....do....	27,394	235,135
Gum:		
Lac, seed, shell, stick, and dye.....cwts...	30,245	459,455
All other sorts.....do....	20,995	458,535
Hemp, dressed and undressed, and tow or codilla of hemp.....cwt...	328,046	2,832,445
Hair:		
Goats' hair or wool.....pounds...	834,890	135,090
All other sorts.....do....		1,161,505
Hides, raw.....cwt...	127,407	1,772,470
Hops.....do....	2,751	40,120
Ivory: Teeth, elephant, sea cow, etc.....do....	1,159	333,170
Jute.....tons...	1,150	73,020
Lace.....		159,995
Leather, dressed and undressed.....pounds...	5,319,736	2,526,565
Linen manufactures.....		68,595
Metals:		
Iron bars, etc.....tons...	41,008	1,690,760
Steel, wrought.....do....	5,535	217,125
Iron and steel manufactures, unenumerated.....cwt...	92,484	201,980
Lead, pig or sheet.....tons...	2,351	165,630
Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs.....cwt...	223,439	6,443,175
Precious stones, unset.....		1,039,340
Quicksilver.....pounds...	367,425	188,390
Rags and other materials for making paper.....tons...	41,989	1,925,760
Rags, woolen, torn up or not, to be used as wool.....do....	54	4,735
Rice.....cwt...	275,791	636,850
Seeds:		
Flax or linseed.....quarters...	54,403	535,980
Unenumerated for expressing oil therefrom.....do....	9,524	79,950
Unenumerated, not for oil.....cwt...	40,592	132,670
Silk manufactures.....		152,505
Skins:		
Goat, undressed.....number...	5,036,653	2,160,420
Sheep, undressed.....do....	600,508	209,125
Furs, all other sorts.....do....	7,470,277	938,710
Spices of all sorts.....pounds...	9,408,656	1,460,115
Spirits, not sweetened, of all sorts.....proof gallons...	78,244	101,130
Sponge.....pounds...	36,110	84,970
Sugar, unrefined.....cwt...	703,103	2,439,335
Tea.....pounds...	4,385,753	981,810
Toys.....		95,410
Vegetables, unenumerated.....		220,320
Wine.....gals...	35,410	83,300
Wood: Furniture, veneers, and hardwood.....tons...	1,644	114,710

Exports of foreign and colonial produce and manufactures, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantities.	Values.
Wool:		
Sheep or lambs.....pounds...	61,202,551	\$10,091,790
Other kinds and flocks .....do.....	1,929,153	432,885
Woolen manufactures.....		1,018,160
All other articles		5,102,375
Total.....		61,570,765
Total of British and foreign produce... ..		206,056,065

Increase or decrease in exports to the United States compared with 1887.

Articles.	Quantities.		Values.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Animals, horses.....number...	204		\$48,960	
Art, works of, including pictures.....				\$254,905
Bristles .....pounds...		25,418		26,445
Caoutchouc.....cwt...	5,155			58,650
Chemical manufactures and products.....			58,425	
China and earthen ware .....cwt...		6,072		95,915
Cocoa .....pounds...		123,534		21,660
Coffee .....cwt...	16,474		272,290	
Cordage, twine, and cable yarn				38,635
Cotton:				
Raw .....cwt...	27,395		425,410	
Manufactures.....			107,955	
Drugs:				
Bark, Peruvian.....cwt...		10,741		190,870
Opium .....pounds...	60,760		184,325	
Unenumerated				52,650
Dyeing or tanning stuffs:				
Cochineal.....cwt...		679		24,385
Cutch and gambier.....tons...	55		8,515	
Indigo.....cwt...		5,081		758,020
Unenumerated.....do...	14,387		165,765	
Farinaceous substances.			40,815	
Feathers:				
For beds.....cwt...	1,608		24,970	
Ornamental.....pounds...	14,271			165,285
Fish, cured or salted.....cwt...		7,065		245,940
Flax, dressed, undressed, and tow or codilla of flax.....cwt...	9,280		106,565	
Fruit:				
Almonds.....cwt...		2,103		35,815
Currants .....do...		4,195		19,780
Figs and fig-cake .....do...		7,213		51,100
Nuts used as fruit .....do...				99,750
Oranges and lemons.....bushels...	129,570		151,410	
Raisins.....cwt...	15,407		93,125	
Raw, unenumerated .....bushels...	11,633		67,095	
Dried, unenumerated .....cwt...		18,277		22,910
Glass of all kinds .....do...	12,631		58,920	
Gum:				
Lac, seed, shell, stick, and dye.....do...	6,086		109,700	
All other sorts .....do...		4,769		57,235
Hair:				
Goats' hair and wool.....pounds...		687,988		121,280
All other sorts.....			196,475	
Hemp, dressed and undressed, and tow or codilla of hemp.....cwt...	148,419		1,339,090	
Hides, raw .....do...		8,002		157,620
Hops .....do...		6,177		70,420
Ivory: Teeth, elephants, sea cow, etc.....do...		278		81,255
Jute .....tons...		103		5,490
Lace			43,720	
Leather, dressed and undressed.....pounds...	1,193,637		616,760	
Linen manufactures.....				56,225
Metals:				
Iron bars, etc .....tons...	6,943		40,245	
Steel, unwrought .....do...		1,488		29,410
Iron and steel, manufactures of, unenumerated .....cwt...		110,835		355,270
Lead, pig or sheet.....tons...	1,269		99,365	
Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs.....cwt...	59,019		1,900,390	
Precious stones, unset.....				77,595
Quicksilver.....pounds...		419,165		168,745
Rags and other materials for making paper...tons...	6,432		231,170	

Increase or decrease compared with 1887—Continued.

Articles.	Quantities.		Values.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Rags, woolen, torn up or not, to be used as wool, tons.....		301		\$11,835
Rice.....cwt...	141,310		\$343,660	
Seeds:				
Flax or linseed.....quarters...	35,453		363,095	
Unenumerated for expressing oil therefrom..do...	4,433		34,645	
Unenumerated, not for oil.....cwt...		3,864		21,005
Silk manufactures.....			33,765	
Skins:				
Goat, undressed.....number...	912,487		379,695	
Sheep, undressed.....do...		88,155	19,770	
Furs, all other sorts.....do...	1,645,371		384,590	
Spices of all sorts.....pounds...		851,098		346,140
Spirits, not sweetened, of all sorts....proof gallons...		13,366		6,225
Sponge.....pounds...		23,002		30,350
Sugar, unrefined.....cwt...	675,495		2,351,835	
Tea....pounds...	1,269,931		264,720	
Toys.....				189,415
Vegetables, unenumerated.....			86,295	
Wine.....gallons...		1,406		19,685
Wood: Furniture, veneers, and hardwood....tons...		102	11,710	
Wool:				
Sheep or lambs.....pounds...	3,146,424			231,915
Other kinds and flocks.....do...	607,874		95,670	
Woolen manufactures.....			402,230	
All other articles.....			1,155,705	
Total.....			8,109,015	
Total British and foreign produce.....			4,855,315	

Trade between the United States and Great Britain and Ireland for the ten years ending 1888.

Year.	Exports to the United States.			Imports from the United States.
	Produce and manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland.	Foreign and colonial produce.	Total.	
1879	\$101,609,950	\$25,983,995	\$127,593,945	\$459,091,475
1880	154,279,355	35,491,605	189,770,960	535,406,300
1881	148,981,490	34,933,745	183,915,235	516,039,145
1882	154,850,735	38,692,480	193,543,215	441,763,065
1883	136,864,840	46,797,690	183,662,530	496,194,800
1884	122,133,180	41,559,485	163,692,665	431,392,705
1885	109,969,105	45,503,840	155,472,945	432,394,065
1886	134,124,380	53,914,645	188,039,025	408,000,985
1887	147,739,000	53,461,750	201,200,750	415,245,370
1888	144,485,300	61,570,765	206,056,065	398,815,090

Value of declared exports from the consular district of London, England, to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1889.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1888.	Mar. 31, 1889.	June 30, 1889.	Sept. 30, 1889.	
Beer, wine, and spirits	\$378,944.06	\$240,250.32	\$205,854.35	\$153,802.25	\$978,850.98
Books, stationery, etc.....	429,876.28	356,940.01	344,588.62	453,275.36	1,584,680.27
Cement	259,454.30	379,956.25	516,343.45	378,041.29	1,533,795.29
Chemicals, sodas, and drugs	371,995.36	189,707.66	277,529.48	280,104.57	1,119,337.07
China, glass, etc	54,735.79	23,041.44	14,176.65	34,559.82	126,513.70
Clothing	194,119.04	269,037.05	143,977.99	266,988.72	874,122.80
Coffee.....	86,305.24	33,455.54	92,605.06	16,503.56	228,869.40
Diamonds and precious stones	282,591.59	795,204.41	838,728.84	1,009,881.01	2,926,405.85
Dry goods	638,480.25	1,213,059.46	778,613.24	1,244,603.28	3,874,756.23
Feathers.....	129,779.36	97,536.56	181,176.67	113,331.29	521,823.88
Fruits (dried).....	282,804.70	59,637.11	53,483.82	35,361.41	431,287.04
Hemp and jute.....	567,681.94	526,659.85	506,821.18	349,617.82	1,950,780.79
Iron, steel, and other metals.....	1,177,198.83	810,067.71	762,188.64	590,409.26	3,339,864.44
Leather, hides, skins, furs, etc..	1,345,328.60	1,497,974.51	1,982,335.30	1,995,963.91	6,821,602.32
Machinery and hardware	14,768.71	22,917.14	28,109.25	22,266.53	88,061.63
Pickles, jams, preserves, etc.....	207,626.04	89,357.68	100,277.46	108,902.80	506,163.98
Rags and paper waste.....	153,982.15	131,097.31	166,407.47	160,125.59	611,612.52
Spices	89,240.33	180,469.61	220,020.69	210,783.22	700,513.85
Seeds and plants.....	213,392.76	947,070.10	346,928.49	102,007.22	1,609,398.57
Tea	262,635.31	290,193.86	126,609.42	69,446.78	748,885.37
Wool	727,205.67	781,557.64	594,182.31	1,161,388.52	3,264,334.14
Works of art.....	101,886.32	91,241.90	88,148.02	575,023.85	856,300.09
Miscellaneous.	2,862,380.22	2,702,997.69	3,467,499.50	3,655,090.55	12,687,967.96
Total	10,832,412.85	11,729,430.81	11,836,605.90	12,987,478.61	47,385,928.17
Total for preceding year	11,490,657.61	14,508,428.59	13,846,191.77	11,044,636.85	50,889,914.82
Increase.....				1,942,841.76	
Decrease.....	658,244.76	2,778,997.78	2,009,585.87		3,503,986.65

Value of declared exports from the consulate general of London to the United States, also increase or decrease of value in the articles named, for the years 1888 and 1889.

Articles.	1888.	1889.	Increase.	Decrease.	In-crease.	De-crease.*
					<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>
Beer, wines, and spirits	\$800,113.68	\$978,850.98	\$178,737.30		+22 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Books and stationery	1,356,140.56	1,584,680.27	228,539.71		+16 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Cement.....	1,560,096.94	1,533,795.29		\$26,301.65		+1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chemicals, sodas, and drugs ..	1,714,299.96	1,119,337.07		594,962.89		+34 $\frac{1}{2}$
China, glass, etc.....	154,851.46	126,513.70		28,337.76		+18 $\frac{1}{4}$
Clothing.....	692,411.35	874,122.80	181,711.45		+26	
Coffee.....	519,939.37	228,869.40		291,069.97		+56
Diamonds and precious stones	2,371,221.88	2,926,405.85	555,183.97		+23	
Dry goods	3,089,276.56	3,874,756.23	785,479.67		+25	
Feathers.....	402,044.28	521,823.88	119,779.60		+30	
Fruits, dried.....	402,293.19	431,287.04	28,993.85		+7	
Hemp and jute.....	1,709,804.26	1,950,780.79	240,976.53		+14	
Hops.....	14,275.50			14,275.50		
Iron, steel, metals, etc	12,545,723.32	3,339,864.44		9,205,858.88		+73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Leather, hides, skins, furs, etc	5,810,884.27	6,821,602.32	1,010,718.05		+17 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Machinery and hardware	59,340.44	88,061.63	18,721.19		+27	
Pickles, preserves, jams, etc..	656,452.55	506,163.98		150,288.57		+23
Rags and paper waste.....	460,627.74	611,612.52	150,984.78		+32 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Spices	940,358.67	700,513.85		239,844.82		+25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Seeds and plates.....	321,682.35	1,609,398.57	1,287,716.22		+401	
Tea	713,442.19	748,885.37	35,443.18		+4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Wool	2,127,600.99	3,264,334.14	1,136,733.15		+53	
Works of art		856,300.09	856,300.09			
Miscellaneous	12,457,033.31	12,687,967.96	230,934.65		+2	
Total	50,889,914.82	47,385,928.17	7,046,953.39	10,550,940.04		

* Total net decrease of \$3,503,986.65, or nearly 7 per cent.

† More than.

‡ Nearly.

SUMMARY.

Total for year ending September 30, 1888 \$50,889,914.82
 Total for year ending September 30, 1889 47,385,928.17

Total net decrease.. 3,503,986.65

Decrease in eight articles 10,550,940.04
 Increase in sixteen articles..... 7,046,953.39

Total net decrease..... 3,503,986.65

Exports from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the United States of America for the year ending September 30, 1889, together with value for preceding year; also decrease or increase for period named.

District.	Staple, if any.	1888.	1889.	Decrease.	Increase.
Belfast	Linens and cottons	\$9,827,165.47	\$9,230,991.36	\$596,174.11	.....
Birmingham	Hardware and cutlery.	3,512,590.05	3,377,056.68	135,533.37	.....
Bradford	Stuffs and worsteds	19,123,358.29	22,266,640.77	.....	\$3,143,282.48
Bristol	Woolens	803,661.00	373,304.00	430,357.00	.....
Cardiff	Tin andterne plates	5,400,611.49	10,490,680.32	.....	5,090,068.83
Cork	Feathers	127,334.44	112,578.87	14,755.57	.....
Dublin	Bottled beer	1,262,009.09	986,454.56	275,554.53	.....
Dundee	Burlaps and linens	8,179,227.22	9,377,144.93	.....	1,206,917.71
Dunfermline	Linen goods	2,096,263.11	2,234,920.27	.....	138,657.16
Falmouth	Arsenic	77,471.67	126,114.60	.....	48,642.93
Glasgow	Cotton goods	9,320,713.01	8,166,578.88	1,154,134.13	.....
Hull	Colors	410,568.37	510,816.07	.....	100,247.70
Leeds	Worsteds	5,921,449.57	6,018,425.98	.....	96,976.41
Leith	Books	1,144,151.66	1,064,708.81	79,442.85	.....
Liverpool	Tin plates, etc.	35,136,418.55	33,896,825.14	1,239,593.41	.....
London	Miscellaneous	50,889,914.82	47,385,928.17	3,503,986.65	.....
Manchester	Cottons	11,075,448.91	12,099,290.10	.....	1,023,841.19
Newcastle-on-Tyne ..	Chemicals	3,005,493.87	1,998,870.04	1,006,623.83	.....
Nottingham	Lace	5,660,807.50	5,784,667.42	.....	123,859.92
Plymouth	China clay	221,143.11	237,204.39	.....	16,061.28
Sheffield	Hardware and cutlery.	3,321,586.44	2,964,483.41	357,098.03	.....
Southampton	Live stock	14,731.96	7,046.47	7,685.49	.....
Tunstall	Earthenware	3,821,073.25	3,755,869.02	65,204.23	.....
Total .....	.....	180,344,192.85	182,466,605.26	8,866,143.20	10,988,555.61

SUMMARY.

Total for year ending September 30, 1889	\$182,466,605.26
Total for year ending September 30, 1888	180,344,192.85
Increase	2,122,412.41
Decrease in 13 consulates	8,866,143.20
Increase in 10 consulates	10,988,555.61
Net increase	2,122,412.41

Value of declared exports from the various consular districts of the United States of America in the United Kingdom of Great Britian and Ireland for the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1888.

Districts.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1887.	Mar. 31, 1888.	June 30, 1888.	Sept. 30, 1888.	
Belfast	\$2,417,630.93	\$2,849,372.29	\$1,869,055.78	\$2,691,106.47	\$9,827,195.47
Birmingham	932,290.31	831,980.57	805,706.05	942,613.12	3,512,590.05
Bradford	4,092,141.54	4,592,066.10	4,945,936.88	5,493,213.77	19,123,358.29
Bristol	398,740.00	154,421.00	97,731.00	152,769.00	803,661.00
Cardiff	739,797.64	703,145.41	789,169.73	3,118,489.71	5,400,611.49
Cork	40,574.92	21,517.59	33,126.60	32,115.33	127,334.44
Dublin	396,162.91	244,032.65	321,444.91	300,368.62	1,262,009.09
Dundee	1,865,789.98	2,190,563.01	1,990,314.40	2,123,559.83	8,179,227.22
Dunfermline	517,202.72	613,750.41	366,580.73	598,729.25	2,096,263.11
Falmouth	15,509.83	9,226.48	4,738.21	47,997.15	77,471.67
Glasgow	2,623,086.63	2,511,203.57	1,957,966.92	2,228,455.89	9,320,713.01
Hull	91,658.97	189,142.12	66,186.46	63,580.82	410,568.37
Leeds	1,529,060.03	1,522,946.28	1,387,027.93	1,482,415.33	5,921,449.57
Leith	310,772.51	294,353.47	258,319.87	280,705.81	1,144,151.66
Liverpool	9,108,934.86	8,227,898.93	8,279,894.25	9,519,690.51	35,136,418.55
London	11,490,657.61	14,508,428.59	13,846,191.77	11,044,636.85	50,889,914.82
Manchester	2,729,500.01	2,921,538.68	2,534,188.85	2,890,221.37	11,075,448.91
Newcastle	914,026.59	767,433.19	772,785.11	551,248.98	3,005,493.87
Nottingham	1,331,129.94	1,692,455.85	1,138,943.95	1,498,277.76	5,660,807.50
Plymouth	63,545.77	45,619.49	41,390.59	70,587.26	221,143.11
Sheffield	1,057,441.10	762,579.56	752,819.19	748,746.59	3,321,586.44
Southampton	592.83	8,154.51	4,099.14	1,885.48	14,731.96
Tunstall	910,611.04	938,658.37	937,543.15	1,034,260.69	3,821,073.25
Total	43,626,858.67	46,600,497.12	43,201,161.47	46,915,675.59	180,344,192.85

Value of declared exports at the various consular districts of the United States in the United Kingdom for the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1889, and compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

[See foregoing tabular statement.]

Districts.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1888.	Mar. 31, 1889.	June 30, 1889.	Sept. 30, 1889.	
Belfast.....	\$2, 268, 669. 01	\$2, 635, 494. 81	\$1, 972, 459. 59	\$2, 354, 367. 95	\$9, 230, 991. 36
Birmingham	807, 238. 84	766, 259. 77	825, 353. 08	978, 204. 99	3, 377, 056. 68
Bradford	5, 330, 144. 50	5, 865, 947. 26	5, 271, 036. 85	5, 799, 512. 16	22, 266, 640. 77
Bristol.....	114, 774. 00	86, 937. 00	90, 515. 00	81, 078. 00	373, 304. 00
Cardiff.....	2, 283, 226. 08	2, 671, 830. 57	2, 952, 962. 62	2, 582, 661. 05	10, 490, 680. 32
Cork.....	50, 188. 54	20, 441. 87	22, 028. 56	19, 919. 90	112, 578. 87
Dublin	287, 722. 08	247, 930. 36	173, 166. 58	277, 635. 54	986, 454. 56
Dundee	2, 259, 335. 37	2, 384, 337. 93	2, 210, 873. 55	2, 522, 598. 08	9, 377, 144. 93
Dunfermline	556, 851. 87	614, 571. 19	427, 373. 51	636, 123. 70	2, 234, 920. 27
Falmouth	14, 379. 88	46, 102. 83	31, 950. 12	33, 681. 77	126, 114. 60
Glasgow	2, 797, 059. 84	1, 960, 002. 28	1, 385, 193. 28	2, 024, 323. 48	8, 166, 578. 88
Hull.....	162, 155. 68	165, 849. 22	113, 767. 11	69, 044. 06	510, 816. 07
Leeds	1, 422, 431. 59	1, 493, 959. 95	1, 496, 525. 71	1, 605, 508. 73	6, 018, 425. 98
Leith	284, 906. 64	291, 161. 05	187, 966. 19	300, 674. 93	1, 064, 708. 81
Liverpool.....	8, 807, 954. 06	8, 773, 471. 02	8, 123, 760. 42	8, 191, 639. 64	33, 896, 825. 14
London	10, 832, 412. 85	11, 729, 430. 81	11, 836, 605. 90	12, 987, 478. 61	47, 385, 928. 17
Manchester	2, 735, 376. 96	3, 485, 310. 29	2, 636, 752. 41	3, 241, 850. 44	12, 099, 290. 10
Newcastle.....	534, 214. 20	525, 798. 83	400, 208. 49	478, 648. 52	1, 998, 870. 04
Nottingham.....	1, 189, 520. 64	1, 705, 428. 49	1, 223, 067. 10	1, 666, 651. 19	5, 784, 667. 42
Plymouth.....	74, 974. 32	45, 478. 23	61, 93. 23	54, 813. 61	237, 204. 39
Sheffield.....	832, 731. 20	683, 820. 09	704, 076. 64	743, 860. 48	2, 964, 488. 41
Southampton	462. 86	514. 64	2, 061. 82	4, 007. 15	7, 046. 47
Tunstall.....	837, 209. 86	937, 552. 68	960, 072. 34	1, 021, 034. 14	3, 755, 869. 02
Total	44, 483, 940. 87	47, 137, 631. 17	43, 169, 715. 10	47, 675, 318. 12	182, 466, 605. 26

December 31, 1888.....	\$44, 483, 940. 87	September 30, 1889.....	\$47, 675, 318. 12
December 31, 1887.....	43, 626, 858. 67	September 30, 1888.....	46, 915, 675. 59
Increase.....	857, 082. 20	Increase.....	759, 642. 53
March 31, 1889.....	47, 137, 631. 17	Increase December quarter.....	857, 082. 20
March 31, 1888.....	46, 600, 497. 12	Increase March quarter.....	537, 134. 05
Increase.....	537, 134. 05	Increase September quarter.....	759, 642. 53
June 30, 1889.....	43, 169, 715. 10	Total	2, 153, 858. 78
June 30, 1888.....	43, 201, 161. 47	Decrease June quarter.....	31, 446. 37
Decrease.....	31, 446. 37	Net increase for year ending Sep- tember 30, 1889	2, 122, 412. 41

Value of declared exports from the various consular districts of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the United States from October 1, 1879, to September 30, 1889.

[Compiled at the Consulate General, London.]

Year end- ing Sep- tember 30—	Belfast.	Birming- ham.	Bradford.	Bristol.	Cardiff.	Cork.	Dublin.
1880.....	\$9, 415, 832. 81	\$4, 920, 433. 58	\$10, 731, 646. 49	\$157, 177. 01	\$1, 824, 812. 07	\$308, 024. 93	\$1, 029, 415. 77
1881.....	7, 856, 100. 68	4, 376, 611. 92	7, 091, 394. 18	137, 978. 33	2, 148, 560. 56	17, 255. 02	1, 172, 754. 17
1882	9, 412, 627. 07	5, 178, 118. 16	8, 385, 638. 20	166, 304. 00	2, 368, 766. 84	124, 517. 28	976, 981. 35
1883.....	8, 136, 805. 43	4, 719, 827. 19	9, 463, 444. 93	174, 567. 33	1, 672, 831. 14	86, 395. 52	903, 478. 07
1884.....	6, 842, 100. 73	3, 977, 812. 16	13, 601, 042. 51	202, 126. 51	4, 373, 767. 29	71, 631. 23	937, 414. 91
1885.....	7, 800, 096. 65	2, 875, 388. 26	11, 565, 989. 95	399, 655. 00	3, 785, 602. 65	65, 254. 28	781, 782. 04
1886.....	8, 391, 933. 19	3, 218, 881. 93	18, 319, 924. 26	463, 995. 00	2, 378, 539. 83	256, 836. 22	1, 032, 404. 87
1887.....	8, 789, 274. 12	3, 470, 593. 85	16, 554, 821. 28	533, 273. 00	3, 758, 435. 38	139, 396. 30	1, 130, 616. 11
1888.....	9, 827, 165. 47	3, 512, 590. 05	19, 123, 358. 29	803, 661. 00	5, 400, 611. 49	127, 334. 44	1, 262, 069. 09
1889.....	9, 230, 991. 36	3, 377, 056. 68	22, 266, 640. 77	373, 304. 00	10, 490, 680. 32	112, 578. 87	986, 454. 56
Total....	85, 702, 927. 51	39, 627, 313. 78	137, 103, 900. 86	3, 412, 041. 18	38, 202, 607. 57	1, 471, 224. 09	10, 213, 310. 94

Value of declared exports from the various consular districts of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the United States, etc.—Continued.

Year ending September 30—	Dundee.	Dunfermline.	Falmouth.	Glasgow.	Gloucester.	Hull.
1880	\$8,224,285.20	\$2,160,227.76	\$132,469.40	\$9,219,927.88	\$195,880.38	\$547,247.23
1881	7,381,189.83	1,889,286.45	76,517.79	9,723,231.70	256,572.62	272,353.48
1882	7,892,926.82	2,404,535.63	108,013.53	10,219,715.60	143,991.74	384,164.81
1883	7,917,358.37	2,139,489.62	53,684.43	9,662,722.89	198,171.52	371,324.67
1884	7,666,359.66	1,846,596.28	104,732.18	7,381,874.93	212,375.36	459,468.67
1885	6,335,495.71	1,598,759.89	98,655.54	5,285,319.35	154,930.79	433,112.51
1886	6,858,574.36	1,659,097.14	59,043.13	6,549,455.96	140,753.74	249,066.87
1887	7,220,197.56	1,790,990.94	46,103.13	7,863,682.55	(*)	281,673.44
1888	8,170,227.22	2,096,263.11	77,471.67	9,320,713.01	(*)	410,568.37
1889	9,377,144.93	2,234,920.27	126,114.60	8,166,573.88	(*)	510,816.07
Total.....	77,043,759.66	19,820,167.09	882,805.40	83,393,222.75	1,302,676.15	3,919,796.02

Year ending September 30—	Leeds.	Leith.	Liverpool.	London.	London-derry.	Manchester.
1880	\$3,615,338.09	\$548,321.12	\$42,589,566.16	\$62,681,120.18	\$2,610.03	\$15,236,381.28
1881	2,839,801.07	587,578.90	29,119,805.55	50,549,973.44	1,552.93	12,148,327.29
1882	4,776,336.87	735,938.67	34,781,520.69	54,240,152.97	169,918.81	14,383,407.28
1883	4,508,734.53	906,710.92	32,594,517.92	48,015,188.59	2,816.81	14,564,425.85
1884	5,377,193.16	993,368.76	28,728,569.10	46,003,504.86	2,016.97	13,479,474.91
1885	3,884,045.99	895,903.50	26,677,507.59	37,323,547.79	1,401.35	10,583,050.34
1886	5,179,506.35	843,961.62	33,532,938.68	51,632,923.19	4,235.91	11,281,578.09
1887	5,854,348.67	805,151.75	32,801,068.76	55,900,183.80	(+)	10,781,705.59
1888	5,921,449.57	1,144,151.66	35,136,418.55	50,889,914.82	(+)	11,075,448.91
1889	6,018,425.98	1,064,708.81	33,896,825.14	47,385,928.17	(+)	12,099,290.10
Total.....	47,975,180.28	8,525,795.71	329,858,738.14	504,622,437.81	184,552.81	125,633,089.64

Year ending September 30—	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Nottingham.	Plymouth.	Sheffield.	Southampton.	Tunstall.
1880	\$2,328,551.69	\$7,137,796.16	\$38,154.94	\$5,189,692.84	\$34,532.49	\$3,703,844.73
1881	2,635,311.35	8,467,304.18	59,130.95	5,955,769.89	43,938.87	3,815,760.65
1882	2,994,655.69	9,774,548.65	89,117.46	6,217,748.54	90,365.87	3,419,833.88
1883	2,459,253.23	8,381,569.89	152,014.43	3,947,766.91	99,396.63	4,075,490.89
1884	2,202,483.25	6,536,813.48	245,087.15	3,069,771.88	148,558.88	2,850,551.83
1885	1,786,311.85	5,288,572.34	90,727.70	2,186,745.21	5,974.05	2,809,865.56
1886	1,940,896.69	5,731,355.84	97,866.35	2,546,092.71	6,437.48	3,136,018.95
1887	3,451,490.86	5,862,050.70	133,132.40	4,120,579.95	7,371.55	3,445,178.61
1888	3,006,493.87	5,660,807.50	221,143.11	3,321,586.44	14,731.96	3,821,073.25
1889	1,998,870.04	5,784,667.42	237,204.39	2,964,488.41	7,046.47	3,755,869.02
Total.....	24,803,218.52	68,625,486.16	1,363,578.88	39,520,242.78	458,354.25	34,833,487.37

* Now an agency of the Bristol consulate.

† Included in returns from Belfast consulate.

SUMMARY.

Gross total for the year ending September 30—
1880
1881
1882
1883
1884
1885
1886

Gross total for the year ending September 30—
1887
1888
1889

Gross total for the ten years ending September 30, 1889
1,688,499,915.35

Recapitulation for the ten years ending September 30, 1889.

Districts.	Amount.	Districts.	Amount.
London	\$504,622,437.81	Dunfermline	\$19,820,167.09
Liverpool	329,858,738.14	Dublin	10,213,310.94
Bradford	137,103,900.86	Leith	8,525,795.71
Manchester	125,633,089.64	Hull	3,919,796.02
Belfast	85,702,927.51	Bristol	3,412,041.18
Glasgow	83,393,222.75	Cork	1,471,224.09
Dundee	77,043,759.66	Plymouth	1,363,578.88
Nottingham	68,625,486.16	Gloucester*	1,302,676.15
Leeds	47,975,180.28	Falmouth	882,805.40
Birmingham	39,627,313.78	Southampton	458,354.25
Sheffield	39,520,242.78	Londonderry*	184,552.81
Cardiff	38,202,607.57		
Tunstall	34,833,487.37		
Newcastle.	24,803,218.52	Total	1,688,499,915.35

* These figures represent only the declared value of exports for the seven years ending September 30, 1886, those for the years 1887, 1888, and 1889 being embodied in the reports from Bristol and Belfast, of which consulates Gloucester and Londonderry are respectively agencies.

Recapitulation for the year ending September 30, 1889.

Districts.	Amount.	Districts.	Amount.
London	\$47,385,928.17	Dunfermline	\$2,234,920.27
Liverpool	33,896,825.14	Newcastle	1,998,870.04
Bradford	22,266,640.77	Leith	1,064,708.81
Manchester	12,099,290.10	Dublin	986,454.56
Cardiff	10,490,680.32	Hull	510,816.07
Dundee	9,377,144.93	Bristol	373,304.00
Belfast	9,230,991.36	Plymouth	237,204.39
Glasgow	8,166,578.88	Falmouth	126,114.60
Leeds	6,018,425.98	Cork	112,578.87
Nottingham	5,784,667.42	Southampton	7,046.47
Tunstall	3,755,869.02		
Birmingham	3,377,056.68	Total	182,466,605.26
Sheffield	2,964,488.41		

SHIPPING.

The total number of vessels, British and foreign, that entered and cleared at ports in the United Kingdom, including their repeated voyages from and to foreign countries and British possessions and coastwise was, entered, 377,459 vessels of 81,525,727 tons, and cleared, 341,979 vessels of 76,510,792 tons, an increase of 20,054 vessels of 3,861,241 tons entered, and 22,955 vessels of 4,532,318 tons cleared. Of the total tonnage entered more than 87 per cent. and cleared nearly 87 per cent. was British.

The number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade that entered and cleared at ports in the United Kingdom, including their repeated voyages, was, entered, 50,573 vessels of 33,952,742 tons, cleared, 60,159 vessels of 34,566,403 tons. British vessels composed 73 per cent. of these totals.

The total number of vessels employed in the home and foreign trades was 12,292 sailing vessels of 3,054,059 tons, employing 77,832 British and 12,587 foreign sailors, and 5,292 steam vessels of 4,297,829 tons, employing 102,137 British and 12,690 foreign sailors.

There were, in 1887, 364 sailing vessels of 98,202 tons, and 136 steam vessels of 99,984 tons, totally lost at sea.

The number of lives lost was 772 crew, and 271 passengers from sailing vessels and 754 crew and 91 passengers from steam vessels.

The total number of sailing vessels built in 1888 was 269, of 75,696 tons, an increase of 11 vessels, but a decrease of 5,583 tons; and of steam vessels 465, of 407,445 tons, an increase of 143 vessels and 182,005 tons.

Number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels of each nationality, including their repeated voyages, that entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast from and to foreign countries and British possessions at ports in the United Kingdom.

ENTERED.

Flag.	1887.		1888.		Increase.		Decrease.	
<i>Sailing.</i>	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian.....	63	39,358	78	46,959	15	7,601		
Belgian.....	6	1,987	4	1,014			2	973
British.....	6,862	2,828,252	6,822	2,814,551			40	13,701
Danish.....	1,861	263,215	1,694	238,759			167	24,456
Dutch.....	462	99,594	401	92,600			61	6,994
French.....	1,432	181,194	1,280	184,147		2,953	152	
German.....	1,960	536,538	1,824	519,997			136	16,541
Italian.....	349	211,131	383	234,979	34	23,848		
Norwegian.....	4,938	1,643,424	4,998	1,744,776	60	101,352		
Russian.....	603	196,011	534	168,135			69	27,876
Spanish.....	88	24,121	74	23,129			14	992
Swedish.....	1,244	331,440	1,179	316,200			65	15,240
United States of America.....	75	114,219	83	86,493	8			27,726
Other countries.....	21	8,869	23	10,581	2	1,712		
Total.....	19,964	6,479,353	19,377	6,482,320		2,967	587	
<i>Steam.</i>	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian.....	30	25,060	35	30,333	5	5,273		
Belgian.....	1,017	331,248	1,076	332,929	59	1,681		
British.....	29,689	20,818,192	30,642	22,134,773	953	1,316,581		
Danish.....	904	444,911	1,088	527,653	184	82,742		
Dutch.....	1,077	800,766	1,259	942,711	182	141,945		
French.....	1,394	700,548	1,685	806,279	291	105,731		
German.....	2,140	1,226,881	2,200	1,273,492	60	46,611		
Italian.....	39	61,517	30	44,157			9	17,360
Norwegian.....	742	282,968	790	304,333	48	21,365		
Russian.....	83	55,097	87	51,370	4			3,727
Spanish.....	484	438,520	515	480,337	31	41,817		
Swedish.....	673	383,202	664	396,076		12,874	9	
United States of America.....	17	34,440	21	43,637	4	9,197		
Other countries.....	100	94,678	104	102,342	4	7,664		
Total.....	38,389	25,698,028	40,196	27,470,422	1,807	1,772,394		
<i>Summary.</i>	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian.....	93	64,418	113	77,292	20	12,874		
Belgian.....	1,023	333,235	1,080	333,943	57	708		
British.....	36,551	23,646,444	37,464	24,949,324	913	1,302,880		
Danish.....	2,765	708,126	2,782	766,412	17	58,286		
Dutch.....	1,539	900,360	1,660	1,035,311	121	134,951		
French.....	2,826	881,742	2,965	990,426	139	108,684		
German.....	4,100	4,763,419	4,024	1,793,489		30,070	76	
Italian.....	388	272,648	413	279,136	25	6,488		
Norwegian.....	5,680	1,926,392	5,788	2,049,109	108	122,717		
Russian.....	686	251,108	621	219,505			65	31,603
Spanish.....	572	462,641	589	503,466	17	40,825		
Swedish.....	1,917	714,642	1,843	712,276			74	2,366
United States of America.....	92	148,659	104	130,130	12			18,529
Other countries.....	121	103,547	127	112,923	6	9,376		
Total.....	58,353	32,177,381	59,573	33,952,742	1,220	1,775,361		

CLEARED.

<i>Sailing.</i>	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian.....	66	39,818	84	51,361	18	11,543		
Belgian.....	6	4,112	4	1,205			2	2,907
British.....	6,775	2,964,361	6,794	2,912,666	19			51,695
Danish.....	2,030	289,125	1,869	268,999			161	20,126
Dutch.....	469	105,414	426	99,947			43	5,467
French.....	1,407	182,058	1,253	187,205		5,147	154	
German.....	2,034	559,578	1,819	527,622			215	31,956
Italian.....	361	217,746	390	235,174	29	17,428		
Norwegian.....	5,004	1,683,316	4,963	1,727,978		44,662	41	
Russian.....	589	188,188	512	158,988			77	29,200
Spanish.....	82	22,867	76	21,707			6	1,160
Swedish.....	1,270	337,912	1,160	315,443			110	22,469
United States of America.....	73	108,151	83	89,275	10			18,876
Other foreign countries.....	28	13,583	42	19,956	14	6,373		
Total.....	20,194	6,716,229	19,475	6,617,526			719	98,703

Number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels of each nationality, etc.—Continued.

CLEARED—Continued.

Flag.	1887.		1888.		Increase.		Decrease.	
<i>Steam.</i>	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian.....	33	27,442	37	28,644	4	1,202	.....	.....
Belgian.....	1,009	326,500	1,061	327,461	52	961	.....	.....
British.....	30,037	21,339,132	31,025	22,533,264	988	1,194,132	.....	.....
Danish.....	922	461,111	1,113	537,949	191	76,838	.....	.....
Dutch.....	1,081	789,891	1,271	951,961	190	162,070	.....	.....
French.....	1,390	692,203	1,674	799,518	284	107,315	.....	.....
German.....	2,146	1,227,162	2,193	1,285,939	47	58,777	.....	.....
Italian.....	53	79,322	44	61,591	.....	.....	9	17,731
Norwegian.....	732	283,523	816	319,556	84	36,033	.....	.....
Russian.....	86	52,855	95	56,887	9	4,032	.....	.....
Spanish.....	500	455,105	524	481,995	24	26,890	.....	.....
Swedish.....	684	389,510	678	404,912	.....	15,402	6	.....
United States of America.....	17	35,245	21	44,743	4	9,498	.....	.....
Other foreign countries.....	148	109,163	132	114,457	.....	5,294	16	.....
Total.....	38,838	26,268,164	40,684	27,948,877	1,846	1,680,713	.....	.....
<i>Summary.</i>								
Austrian.....	99	67,260	121	80,005	22	12,745	.....	.....
Belgian.....	1,015	330,612	1,065	328,666	50	.....	.....	1,946
British.....	36,812	24,303,493	37,819	25,445,930	1,007	1,142,437	.....	.....
Danish.....	2,952	750,236	2,982	806,948	30	56,712	.....	.....
Dutch.....	1,550	895,305	1,697	1,051,908	147	156,603	.....	.....
French.....	2,797	874,261	2,927	986,723	130	112,462	.....	.....
German.....	4,180	1,786,740	4,012	1,813,561	.....	26,821	168	.....
Italian.....	414	297,068	434	296,765	20	.....	.....	303
Norwegian.....	5,736	1,966,839	5,779	2,047,534	43	80,695	.....	.....
Russian.....	675	241,043	607	215,875	.....	.....	68	25,168
Spanish.....	582	477,972	600	503,702	18	25,730	.....	.....
Swedish.....	1,954	727,422	1,838	720,355	.....	.....	116	7,067
United States of America.....	90	143,396	104	134,018	14	.....	.....	9,378
Other foreign countries.....	176	122,746	174	134,413	.....	11,657	2	.....
Total.....	59,032	32,984,393	60,159	34,566,403	1,127	1,582,010	.....	.....

Number and tonnage of British and foreign vessels (sailing and steam) entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast at the principal ports in the United Kingdom from and to foreign countries and British possessions.

ENTERED.

Port.	1887.		1888.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Cardiff.....	3,620	2,536,129	3,878	2,928,265	258	392,136	.....	.....
Dublin.....	380	240,459	370	215,838	.....	.....	10	24,621
Glasgow.....	939	972,032	933	994,311	.....	22,279	6	.....
Hull.....	3,106	1,816,296	3,176	1,897,868	70	81,572	.....	.....
Leith.....	1,303	636,521	1,386	687,616	83	51,095	.....	.....
Liverpool.....	4,477	5,186,393	4,457	5,368,196	.....	181,803	20	.....
London.....	10,457	6,880,187	10,694	7,470,949	237	590,762	.....	.....
Newport.....	1,575	950,743	1,594	962,329	19	11,586	.....	.....
Southampton.....	1,733	809,162	1,794	867,737	61	58,575	.....	.....
Sunderland.....	1,538	748,182	1,509	743,443	.....	.....	29	4,739
Swansea.....	1,462	532,899	1,406	504,813	.....	.....	56	28,086
Tyne ports.....	4,653	2,368,282	5,318	2,818,307	665	450,025	.....	.....
Total.....	35,243	23,677,285	36,515	25,459,672	1,272	1,782,387	.....	.....

CLEARED.

	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Cardiff.....	5,925	4,714,247	6,179	5,148,068	254	433,821	.....	.....
Dublin.....	145	88,702	131	78,303	.....	.....	14	10,399
Glasgow.....	1,385	1,464,326	1,427	1,554,571	42	90,245	.....	.....
Hull.....	2,769	1,535,238	2,668	1,503,824	.....	.....	101	31,414
Leith.....	938	502,068	1,024	512,988	86	10,920	.....	.....
Liverpool.....	4,005	4,758,525	4,002	4,941,556	.....	183,031	3	.....
London.....	8,094	5,284,149	7,919	1,470,912	.....	186,763	175	.....
Newport.....	2,185	1,482,436	2,186	1,469,403	1	.....	.....	13,033
Southampton.....	1,648	749,739	1,685	790,391	37	40,652	.....	.....
Sunderland.....	1,879	1,000,278	1,658	930,345	.....	.....	221	69,933
Swansea.....	1,921	746,459	1,855	733,952	.....	.....	66	12,507
Tyne ports.....	6,608	3,665,990	7,601	4,392,727	993	726,737	.....	.....
Total.....	37,502	25,992,157	38,335	27,527,040	833	1,534,883	.....	.....

Number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels, including their repeated voyages, that entered with cargoes and in ballast from various countries at ports in the United Kingdom, distinguishing the nationality of the vessels employed in the trade with each country in 1888.

Countries whence entered.	Austrian.		Belgian.		British.		Danish.		Dutch.		French.		German.		Italian.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
<i>Foreign countries.</i>																
Argentine Republic, including the Atlantic coast of Patagonia.....	17	8,389			150	183,244	3	935	1	307	7	10,568	10	3,698	57	30,413
Austrian territories.....	8	6,322			52	58,801							1	1,459	1	1,298
Belgium.....	1	788	1,025	286,510	3,077	1,812,640	54	35,806	37	16,750	13	9,124	173	79,359	11	8,348
Brazil.....	5	3,791	4	6,507	242	209,297	7	1,102	4	802	2	289	14	3,859	3	2,768
Central America.....					6	7,831	1	167					5	5,166		
Chile, including the Pacific coast of Patagonia.....			1	307	172	172,619					3	3,525	12	8,923		
China, exclusive of Hong-Kong and Macao.....					100	159,076							4	4,289		
Cochin China, Camboja, and Tonquin.....					12	18,945										
Denmark.....					211	94,126			18	1,131	1	133	40	7,387		
Danish West-India Islands.....	38	27,403	1	816	10,125	3,590,433	181	76,041	36	15,146	2,763	844,264	237	103,935	98	59,934
France.....	1	480			173	148,766					1	1,659	1	239	12	5,827
Algeria.....					5	4,803					4	2,720	2	907		
French islands in the Pacific.....									41	19,464	8	6,945	2,514	1,097,793	8	4,886
Germany.....	2	697	1	347	3,555	2,004,615	203	60,980								
Greece.....					116	93,062					1	151	2	710		
Hayti and St. Domingo.....	1	309			10	3,971	7	1,514					2	426		
Holland.....	3	1,901	18	4,459	3,959	2,109,982	106	57,595	1,460	942,709	10	6,430	297	131,073	4	3,127
Dutch possessions in India:																
Java.....	4	3,842			58	68,630			21	22,746			10	8,547	16	14,521
Other possessions in the Indian seas.....					1	293										
Dutch West India Islands.....					21	4,559										
Dutch Guiana.....					4	753							1	272		
Italy.....	2	965			346	288,680	13	2,392			1	122	2	1,992	51	45,653
Japan.....					29	47,524					1	2,662				
Madagascar.....					1	304										
Mexico.....					10	5,652	4	1,049			1	253	6	2,670		
Morocco.....					107	34,723	5	656	1	117	2	190	17	2,228	1	147
Native islands in the Indian seas:																
Borneo.....					1	823										
Native islands in the Pacific.....					1	262							2	860		
Norway.....					547	267,675	141	14,272	9	2,072			20	5,055		
Paraguay.....																
Peru.....					31	33,325					10	17,251	3	1,915	1	480
Portugal.....	1	258			280	133,024	2	1,200			8	1,084	8	1,462	7	5,130

[illegible]

Number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels, including their repeated voyages, etc.—Continued.

Countries whence entered.	Norwegian.		Russian.		Spanish.		Swedish.		United States of America.		Other foreign countries.		Total foreign.		Total British and foreign.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
<i>Foreign countries.</i>																
Argentine Republic, including the Atlantic coast of Patagonia.....	90	55,764			5	3,681	3	1,378					193	115,133	343	298,377
Austrian territories.....							1	231					11	9,310	63	68,111
Belgium.....	97	38,056	12	4,332	10	10,249	14	7,623	3	3,362	18	17,576	1,468	518,183	4,545	2,330,823
Brazil.....	72	31,064					14	5,632			3	1,481	128	57,295	370	266,592
Central America.....	1	590									1	328	8	6,251	14	14,082
Chile, including the Pacific coast of Patagonia.....	1	935			2	2,832					1	586	20	17,108	192	189,727
China exclusive of Hong-Kong and Macao.....																
Cochin China, Camboja, and Tonquin.....													4	4,289	104	163,365
Denmark.....	1	1,148											1	1,148	13	20,093
Danish West India Islands.....	46	7,909					6	2,483					1,140	306,324	1,351	400,450
France.....	337	125,328	38	14,964	33	29,936	111	58,834	19	17,158	21	17,660	3,913	1,391,419	14,038	4,981,852
Algeria.....	12	7,072	2	728			2	777					31	16,782	204	165,548
French islands in the Pacific.....	133	47,429	13	5,064	14	11,863			1	1,908	8	7,466	2,959	1,269,509	6,514	3,274,124
Germany.....	3	663									1	185	7	1,709	123	94,771
Greece.....	7	2,649					5	1,858			1	173	23	6,929	33	10,900
Hayti and St. Domingo.....																
Holland:																
Dutch possessions in India.....	90	39,398	18	7,679	12	13,680	10	4,525			6	5,805	2,034	1,218,381	5,993	3,328,363
Java.....	10	10,740					2	1,733					67	62,129	125	130,759
Other possessions in the Indian seas.....															1	293
Dutch West India Islands.....															21	4,459
Dutch Guiana.....															5	1,025
Italy.....	13	1,898					1	114					1	272	429	341,816
Japan.....													83	53,136	30	50,186
Madagascar.....													1	2,663	2	522
Mexico.....	27	9,365			14	22,125	7	2,024	1	1,351			60	38,837	70	44,489
Morocco.....	29	4,057	1	219							1	191	57	7,805	164	42,528
Native islands in the Indian seas:																
Borneo.....															1	823
Native islands in the Pacific.....															4	1,769
Norway.....	2,973	829,129	6	1,852			43	15,956					3,192	868,336	3,739	1,136,011
Paraguay.....													1	480	1	480
Peru.....	4	2,295									1	542	19	22,828	50	56,153
Portugal.....	11	4,876	4	1,079			3	879			23	21,149	67	37,117	347	170,141
Azores.....															15	7,236
Madeira.....															10	7,999
Portuguese possessions in western Africa.....											2	2,086			12	17,061

[illegible]

Number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels, including their repeated voyages, etc.—Continued.

Countries to which entered.	Norwegian.		Russian.		Spanish.		Swedish.		United States of America.		Other foreign countries.		Total foreign.		Total British and foreign.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
<i>British possessions—Continued.</i>																
British possessions in India:																
Bombay and Scinde																
Madras							1	367					1	367	186	357,767
Bengal and Burmah	2	2,604											19	18,289	46	57,436
Ceylon							1	937					1	937	454	842,456
Straits Settlements							1	691					14	17,154	14	18,831
British West India Islands	51	21,380	2	763			16	6,875					81	83,108	51	76,480
Channel Islands	4	1,156					2	441					16	2,828	267	147,832
Falkland Islands													4	4,037	2,163	354,408
Gibraltar							1	426					2	711	9	6,385
Heligoland															61	49,630
Hong-Kong	1	1,165											3	2,671	3	49,949
Malta and Gozo													1	695	5	5,295
Mauritius	2	361					1	332					4	1,126	6	2,979
St. Helena	1	898											1	398	28	22,578
West Africa Settlements (British possessions on the river Gambia and Sierra Leone)													1	856	1	856
Total British possessions	535	320,439	4	1,880	20	30,090	48	25,060	5	6,038	1	1,433	782	515,438	5,140	3,938,767
Grand total	5,788	2,049,109	621	219,505	589	503,466	1,843	712,276	104	130,130	127	112,923	22,109	9,003,418	59,573	33,952,742

Number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels, including their repeated voyages, that cleared with cargoes and in ballast to various countries at ports in the United Kingdom, distinguishing the nationality of the vessels employed in the trade with each country in 1888.

Countries to which cleared.	Austrian.		Belgian.		British.		Danish.		Dutch.		French.		German.		Italian.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
<i>Foreign countries.</i>																
Abyssinia					4	5,621	3	1,246	6	1,911	7	6,077	39	18,074	144	81,394
Argentine Republic, including the Atlantic coast of Patagonia.....	27	13,609	16	24,599	388	351,981	1	160			2	1,893			1	835
Austrian territories.....	23	12,358	995	258,881	2,319	1,024,552	3	1,006	28	13,567	4	2,823	72	31,602	1	1,906
Belgium.....			16	21,329	474	405,514	10	1,948	9	2,011	12	8,615	32	11,242	1	1,463
Brazil					5	5,681							4	2,555		
Central America																
Chili, including the Pacific coast of Patagonia.....			1	498	312	320,838					43	54,872	46	41,196		
China, exclusive of Hong-Kong and Macao					61	87,581										
Cochin China, Camboja and Tonquin.....					3	3,502										
Denmark.....					739	412,121	2,139	545,595	69	10,826	5	1,865	214	69,460		
Danish West India Islands					9	5,938	11	2,671			1	1,147	1	219		
Eastern coast of Africa, native states.....					10	12,906										
Ecuador.....					3	1,970	2	718					10	5,165		
France			10	6,051	9,932	3,189,572	61	8,975	28	11,575	2,690	822,948	47	14,389	5	1,415
Algeria					96	70,179					20	12,225	4	2,599	1	198
French possessions in Western Africa.....					12	4,150	4	1,321	2	837			7	2,853	3	1,323
French Islands in the Pacific.....					2	2,973							2	1,282		
French possessions in North America.....											3	402				
French West India Islands.....	3	1,121			19	10,411	5	1,621	1	172	32	10,531	11	4,882	1	451
Germany.....			2	696	4,057	2,085,479	208	53,209	72	30,389	3	368	2,805	1,184,415		
Greece					140	133,670							1	641		
Hayti and St. Domingo.....					2	1,515	1	229					9	13,251		
Holland:																
Dutch possessions in India			11	3,828	2,983	1,228,767	3	352	1,243	787,894	2	1,781	15	5,040		
Java	1	790			16	17,209			88	127,302			5	3,639	5	4,217
Other possessions in the Indian Seas.....					5	8,332			5	4,149			1	652	1	892
Dutch West India Islands					3	1,206			1	182						
Dutch Guiana.....					7	1,411	1	306	2	413			1	247		
Italy.....	18	15,004	1	907	1,941	2,045,184	9	5,237	1	967	2	280	19	17,724	133	165,157
Japan.....					33	51,301							1	1,058		
Madagascar					2	750					1	1,236				
Mexico					30	41,544	1	163			4	3,567	12	8,196		
Montenegro	1	210														
Morocco.....					40	14,801	1	162					1	112		
Native islands in the Pacific.....					3	2,995	1	820					2	1,591		

Number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels, including their repeated voyages, etc.—Continued.

Countries to which cleared.	Austrian.		Belgian.		British.		Danish.		Dutch.		French.		German.		Italian.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
<i>Foreign countries—Continued.</i>																
Norway																
Peru					479	265,106	19	3,296	29	9,150	6	779	34	8,941		
Portugal					46	43,617					3	3,879	10	6,678		
Azores			1	816	583	345,066	6	926	4	2,226	8	1,069	12	3,434		
Madeira					21	11,902							1	463		
Portuguese possessions in West- ern Africa					68	47,824							5	1,484		
Portuguese possessions in East- ern Africa					115	130,258							21	9,679	1	693
Portuguese possessions in India ..					4	3,547							2	535		
Roumania					4	5,152										
Russia:					106	99,163										
Northern ports	1	375	2	914	1,116	912,974	324	127,557	37	12,053	2	350	218	70,816		
Southern ports			3	3,963	204	226,252							4	5,278	1	1,393
Siam													2	1,053		
Spain			3	2,448	1,684	1,008,496	2	321	22	13,117	31	6,599	16	9,530	1	383
Canary Islands					117	107,254							1	430		
Spanish ports in Northern Africa ..													1	119		
Fernando Po					1	512										
Spanish possessions in India																
Philippine and Ladrone Islands ..					3	3,794										
Spanish West India Islands					49	47,664	1	235			1	1,473	1	871		
Sweden	1	588			763	487,767	141	39,625	39	13,368	13	4,848	118	44,319		
Tripoli					2	995									1	449
Tunis	1	410			4	2,551							1	349	2	838
Turkish dominions:																
European Turkey	1	1,781			252	271,743					1	1,120	6	5,589		
Asiatic Turkey (including Cyprus)					109	120,346			1	923					1	461
Egypt					742	897,350	1	981	1	1,589	1	160				
United States:																
On the Atlantic	1	461			1,245	2,784,622	1	282	1	2,209	3	4,609	37	38,501	13	6,980
On the Pacific					109	161,392							16	20,902	1	980
United States of Colombia			2	2,075	67	106,280					3	4,791	6	7,297		
Uruguay	10	8,220			172	182,255	1	240	2	2,296			7	4,373	27	15,833
Venezuela					55	19,724	6	1,391					1	167		
Western coast of Africa not particu- larly designated	1	352			108	100,574	2	442	1	809			1	193	1	469
Whale fisheries, northern					16	4,561										
Total foreign countries	89	55,279	1,063	327,002	31,935	19,990,541	2,968	800,935	1,692	1,049,985	2,003	960,298	3,872	1,683,159	344	225,836

British possessions.												
Aden	82	121,766	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,197	1	1,477	.....
Australasia:												
Australia—												
West Australia.....	19	19,066	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	460	.....
South Australia, including												
Northern Territory	107	154,547	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	2,685	.....
Victoria	195	328,932	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	7,410	.....
New South Wales.....	180	278,870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	3,364	.....
Queensland	86	103,081	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	3,361	.....
Tasmania	12	8,701	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	695	.....
New Zealand.....	94	142,701	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bermuda.....	12	7,062	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	323	.....
British Guiana	70	41,196	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9	2,900	.....
British Honduras	4	2,890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British North America:												
Dominion of Canada.....	483	733,246	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	13,503	10	5,747	.....
Newfoundland.....	106	20,368	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British possessions in South Africa:												
Cape of Good Hope.....	155	192,343	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	5,241	.....
Natal.....	79	114,878	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	572	.....
British possessions in India:												
Bombay and Scinde.....	430	780,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	4,458	.....
Madras.....	33	49,199	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bengal and Burmah.....	306	540,514	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,768	11	10,686	.....
Ceylon.....	180	330,110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	6,644	.....
Straits Settlements.....	184	288,270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	2,523	30	53,675	.....
British West India Islands.....	232	209,275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	2,780	3	6,188	.....
Channel Islands	2,067	333,045	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....
Falkland Islands.....	6	3,093	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	5,337	.....
Gibraltar.....	405	284,468	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	3,663	.....
Gold Coast (including Lagos).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	159	.....
Heligoland	1	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	58	.....
Hong-Kong.....	9	10,944	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	542	1	1,083	.....
Malta and Gozo	304	319,030	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius	31	29,398	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2,017	5	2,927	.....
St. Helena.....	4	945	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	143	.....
West Africa settlements, British pos-												
sessions on the river Gambia, and												
Sierra Leone	8	3,806	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,068	.....	.....	.....
Total British possessions	5,884	5,455,389	14	5,913	5	1,923	24	24,425	140	130,402	90	70,929
Grand total foreign countries												
and British possessions.....	121	80,005	32	24,726	2	1,664	2	1,065	328,666	1,697	1,813,561	296,763

Number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels, including their repeated voyages, etc.—Continued.

Countries to which cleared.	Norwegian.		Russian.		Spanish.		Swedish.		United States of America.		Other foreign countries.		Total foreign.		Total British and foreign.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
<i>Foreign countries.</i>																
Abyssinia	317	168,630	5	2,715	.....	.....	43	17,171	3	1,687	14	5,808	624	342,921	4	5,621
Argentine Republic, including the Atlantic coast of Patagonia.....	1	998	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,462	30	17,206	1,017	694,902
Austrian territories.....	4	576	.....	.....	43	30,109	2	290	1	1,938	.....	.....	1,152	342,678	72	59,361
Belgium.....	328	186,311	2	1,699	1	185	26	14,462	11	10,059	11	4,434	459	263,754	3,472	1,367,230
Brazil .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	328	5	2,883	933	669,268
Central America .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	8,564
Chili, excluding the Pacific coast of Patagonia.....	3	2,964	.....	.....	1	655	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3,385	100	103,576	412	424,408
China, exclusive of Hong-Kong and Macao .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,408	2	1,408	63	88,988
Cochin China, Camboja, and Tonquin.....	5	5,353	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	738	6	6,096	9	9,598
Denmark	499	112,337	67	20,706	1	947	145	32,416	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,129	794,142	3,868	1,206,263
Danish West India Islands.....	8	3,472	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,681	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	8,043	32	13,981
Eastern coast of Africa, native states.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,147	11	14,053
Ecuador .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	5,883	15	7,853
France	34	9,728	9	4,074	8	5,206	5	2,015	.....	.....	2	1,461	2,899	887,837	12,831	4,077,409
Algeria	1	575	4	435	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	17,155	126	87,334
French possessions in Western Africa	13	5,512	1	1,558	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	12,281	42	16,432
French Islands in the Pacific.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,282	4	4,255
French possessions in North America.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	402	3	402
French West India Islands.....	34	10,251	3	1,357	1	296	3	1,182	1	487	1	173	96	32,524	115	42,935
Germany	166	33,871	32	10,284	12	11,226	40	9,793	.....	.....	4	1,616	3,344	1,335,897	7,401	3,421,376
Greece	3	2,692	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	9,001	11	10,334	151	144,004
Hayti and St. Domingo	1	287	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	200	.....	.....	3	633	15	14,600	17	16,115
Holland:																
Dutch possessions in India.....	4	310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,278	799,205	4,261	2,027,972
Java	4	2,994	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103	138,992	119	156,201
Other possessions in the Indian Seas	1	1,086	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	6,779	13	15,111
Dutch West India Islands .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	182	4	1,388
Dutch Guiana.....	3	651	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	372	.....	.....	8	1,989	15	3,400
Italy	17	16,150	1	259	1	1,003	6	2,675	.....	.....	18	16,352	226	181,715	2,167	2,226,899
Japan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,639	2	3,441	5	6,138	38	57,439
Madagascar	1	214	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,450	4	2,200
Mexico	21	7,802	.....	.....	14	19,912	1	264	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	45,616	87	87,160
Montenegro.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	210
Morocco.....	8	1,015	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1,289	50	16,090
Native island's in the Pacific.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2,411	6	5,406

Norway	2, 683	735, 518	8	2, 696	9	2, 271	50	24, 365	.....	.....	.....	2, 838	787, 016	3, 317	1, 052, 122
Peru .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	10, 557	59	54, 174
Portugal	71	14, 063	19	5, 944	.....	.....	10	2, 619	.....	16	17, 693	147	48, 790	780	393, 856
Azores .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	463	22	12, 365
Madeira	1	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	163	7	1, 767	75	49, 591
Portuguese possessions in West- ern Africa	5	1, 950	1	408	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2, 537	31	15, 287	146	145, 545
Portuguese possessions in East- ern Africa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	535	6	4, 082
Portuguese possessions in India .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5, 152
Roumania .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	12, 725	13	12, 725	119	111, 878
Russia:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northern ports	335	104, 762	381	131, 648	2	2, 450	60	17, 127	.....	.....	.....	1, 362	468, 043	2, 477	1, 381, 017
Southern ports	2	2, 776	3	2, 762	.....	.....	2	2, 126	.....	.....	.....	15	18, 298	219	244, 550
Siam .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1, 053	2	1, 053
Spain	28	8, 602	7	3, 033	360	215, 856	8	5, 387	.....	.....	.....	478	265, 276	2, 162	1, 273, 772
Canary Islands	1	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	542	119	107, 796
Spanish ports in Northern Africa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	119	1	119
Fernando Po	2	761	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	761	3	1, 273
Spanish possessions in India .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philippine and Ladrone Islands .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	26, 993	15	30, 787
Spanish West India Islands	19	8, 742	.....	.....	118	171, 688	1	320	10	.....	.....	151	189, 256	200	236, 920
Sweden	508	187, 460	41	13, 833	8	6, 822	1, 379	555, 874	.....	.....	.....	2, 248	866, 737	3, 011	1, 354, 504
Tripoli .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1, 304	2	1, 753	4	2, 748
Tunis .....	.....	.....	3	1, 069	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	409	8	3, 075	12	5, 626
Turkish dominions:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
European Turkey	5	5, 137	1	987	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	22, 298	37	36, 912	289	308, 655
Asiatic Turkey (including Cyprus) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2, 189	6	3, 573	115	123, 919
Egypt	4	5, 024	.....	.....	1	1, 441	.....	.....	.....	12	3, 126	20	12, 321	762	909, 671
United States:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On the Atlantic	45	33, 285	3	1, 841	1	802	6	5, 246	36	.....	.....	147	159, 952	1, 392	2, 944, 574
On the Pacific	1	1, 232	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	901	15	3	4, 888	37	55, 528	146	216, 920
United States of Colombia	2	755	1	504	.....	.....	2	524	5	.....	.....	21	19, 002	88	125, 282
Uruguay	103	88, 010	6	4, 049	.....	.....	11	8, 860	2	3	1, 911	172	136, 489	344	318, 744
Venezuela	4	1, 128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	2, 686	66	22, 410
Western coast of Africa not particu- larly designated	1,	550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1, 570	9	4, 385	117	104, 959
Whale fisheries, northern .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	367	17	4, 928
Total foreign countries	5, 296	1, 773, 771	598	211, 861	594	499, 255	1, 805	705, 478	92	156	119, 053	21, 472	8, 538, 200	53, 407	28, 528, 821
<i>British possessions.</i>															
Aden	1	915	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4, 589	85	126, 355
Australasia:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	460	20	19, 526
West Australia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Australia, including Northern Territory .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2, 685	110	157, 232
Victoria .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8, 970	203	337, 902
New South Wales .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	863	3	4, 227	183	283, 097
Queensland	2	1, 490	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	6, 443	95	109, 524

Number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels, including their repeated voyages, etc.—Continued.

Countries whence entered.	Norwegian.		Russian.		Spanish.		Swedish.		United States of America.		Other foreign countries.		Total foreign.		Total British and foreign.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
<i>Foreign countries—Continued.</i>																
Tasmania							1	503					3	2,043	15	10,744
New Zealand															94	142,701
Bermuda	4	1,316													17	8,701
British Guiana	59	24,782	2	956			8	2,701	5	2,786			90	36,104	160	77,300
British Honduras	2	624											2	624	6	3,514
British North America:																
Dominion of Canada	299	183,332	1	319			3	2,263					328	209,955	811	943,001
Newfoundland	1	555					1	164					2	719	108	21,087
British possessions in South Africa:																
Cape of Good Hope	23	19,774					5	3,155			1	724	99	75,976	264	269,318
Natal	8	2,964					3	1,295					15	5,659	94	120,537
British possessions in India:																
Bombay and Scinde													3	4,458	433	785,058
Madras															33	49,199
Bengal and Burmah	1	1,086											22	24,905	328	565,419
Ceylon	4	4,831											9	11,475	189	344,585
Straits Settlements	2	2,150											76	85,953	260	374,023
British West India Islands	54	21,444	5	2,520			11	4,156	5	2,626			103	42,750	335	252,025
Channel Islands	1	207											3	398	2,070	333,447
Falkland Islands	1	298											7	5,961	13	9,054
Gibraltar	7	1,394	1	219	6	4,447	1	640					21	10,363	426	294,831
Gold Coast (including Lagos)	5	1,410											6	1,569	6	1,569
Heligoland													1	58	2	103
Hong-Kong													7	4,344	16	15,288
Malta and Gozo	3	2,500							2	2,338	3	381	20	19,575	325	338,605
Mauritius	1	568									11	11,659	10	5,984	41	35,382
St. Helena	1	610									1	374	3	1,129	7	2,072
West Africa settlements, British possessions on the river Gambia, and Sierra Leone	4	1,513											5	2,581	13	6,387
Total	483	273,763	9	4,014	6	4,447	33	14,877	12	7,750	18	15,360	868	582,193	6,752	6,037,582
Grand total foreign countries and British possessions	5,779	2,047,534	607	215,875	600	503,702	1,838	720,355	104	134,018	174	134,413	23,340	9,120,473	60,159	34,566,403

Total number and tonnage of registered vessels of the United Kingdom, Isle of Man, and Channel Islands which were employed in the home and foreign trades, and the number of persons (exclusive of masters) employed therein.

1888.*

Description.	Vessels.	Tons.	Persons employed.*		
			British.	Foreign.	Total.*
Sailing vessels.....	12,292	3,054,059	77,832	12,587	90,594
Steam vessels.....	5,292	4,297,829	102,137	12,690	133,079
Total.....	17,584	7,351,888	179,969	25,277	223,673

1887.†

Sailing vessels.....	12,694	3,114,430	68,278	13,053	81,442
Steam vessels.....	5,029	4,009,324	92,634	10,993	121,101
Total.....	17,723	7,123,754	160,912	24,046	202,543

1886.†

Sailing vessels.....	12,997	3,232,232	71,233	13,997	85,415
Steam vessels.....	4,920	3,911,865	91,381	11,186	119,055
Total.....	17,917	7,144,097	162,614	25,183	204,470

* Including masters.

† Including Lascars and other Asiatics.

Total number and net tonnage of vessels built in the United Kingdom (exclusive of vessels built for foreigners). The figures are those of the ships finished building in the years mentioned.

1888.

Description.	Iron.		Steel.		Wood.*		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Sailing vessels.....	55	20,999	38	45,614	176	9,083	269	75,696
Steam vessels.....	91	26,183	350	379,358	24	1,904	465	407,445
Total.....	146	47,182	388	424,972	200	10,987	734	483,141

1887.

Sailing vessels.....	44	46,557	34	25,235	180	9,487	258	81,279
Steam vessels.....	76	18,910	227	205,907	19	623	322	225,440
Total.....	120	65,467	261	231,142	199	10,110	580	306,719

1886.

Sailing vessels.....	93	92,337	39	31,767	231	14,258	363	138,362
Steam vessels.....	122	44,923	155	109,253	31	462	308	154,638
Total.....	215	137,260	194	141,020	262	14,720	671	293,000

* Including composite vessels.

Number and net tonnage of iron, steel, and wooden sailing and steam vessels built at ports in the United Kingdom for foreigners in 1888, distinguishing whether built for war or mercantile purposes, also increase or decrease as compared with 1887.

Year.	War.		Mercantile.				Total.					
	Steam.		Sailing.		Steam.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1888	17	1,899	37	20,697	93	68,210	37	20,697	110	70,109	147	90,806
1887	17	3,966	14	5,848	*125	*60,665	14	5,848	*142	*64,631	*156	*70,479
Increase .....	.....	.....	23	14,849	.....	1,545	23	14,849	.....	5,478	.....	20,327
Decrease .....	.....	2,067	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	9	.....

*Including a composite vessel of 25 tons net.

Number and tonnage of vessels belonging to the United Kingdom totally lost (exclusive of vessels of the royal navy), and number of passengers and crew lost.

Year.	Sailing.					Steam.					Total.				
	Ves-sels.	Tons.	Crew.	Pas-sen-gers.	Total.	Ves-sels.	Tons.	Crew.	Pas-sen-gers.	Total.	Ves-sels.	Tons.	Crew.	Pas-sen-gers.	Total.
1886	507	125,631	867	32	899	137	90,871	403	38	444	644	216,502	1,270	70	1,340
1887	364	98,202	772	271	1,043	136	99,984	754	91	845	500	198,186	1,526	362	1,888
Increase .....	.....	.....	.....	239	144	.....	9,113	351	53	404	.....	.....	256	292	548
Decrease ...	143	27,429	95	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	18,316	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—The losses of unregistered vessels are included in the above figures.

AGRICULTURE.

The figures for the United Kingdom show that the total cultivated area has increased by 54,351 acres over 1888. The greater portion of this increase is said to consist of tracts of land reclaimed and brought into cultivation, but it is also stated that owners of land experience less difficulty in getting tenants and that agricultural prospects are considered to have improved, a more hopeful tone generally prevailing among farmers.

There is a decrease in the acreage under corn crops of 148,343, caused probably by the poor prices obtained for last year's crop, and the tendency seems to be towards the conversion of land to the purposes of stock raising.

Rotation grasses and permanent pasture both show a large extension of area.

The following table gives the figures for 1889, compared with 1888:

Acreage.	1889.	1888.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Corn crops	9,637,354	9,785,697	.....	148,343
Green crops	4,541,760	4,729,191	.....	187,431
Clover, etc., under rotation:				
For hay	3,162,062	2,934,783	227,279	.....
Not for hay	3,026,440	3,044,568	.....	18,128
Flax	116,192	115,795	397	.....
Hops	57,749	58,494	.....	745
Small fruit	42,506	36,941	5,565	.....
Bare fallow	531,010	473,116	57,894	.....
Total of arable lands	21,115,073	21,178,585	.....	63,512
Total of permanent pasture:				
For hay	6,512,730	6,380,013	132,717	.....
Not for hay	20,303,362	20,318,216	.....	14,854
Total cultivated acres	47,931,165	47,876,814	.....	.....
Total area of United Kingdom	77,799,793	77,799,793	.....	.....

LIVE STOCK.

As will be seen from the following table, live stock of all kinds have increased in numbers:

Stock.	1889.	1888.	Increase.	Decrease.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Horses.....	1,945,386	1,936,702	8,684	.....
Cattle.....	10,272,765	10,268,600	4,165	.....
Sheep.....	29,484,774	28,938,716	546,058	.....
Pigs.....	3,905,865	3,815,643	90,222	.....

The following table giving the average values of various kinds of provisions imported into the United Kingdom may prove of interest:

Average values of various kinds of dead meat and provisions per cwt. imported into the United Kingdom in certain series of years.

Years.	Beef.		Fresh mutton.	Pork.		Bacon	Hams.	Lard.	Butter	Margarine	Cheese.	Eggs.*	Potatoes.
	Fresh.	Salted		Fresh.	Salted								
1861-'65	\$12.02	\$7.82	.....	\$15.93	\$10.36	\$10.74	\$10.72	\$12.04	\$24.45		\$12.16	\$1.50	\$1.09
1866-'70	13.93	10.48	.....	15.06	13.28	14.29	14.85	15.81	26.64		14.85	1.50	1.28
1871-'75	12.16	9.36	.....	11.92	10.56	10.56	13.68	12.26	26.58		14.13	1.99	1.28
1876-'80	12.97	9.14	.....	12.10	8.61	10.42	12.26	10.66	26.78		12.81	1.86	1.40
1881-'85	13.18	9.89	\$14.21	12.28	8.67	11.76	13.38	11.70	24.77		12.83	1.72	1.52
1886-'88	11.09	7.66	9.91	11.72	7.11	10.09	12.34	8.98	25.77	14.97	11.43	1.62	1.58

*Per 120.

Average gazette prices of British wheat, barley, and oats per imperial quarter in each month, 1887-'88.

Months.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.
January.....	\$7.56	\$8.67	\$7.35	\$6.44	\$3.87	\$4.16
February.....	7.37	8.08	7.29	6.28	3.85	4.12
March.....	7.37	7.98	7.21	5.87	3.81	3.95
April.....	7.37	7.96	7.37	5.81	3.87	3.89
May.....	7.64	8.20	7.41	5.47	4.03	3.97
June.....	7.66	8.53	6.06	5.35	4.16	4.12
July.....	7.74	8.35	5.89	5.10	4.20	4.18
August.....	8.51	7.90	5.14	5.45	4.62	4.03
September.....	8.71	7.07	6.93	6.64	4.42	3.63
October.....	7.64	7.09	7.07	7.03	3.99	3.69
November.....	7.74	7.39	6.83	7.17	3.99	3.81
December.....	7.54	7.54	6.58	7.07	4.01	3.89
The year.....	7.74	7.90	6.77	6.16	4.07	3.95

FISHERIES.

The total quantity and value of all fish landed in the United Kingdom during 1888 was as follows :

Division.	Quantity.	Value.	Total value.
	Tons.		
England and Wales	317,000	.....	\$21,065,000
Scotland	238,000	\$7,055,000	.....
Scotland (salmon).....	.....	1,415,000	8,470,000
Ireland.....	20,000	955,000	.....
Ireland (salmon).....	.....	1,600,000	2,555,000
Total	575,000	.....	32,090,000

A decrease in the weight of fish landed of 23,000 tons, but an increase of \$1,140,000 in value.

Total quantity and value of fish landed on the coasts of the United Kingdom during 1888.

Description.	England and Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.		United Kingdom.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Cwts.</i>		<i>Cwts.</i>		<i>Cwts.</i>		<i>Cwts.</i>	
Turbot.....	55,041	\$859,835	5,422	\$81,555	1,211	\$21,300	61,674	\$962,690
Soles.....	72,522	1,896,910	12,664	82,560	3,731	56,915	88,917	2,036,385
Other prime fish ...	113,415	1,584,830	70	1,095			113,485	1,585,925
Salmon	7,298	205,205					7,298	205,205
Cod	245,497	822,590	449,977	777,470	33,761	95,440	729,235	1,695,500
Ling.....	66,786	235,680	129,776	238,230	10,130	24,315	206,692	498,225
Haddock	1,538,368	3,006,860	821,067	1,665,665	9,577	43,765	2,369,012	4,716,290
Mackerel	327,798	1,246,845	596	1,985	101,713	272,570	430,107	1,521,400
Herrings	1,728,982	2,429,150	2,846,796	3,074,190	75,548	153,640	4,651,326	5,656,980
Sprats	88,287	44,830	13,668	4,125	52,969	9,815	154,924	58,770
All other (except shell fish).....	2,104,078	7,407,330	476,900	771,010	113,605	239,880	2,694,583	8,418,220
Total	6,348,072	19,740,065	4,756,936	6,697,885	402,245	917,640	11,507,253	27,355,590
Shell fish :	<i>No.</i>		<i>No.</i>		<i>No.</i>		<i>No.</i>	
Lobsters	469,551	104,365	676,700	140,770	131,384	20,910	1,277,635	266,045
Crabs	4,749,655	246,870	3,082,800	73,555	214,769	5,125	8,047,224	325,550
Oysters	29,230,000	488,520	153,400	3,720	359,190	3,310	29,742,590	495,550
Other	<i>Cwts.</i>		<i>Cwts.</i>		<i>Cwts.</i>		<i>Cwts.</i>	
	396,508	484,965	323,219	140,600	12,720	8,945	732,447	634,510
Total		1,324,720		358,645		38,290		1,721,655
Total value of fish.....		21,064,785		7,056,530		955,930		29,077,245

There were 298 fishermen lost from fishing vessels belonging to the United Kingdom in 1888. The following table gives the number of lives lost in the last 5 years:

How lost.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	Total.
By wrecks or casualties	188	130	84	201	153	756
By falling overboard and other causes when no accident happened to vessel	112	88	94	133	145	572
Total.....	300	218	178	334	298	1,328

Boats and men and boys employed in sea fisheries in the United Kingdom.

Division.	Boats.	Men and boys.
England	8,417	44,613
Scotland	12,032	48,846
Ireland	6,736	24,717
Isle of Man	376	2,822
Channel Islands.....	251	1,528
Total	27,812	122,526
Total 1887.....	27,970	125,498
Decrease	158	2,972

MINES.

The total number of persons employed in and about the mines of the United Kingdom in 1888 was 592,656, distributed as follows:

Where employed.	Males.	Females.
Under ground.....	465,006	
Above ground (including sidings at the pit).....	108,054	5,357
Above ground, on branch railways, etc.....	13,916	323

The total number of accidents during the year was 885, by which 960 persons lost their lives. The ratio of fatal accidents to persons employed was 1.660 per 1,000, as compared with 1.850 in the previous year. This death rate is more favorable than in any preceding year.

The accidents were the result of the following causes:

COAL MINES.

Year.	Explosions of fire damp.		Falls in mine.		Falls in shafts.		Miscellaneous underground.		On surface.	
	Acci-dents.	Deaths.	Acci-dents.	Deaths.	Acci-dents.	Deaths.	Acci-dents.	Deaths.	Acci-dents.	Deaths.
1888	15	49	454	471	68	75	202	209	82	84
1887	22	149	455	470	73	84	203	213	77	79

METALLIFEROUS MINES.

1888	1	1	23	25	14	14	19	25	7	7
1887	1	5	22	23	13	13	14	14	1	1

The total quantity of mineral wrought in the Kingdom was 182,660,163 tons, of which 169,935,219 tons was coal and 8,635,032 ironstone, the rest being fireclay, oil shale, etc., being a total increase of 9,610,368 tons compared with the preceding year, the increase of coal being 7,815,407 and of ironstone 1,065,114 tons.

The following table gives the quantities and value of coal and metals produced in the United Kingdom:

Quantities and value of coal and metals produced in the United Kingdom in 1887-'88.

Description.	1888.		1887.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	
Coal	169,935,219	\$214,856,380	162,119,812	\$195,464,150
Pig iron	7,998,969	73,990,460	7,559,518	88,824,330
Fine copper	1,456	579,245	889	214,250
Metallic lead.....	37,578	2,614,020	37,890	2,434,430
White tin.....	9,241	5,418,500	9,282	5,243,165
Zinc	10,002	957,275	9,760	784,250
	<i>Ounces.</i>		<i>Ounces.</i>	
Silver, from lead	321,425	287,105	320,345	297,820
Gold.....	8,745	149,910	58	1,050
Other metals		30,090		5,000
Total		298,882,985		293,268,445

POST-OFFICE.

The total, estimated, number of letters, etc., delivered in the United Kingdom in the year ending March 31, 1889, was as under:

Description.	Number.	Increase.	Average to each person.
		<i>Per cent.</i>	
Letters	1,558,100,000	3.0	41.5
Post cards	201,400,000	6.7	5.37
Book packets, and circulars.....	412,000,000	5.8	10.9
Newspapers.....	151,900,000	*.3	4.0
Total	2,323,400,000	3.6	61.77
Parcels	39,590,000	7.8	1.0
Grand total	2,362,990,000	3.7	62.77

* Decrease.

The parcel post continues to grow, as will be seen from the following figures:

Year.	Parcels.	Postage.			Average postage per parcel.
		Gross amount.	Paid to railway companies.	Post-office share.	
					<i>Cents.</i>
1884-'85	22,910,040	\$2,541,235	\$1,282,860	\$1,258,375	.1064
1885-'86	26,417,397	2,959,725	1,494,740	1,464,985	.1072
1886-'87	32,860,154	3,595,560	1,791,270	1,804,290	.1050
1887-'88	36,731,786	4,058,820	2,006,475	2,052,345	.1060
1888-'89	39,589,313	4,392,735	2,166,535	2,226,200	.1064

The foreign and colonial parcel post has been extended during the year to several countries, and parcels may now be sent from and to the following foreign countries and British colonies, viz:

Aden,
Antigua,
Argentine Republic,
Ascension,
Austria,
Bahamas,
Barbadoes,
Belgium,
Beyrout,
Bosnia,
British Guiana,
British Honduras,
Bulgaria,
Canada,
Cape Colony,
Ceylon,
Chili,
China Fleet,
Colombia,
Constantinople,
Costa Rica,
Cyprus,
Dominica,
Egypt.

Falkland Islands,
France,
Germany,
Gibraltar,
Grenada,
Greece,
Holland,
Hong Kong,
Herzegovina,
India,
Italy,
Jamaica,
Labuan,
Little Popo,
Malta,
Mauritius,
Montserrat,
Natal,
Nevis,
Newfoundland,
New South Wales,
New Zealand,
North Borneo,
Norway,

Penang,
Portugal,
Roumania,
St. Helena,
St. Kitts,
St. Lucia,
St. Thomas,
St. Vincent,
Sarawak,
Singapore,
South Australia,
Smyrna,
Spain,
Sweden,
Switzerland,
Tasmania,
Tobago,
Tortola,
Trinidad,
Victoria,
West Coast of Africa,
Western Australia,
Zanzibar.

The total number of foreign and colonial parcels sent in both directions was about 867,000.

The number of letters, etc., received in the returned letter offices was 14,286,835. Of the 6,128,879 letters included in this total 110,087 were reissued to corrected addresses, 5,401,739 returned to senders, 200,105 returned unopened to foreign countries, leaving only 416,948 to be otherwise disposed of. The returned parcels numbered 85,633, of which number 65,204 were returned to the senders. No less than 28,330 letters were posted without any address and 1,390 of them contained cash, checks, and bills of the value of \$43,500. About 58,000 loose stamps were found.

Many curious incidents have been noticed in connection with the returned letter office. Among the parcels dealt with by that department was one containing a human skull, the crown of which had been sawn off. In another box were found 30 green tree frogs, all alive. In a tin mold was discovered, in perfectly good condition, a plum pudding, which had been sent to Australia 3 years previously and been returned owing to the impossibility of finding the lad to whom it was addressed.

The composition of some parcels at Christmas time was peculiar. In one were two petticoats, a pair of stays, a leg of mutton, and a packet of tobacco. In another a large gray rabbit, containing in its inside two tobacco pipes, tobacco, a doll, and a piece of bacon, the whole being wrapped up in a lady's jacket. In parcels stopped in transit as contrary to regulations were found a cat, a squirrel, pigeons, lizards, dormice, snakes, a cuckoo, muskrats, and moles, all alive, not to mention one or two other parcels containing dead dogs and cats.

During the repair of a post-office van on a Cornish railway a £5 note in a dilapidated condition was found behind one of the panels, and with the assistance of the authorities of the Bank of England was restored to its owner after a lapse of 12 years from the date when it was committed to the post.

A letter was received from Indiana by the post-office asking for information of a man who served in the war of 1812 and believed to be living in 1876, but not heard of from that date.

SAVINGS BANK.

The deposits in the year numbered 7,540,625, amounting to \$95,263,330, as against 6,916,327 and \$82,679,660, the number and amount in the previous year. The withdrawals numbered 2,633,808, of the value of \$79,013,675, showing an increase in number of 137,514 and in value of \$5,612,280 over 1887, leaving to the credit of depositors on the 31st of December, 1888, a total sum of \$292,781,970. The amount of interest credited to depositors was \$6,664,190.

The total number of accounts open at the end of the year was 4,220,927, distributed as follows:

Divisions.	Number.	Proportion to population.	Average balance due to each depositor.
England and Wales	3,900,334	1 to 7	\$67.46
Scotland	148,288	1 to 27	41.10
Ireland	172,305	1 to 28	91.32

The following table will be found of interest:

Business of post-office savings banks for the year ending December 31, 1887.

Country.	Year of estab- lishment.	Number of ac- counts.		Rate of interest on de- posits.	Amount due to depositors.		
		Open at close of year.	Propor- tion per 1,000 pop- ulation.		At close of year.	Increase during year.	Average balance per ac- counts.
<i>Foreign.</i>							
Austria.....	1883	597,708	26.0	<i>Per cent.</i> 3	*\$6,356,250	\$980,080	\$10.34
Belgium	1870	542,057	90.7	3	*45,774,790	4,703,565	82.18
France	1882	979,597	22.3	3	44,703,935	6,569,105	44.40
Hungary	1886	110,939	6.6	3 ⁶ / ₁₀	*1,070,655	350,875	9.38
Italy	1876	1,570,840	55.0	3 ¹ / ₄	*48,047,030	4,078,785	29.76
Sweden	1884	152,004	32.2	3 ⁶ / ₁₀	836,765	432,215	5.35
The Netherlands	1881	169,027	39.5	2.64	4,646,965	952,950	26.74
<i>British Empire.</i>							
The United Kingdom	1861	3,951,761	106.8	2 ¹ / ₂	*269,870,325	15,498,635	66.46
Canada.....	1868	101,693	.....	4	20,689,030	1,191,280	198.05
Cape of Good Hope.....	1884	12,858	.....	3 ³ / ₄	1,334,000	220,190	100.98
Ceylon	1885	6,685	.....	.....	64,555	.....	9.38
India	1882	219,010	.....	3 ¹ / ₂	21,259,670	9,986,725	96.96
New South Wales.....	1871	64,002	61.3	4	7,507,265	390,740	114.15
New Zealand	1867	79,724	137.8	4 ¹ / ₂	9,065,420	985,525	110.67
Queensland .....	.....	39,780	123.2	5	7,130,090	440,265	174.44
South Australia.....	.....	60,301	189.9	5	8,137,705	232,205	131.32
Tasmania	1882	2,996	21.0	3 ¹ / ₂	230,005	29,910	74.71
Victoria	1865	82,876	79.9	4	7,032,385	697,605	82.58

* Exclusive of Government stock held by depositors.

MONEY ORDERS.

The number and amount of money orders issued in the United Kingdom during the year were as follows:

Orders.	Number.	Amount.
Inland.....	9,228,183	\$114,788,245
Colonial	74,085	1,342,035
Foreign	261,457	3,217,195
Total	9,563,725	119,347,475

There was a decrease in the number issued of 301,971, but an increase in the value of \$736,185 as compared with 1887.

The value of money orders issued in the United Kingdom for payment in the United States was \$851,085, and of those issued in the United States for payment in the United Kingdom \$5,238,095, or more than 70 per cent. of the total value of orders issued in foreign countries for payment in Great Britain and Ireland.

The number of postal orders issued in the United Kingdom was 40,282,321 and the value \$80,560,395, an increase on last year of 3,896,174 in number and \$7,128,550 in value.

TELEGRAMS.

The number of telegrams sent and amount paid for same are shown in the following table:

Nature of telegrams.	1888-'89.	Increase over previous year.	Receipts 1888-'89.	Increase over previous year.
Inland	46,816,711	3,684,965	\$7,727,960	\$571,630
Foreign.....	4,828,229	360,355	872,385	52,920
Press	4,760,891	151,583	555,795	*2,055
Official.....	254,325	36,213	.....	.....
Railway	1,105,193	128,806	.....	.....
Total.....	57,765,347	4,261,922	9,156,140	622,495

* Decrease.

The local business conducted in London is growing largely. Nearly 5,000,000 telegrams were transmitted in London, an increase of 11 per cent.

Revenue.

Receipts.		Expenditures.	
Postage on letters.....	\$43,979,450	Postal service, including money-order and postal-order business...	\$27,179,420
Commission on money orders	645,315	Packet service.....	3,135,090
Commission on postal orders.....	382,615	Savings bank	1,634,950
Value of unclaimed money orders...	6,500	Telegraph service.....	10,211,970
Savings bank.....	1,997,425		42,161,430
Revenue from telegraphs.....	10,648,345	Net revenue	15,998,220
Total	58,159,650	Total.....	58,159,650

The net revenue shows an increase of \$1,741,520 over the previous year.

RAILWAYS.

The returns of capital and traffic of the railways of the United Kingdom have now been issued continuously by the board of trade for 35 years. During this period the length of lines opened for traffic has increased from 8,053 to 19,812 miles, the paid-up capital has risen from \$1,430,000,000 to nearly \$4,325,000,000, the number of passengers conveyed has increased from 111,000,000 to 742,000,000, and the gross receipts of the companies from \$105,000,000 to \$365,000,000.

The improvement noted last year in the finances of the companies has continued, notably in the goods traffic, which shows an increase of \$7,075,000 over the figures for 1887. Passenger traffic shows an increase of \$2,055,000.

Total length, paid-up capital, traffic, receipts, and working expenses of railways in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, 1888.

Division.	Length of line open at end of year.	Gross receipts.				Total.
		From passenger traffic.	From goods traffic.	Average receipts from passenger and goods traffic per mile of line.	Miscellaneous.	
	<i>Miles.</i>					
England and Wales	13,982	\$131,371,940	\$164,432,990	\$21,155	\$14,223,235	\$310,028,165
Scotland	3,097	15,815,975	22,823,135	12,475	1,333,025	39,972,135
Ireland	2,733	7,732,535	6,552,775	5,215	217,715	14,473,025
Total United Kingdom	19,812	154,920,450	193,778,900	17,600	15,773,975	364,473,325
Total 1887	19,578	152,866,435	186,706,495	17,345	15,143,950	354,716,880
Increase in 1888	234	2,054,015	7,072,405	255	630,025	9,756,445

Division.	Paid-up capital.	Passengers conveyed.	Goods and minerals conveyed.	Working expenditure.	Net receipts.	Proportion of working expenditure to gross receipts
						<i>Per ct.</i>
		<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>			
England and Wales	\$3,570,182,853	654,172,918	239,282,927	\$161,955,985	\$148,072,180	52
Scotland	570,600,595	68,413,349	38,691,030	19,226,830	20,745,305	48
Ireland	182,696,365	19,912,897	3,774,482	7,627,720	6,845,305	53
Total United Kingdom	4,323,479,815	742,499,164	281,748,439	188,810,535	175,662,790	52
Total 1887	4,229,858,270	733,678,531	268,926,884	185,316,330	169,400,550	52
Increase in 1888	93,621,545	8,820,633	12,821,555	3,494,205	6,262,240	.....

TRAMWAYS.

The result of the working of tramways in the United Kingdom was unsatisfactory. While the length of lines open has increased by 18 miles, paid up capital by \$4,000,000, and working expenses by \$150,000, the gross receipts have decreased and the total returns show a decrease in the net receipts of \$2,000,000 as compared with 1887.

The following table shows the total length, etc., of tramways in the United Kingdom:

Total length, paid-up capital traffic receipts, and working expenses of tramways in the United Kingdom in 1888.

Division.	Miles.	Paid-up capital.	No. of passengers conveyed.	Gross receipts.	Working expenses.	Net receipts.
England and Wales	736	\$56,659,285	340,511,905	\$11,240,585	\$8,776,725	\$2,463,860
Scotland	79	5,986,375	63,744,042	1,796,665	1,382,930	413,735
Ireland	89	5,807,660	24,740,098	944,245	717,515	226,730
Total United Kingdom	904	68,453,320	428,996,045	13,981,495	10,877,170	3,104,325
Total 1887	886	64,536,900	416,518,423	14,011,620	10,712,010	3,299,610
Increase (+) or decrease (-)	+18	+3,916,420	+12,477,622	-30,125	+165,160	-195,285

POPULATION.

The estimated population of the United Kingdom, exclusive of the portions of the army, navy, and merchant service abroad in 1888, was 37,440,494, distributed as follows:

Division.	1888.			1887.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
England and Wales.....	13,931,592	14,697,212	28,628,804	13,745,868	14,501,283	28,247,151
Scotland.....	1,956,790	2,077,366	4,034,156	1,934,215	2,057,284	3,991,499
Ireland.....	2,340,978	2,436,556	4,777,534	2,371,040	2,466,273	4,837,313
Total.....	18,229,360	10,211,134	37,440,494	18,081,123	19,024,840	37,075,963

The following table shows the number of births, deaths, and marriages in the United Kingdom:

Marriages, births, and deaths in the United Kingdom in 1887 and 1888.

1888.

Division.	Married.	Births.	Deaths.	Proportion per 1,000 of population.		
				Married.	Births.	Deaths.
England and Wales.....	407,642	879,868	510,971	14.2	30.6	17.8
Scotland.....	50,562	123,225	71,161	12.5	30.5	17.6
Ireland.....	40,120	109,557	85,892	8.4	22.9	18.0
Total.....	498,324	1,112,650	668,024	13.3	29.6	17.8

1887.

England and Wales.....	401,036	886,331	530,758	14.2	31.4	18.8
Scotland.....	49,702	124,375	74,500	12.5	31.2	18.7
Ireland.....	41,890	112,400	88,585	8.7	23.2	18.3
Total.....	492,628	1,123,106	693,843	13.3	30.3	18.7

Number and mortality of persons employed in the army, navy, and merchant service in 1888.

Division.	Numbers.			Deaths.			Death rate per 1,000.		
	United Kingdom.	Abroad.	Total.	United Kingdom.	Abroad.	Total.	United Kingdom.	Abroad.	Total.
Army.....	106,913	104,192	211,105	731	1,310	2,041	6.8	12.6	9.7
Navy.....	.....	50,060	50,060	.....	286	286	.....	5.71	5.71
Merchant service.....	.....	223,673	223,673	.....	3,114	3,114	.....	13.9	13.9

EMIGRATION.

The total emigration from the United Kingdom to countries out of Europe in 1888 was 398,494, of which number 279,928 were persons of British and Irish origin, while the total emigration shows a slight increase on the figures of the preceding year. The number of persons of British and Irish origin who left the country was less.

The following table shows the emigration, immigration, and excess of emigration for the last 3 years:

Emigration and immigration from and to countries out of Europe in 1886, 1887, and 1888.

	1886.		1887.		1888.	
	Total including foreigners.	Emigrants of British and Irish origin only.	Total including foreigners.	Emigrants of British and Irish origin only.	Total including foreigners.	Emigrants of British and Irish origin only.
Emigrants.....	330,801	232,900	396,494	281,487	398,494	279,928
Immigrants	108,879	80,018	119,013	85,475	128,879	94,133
Excess of emigrants ...	221,922	152,882	277,481	196,012	269,615	185,795

A glance at this table will show that while emigration is at a standstill, in fact, in the case of persons of British and Irish origin falling off immigration is increasing, and that notably so in the number of British and Irish immigrants. This is considered by persons who have studied this question a sign of the beginning of a falling off in emigration itself.

The proportion of the net emigration of British and Irish persons to the total population of the United Kingdom, which was .53 per cent. in 1887, fell to .50 per cent. in 1888.

Of the total emigration from the United Kingdom 70 per cent. was to the United States, 13 per cent. to British North America, 11 per cent. to Australasia, and 6 per cent. to other places against 72 per cent. to the United States, 12 per cent. to Australasia, 11 per cent. to British North America, and 5 per cent. to other places, in 1887.

Of the persons leaving the United Kingdom for the United States 63,210 were general laborers, 18,433 mechanics, 17,497 agricultural laborers, gardeners, carters, etc., 7,483 farmers and graziers, 3,836 miners and quarrymen, 2,057 bricklayers, masons, plasterers, slaters, etc., 1,953 carpenters and joiners, 1,065 engineers, 1,051 painters, plumbers, etc., 23,560 female domestic and farm servants, nurses, etc., and 1,333 milliners, dressmakers, etc.

Number, nationality, and destination of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for countries out of Europe in 1888.

Nationality.	To—					Total.	
	United States.*	British North America.	Australasia.	Cape of Good Hope and Natal.	All other places.	1888.	1887.
English	103,674	26,711	24,743	5,797	9,897	170,822	168,221
Scotch	26,006	5,351	2,799	606	1,111	35,873	34,365
Irish	66,306	2,791	3,585	63	488	73,233	78,901
Total British and Irish...	195,986	34,853	31,127	6,466	11,496	279,928	281,487
Foreigners.....	95,390	14,254	598	1,236	1,752	113,230	108,572
Not distinguished	1,711	.....	.....	3	3,622	5,336	6,435
Grand total	293,087	49,107	31,725	7,705	16,870	398,494	396,494

* In addition to these figures 1,858 persons of British and Irish origin and 1,275 foreigners left the United Kingdom for the United States via continental ports.

Number and nationality of persons arriving in the United Kingdom from countries out of Europe in 1888.

Nationality.	Countries whence arrived.					Total.	
	United States.	British North America.	Australasia.	Cape of Good Hope and Natal.	All other places.	1888.	1887.
British and Irish.....	64,031	8,817	10,387	3,481	7,417	94,133	85,475
Foreigners.....	31,443	287	245	625	1,295	33,895	32,008
Not distinguished .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	851	851	1,530
Total	95,474	9,104	10,632	4,106	9,563	128,879	119,013

Balance of recorded emigration and immigration to and from the following places in 1888.

Country of emigration and immigration.	Comparing total emigration with total immigration.			Comparing emigration and immigration of British and Irish persons.		
	Emigrants.	Immigrants.	Excess.	Emigrants.	Immigrants.	Excess.
United States.....	293,087	95,474	197,613	195,986	64,031	131,955
British North America.....	49,107	9,104	40,003	34,853	8,817	26,036
Australasia.....	31,725	10,632	21,093	31,127	10,387	20,740
Cape of Good Hope and Natal.....	7,705	4,106	3,599	6,466	3,481	2,985
All other places	16,870	9,563	7,307	11,496	7,417	4,079
Total.....	398,494	128,879	269,615	279,928	94,133	185,795

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The number of persons proceeded against summarily in England and Wales in 1888, was 868,558, of which number 538,930 were convicted, being an increase as compared with the previous year of 4,671 and 9,544, respectively. The offenses included 48,559 cases of theft, 74,571 cases of assault, 166,366 cases of drunkenness (an abnormal increase of 3,594), 76,589 against the education act, and 82,269 against local and highway acts. The punishments ranged from 6 months' imprisonment in 74 cases to 14 days and under in 35,974 cases, while 633 delinquents were sent to reformatory schools; 392,073 fines were imposed, and 3,316 juvenile offenders were whipped.

The total number of persons arrested for indictable offenses was 19,314, of which number 13,750 were committed for trial.

Principal offenses.

Offenses.	No.	Offenses.	No.
Murder	190	Serious assaults on women.....	909
Attempts to murder.....	79	Burglary	3,881
Manslaughter	213	Larceny.....	26,088
Shooting and stabbing.....	777	Attempted suicide.....	1,223

In Scotland the criminal returns show a considerable increase in minor offenses, but a decrease in the more serious crimes. The total number of prisoners committed for trial was 2,353.

Irish criminal returns likewise show an increase in minor offenses, but a decrease in indictable offenses. The number of prisoners committed for trial was 2,188, or 506 less than in 1887.

The total number of police in the United Kingdom was 55,216, an increase of 435, distributed as follows:

Division.	Policemen.	Cost.
England and Wales.....	37,296	\$18,639,710
Scotland.....	3,986	1,892,850
Ireland.....	13,934	7,787,470
Total.....	55,216	28,320,030

Criminal returns, 1888.

Division.	Committed for trial.			Convicted.	Acquitted.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
England and Wales.....	11,678	2,072	13,750	10,561	3,126
Scotland	2,003	350	2,353	1,849	511
Ireland.....	1,821	367	2,188	1,220	894
Total United Kingdom	15,502	2,789	18,291	13,630	4,531
Total 1887	15,423	2,882	18,305	13,558	4,559
Increase or decrease	+79	-93	-14	+72	-28

Primary schools in the United Kingdom.

Division.	Schools in-spected.	Children who can be accommo-dated.	Average in attend-ance.	Present at inspec-tion.	Parlia-mentary grants.
England and Wales	19,221	5,356,554	3,614,967	4,235,114	\$20,841,440
Scotland	3,105	687,297	496,259	557,191	
Ireland.....	8,196	1,060,895	493,883	565,468	
Total	30,522	7,104,746	4,605,089	5,355,773	25,355,225
Total 1887	30,377	7,028,744	4,534,504	5,301,844	24,617,965
Increase.....	145	76,002	70,585	53,929	737,260

Number of paupers (exclusive of vagrants) in receipt of relief in the United Kingdom on a certain day in 1888.

Census taken.	Adult, able-bodied.			All other paupers.			Total.		
	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
England and Wales, Jan-uary 1, 1889.....	27,191	77,626	104,817	171,000	534,315	705,315	198,191	611,941	810,132
Scotland, May 14, 1889									96,226
Ireland, end of first week in January.....	7,200		7,200	39,997		39,997	47,197	62,760	109,957
Total									1,016,315
Total 1887									1,031,527
Decrease									415,212

Amount expended in relief of the poor.

England and Wales	\$42,204,105
Scotland	4,439,335
Ireland.....	6,954,970
Total.....	53,598,410
Total 1887.....	52,221,165
Increase	1,377,245

STRIKES IN 1888.

Prior to 1888 information respecting strikes and lockouts has only been accessible to the public through the medium of newspapers, but in that year the Board of Trade began to collect statistics relating to strikes and lockouts. This was done by sending circulars, &c., to the employés when a strike occurred and the answers returned have been summarized in a voluminous report by Mr. Burnett, labor correspondent of the Board of Trade. It is proposed to continue this year by year.

As this was the first report on the subject, Mr. Burnett commences by a reference to the causes of strikes, which he divides into two heads, viz: First, differences as to formal or informal contracts; second, disputes on matters of real or fancied right, principle, or sentiment. He next touches on the influence of trades union on strikers, and considers that they are to a very large extent hostile to strikers, and exercise a restraining influence on their members. He then sketches the relation of strikers to the law and points out that previous to 1824 the combination of men to obtain an advance in wages, etc., was illegal and punishable by imprisonment. Since that date, but more especially in the last 20 years, the legislation affecting strikes has been entirely altered, and it is now legal for men to combine to obtain whatever they require, the law only interfering to prevent "the molesting or obstructing any person by watching or besetting any place or the approach to such place where his business was carried on with the view to coerce such person to alter his mode of carrying on his business."

With regard to the figures for 1888, it is shown that there were 509 strikes. Of these, 155 occurred in the cotton trade, 137 in the coal-mining trade, 62 in ship-building, and 42 in the engineering and iron-founding trades. Thus, 77.8 per cent. of the total strikes took place in these trades; 392 of these disputes took place in England, 22 in Wales, 94 in Scotland, and 1 in Ireland.

In respect of 354 strikes it was found that 118,288 persons were directly or indirectly concerned, and it is estimated that the amount of wages lost was \$1,827,935.

The amount expended on strike benefits in 1888 by certain trade unions was \$163,695. Lockouts pure and simple have not been numerous during the year. The following table gives the cause and result, when obtainable, of strikes in 1888:

Cause or Object and Result of Strikes in 1888.

Cause or object.	Total.	Success-ful.	Partially success-ful.	Unsuc-cessful.	Result not known.
For advance in wages.....	320	175	76	48	21
Against reduction in wages.....	54	12	3	29	10
Dispute as to amount of recent advance.....	2	2			
Dissatisfaction with conditions of work, hours, material, etc.....	66	34	9	22	1
Dispute between classes of work people.....	2	2			
Against alteration of working and residential arrangements.....	22	8	3	8	3
For introduction or defense of union rules, etc....	10	4	1	2	3
For reinstatement of certain men.....	6	3	2	1	
Dissatisfaction with superior officials.....	15	8		5	2
Cause not known.....	12	1		1	10
Total.....	509	249	94	116	50

BANKRUPTCY.

The total number of receiving orders made and proceeded with during the past year was 4,826, a decrease of 13 compared with the previous year. The total liabilities amounted to \$35,554,740, and assets to \$11,213,735, a decrease of \$9,124,385 and \$2,122,075, respectively, as compared with 1887. The estimated total loss to creditors was \$27,805,585, being a decrease of \$7,768,940 on the previous year and the smallest on record since these statistics have been collected from official sources.

Under a recent act of Parliament, which requires every private deed of arrangement together with the estimated amount of assets and liabilities in each case to be registered, it has been possible to estimate the amount of insolvency dealt with outside the bankruptcy courts for the first time. The number of such arrangements was 3,495, the liabilities amounted to \$24,017,405, the assets to \$12,083,775, and the estimated loss to creditors to \$15,961,555.

The following are the results for 1888:

	No. of cases.	Liabilities.	Assets.	Estimated loss to creditors.
In bankruptcy.....	4,826	\$35,554,740	\$11,213,735	\$27,805,585
Under private arrangements.....	3,495	24,017,405	12,083,775	15,961,555
Total.....	8,321	59,572,145	23,297,510	43,767,14

Number of bankruptcies, liquidations, or schemes and compositions, with amount of liabilities and assets in the years 1886, 1887, and 1888.

Cases.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Number of cases:			
Bankruptcies.....	4,566	4,681	4,695
Liquidations.....	61	31	27
Compositions.....	189	127	104
Total.....	4,816	4,839	4,826
Liabilities:			
Bankruptcies.....	\$33,364,335	\$40,643,970	\$32,920,640
Liquidations.....	2,961,765	2,280,195	906,355
Compositions.....	3,243,255	1,754,960	1,727,745
Total.....	39,569,355	44,679,125	35,504,740
Assets:			
Bankruptcies.....	10,506,490	11,838,240	10,066,970
Liquidations.....	2,409,875	855,385	326,765
Compositions.....	1,359,435	642,185	820,000
Total.....	14,275,800	13,335,810	11,218,735

NOTE.—Percentage of total assets to total liabilities in 1886, 36.1 per cent.; in 1887, 29.8 per cent.; in 1888, 31.5 per cent.

Estimated annual loss arising to creditors in England and Wales through bankruptcy proceedings for the years 1886, 1887, and 1888.

Annual loss.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Assets:			
Liquidations	\$2, 409, 875	\$855, 385	\$326, 765
Bankruptcies.....	10, 506, 490	11, 838, 240	10, 066, 970
Total	12, 916, 365	12, 693, 625	10, 393, 735
Amount after deduction of one-third for expenses of realization.....	8, 610, 910	8, 462, 415	6, 929, 155
Compositions.....	1, 359, 435	642, 185	820, 000
Total assets for dividends.....	9, 970, 345	9, 104, 600	7, 749, 155
Liabilities.....	39, 569, 353	44, 679, 125	35, 554, 740
Net estimated loss to creditors.....	29, 599, 010	35, 574, 525	27, 805, 585

Number of receiving orders gazetted in the under-mentioned trades and occupations in 1887 and 1888.

	1888.	1887.		1888.	1887.
	No.	No.		No.	No.
Total gazetted	4, 843	4, 838	Number gazetted, by trades:		
Number gazetted, by trades:			Cab, coach, and omnibus proprietors	26	10
Grocers, etc	350	337	Schoolmasters and schoolmistresses	25	17
Publicans and hotel keepers.....	321	342	Engineers and founders, etc.....	23	31
Builders	251	289	Stationers.....	23	21
Farmers.....	282	295	Restaurant, coffee and eating house keepers.....	23	21
Boot and shoe trades.....	150	152	Wine and spirit merchants.....	23	19
Butchers.....	134	101	Hosiers, glovers, etc.....	22	19
Bakers.....	116	128	Blacksmiths	22	25
Drapers, etc	112	119	Wheelwrights	21	23
Decorators, painters, etc	101	87	Contractors	21	21
Tailors, etc	81	91	Hatters	20	17
Provision merchants.....	72	44	Millers	20	30
Agents, commission and general.....	71	84	Accountants	20	24
Clerks, commercial and general.....	69	44	Fancy goods manufacturers and importers	19	17
Carpenters and joiners.....	69	54	Stone, marble, etc., masons ..	19	31
Coal and coke merchants.....	57	66	Fishing-net, smack owners and masters	19	32
Jewelers, watchmakers, etc..	54	90	Printers and publishers.....	18	34
Confectioners	53	30	Lodging-house keepers.....	18	23
Corn, flour, hay, seed, etc., merchants.....	47	52	Architects and surveyors.....	16	16
Solicitors	46	34	Milliners, dressmakers, etc...	15	19
Chemists, druggists, etc.....	45	29	Oil and color merchants.....	14	17
Cabinet-makers, etc.....	45	53	Machinists and implement manufacturers, etc.....	14	18
Travelers, commercial, etc....	45	25	Officers in civil service	13	10
Fishmongers, poulterers, etc.	44	39	Clerks in holy orders.....	13	16
Tobacconists, etc.....	42	42	Horse dealers, trainers, etc...	12	11
Greengrocers, fruiterers, etc..	42	37	Musical instruments, etc., makers	12	14
Auctioneers	40	57	Theatrical and music-hall lessees	11	7
Saddlers and harness-makers	38	29	Tea merchants.....	10	11
Ironmongers	37	52	Doctors of medicine and physicians	9	12
Merchants.....	37	42	Carvers, gilders, and picture-frame makers.....	9	4
Dairymen, cowkeepers, etc...	36	35			
Clothiers, outfitters, etc.....	34	31			
Gardeners, florists, etc.....	32	30			
General dealers	30	38			
Furniture dealers and makers	30	30			
China, glass, etc., dealers.....	29	21			
Carriage, etc., builders.....	28	20			
Carriers, carmen, etc.....	26	23			

PATENTS.

The number of patents applied for in 1888 was 19,103, an increase compared with the previous year of 1,052.

The number applied for by citizens of the United States was 1,457, a decrease of 175 compared with 1887.

The following table shows the total number of applications for patents, designs, and trade-marks in each year from 1884 to 1888:

Total number of applications for patents, designs, and trade-marks in each year from 1884 to 1888.

Years.	Patents.	Designs.		Trade-marks.
		Single.	Sets.	
1884.....	17,110	19,515	238	7,104
1885.....	16,101	20,388	337	8,026
1886.....	17,176	23,717	324	10,677
1887.....	18,051	25,734	309	10,586
1888.....	19,103	25,923	316	13,244

Number of applications for patents from persons residing in the United Kingdom and in various countries and colonies in the years 1884-'88.

From persons resident in—	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
United Kingdom:					
England and Wales	12,356	11,254	12,049	12,618	13,598
Scotland	901	905	972	916	946
Ireland	254	208	232	257	281
Channel Islands		12	6	9	18
Isle of Man.....		6	6	5	8
British Colonies:					
Australia:					
New South Wales.....	14	15	18	24	38
Queensland	1		2	6	2
South Australia	4	5	2	10	20
Victoria	19	22	25	39	58
West Australia.....				1	
British Guiana	1	1			4
British Honduras					1
Canada	63	80	128	97	99
Cape of Good Hope... ..	7	10	3	2	2
Ceylon		1	6	2	3
Fiji		1			
Gibraltar	2	2			1
India	40	26	38	28	51
Malta.....					5
Mauritius		1		2	
Natal.....	3		1		
Newfoundland.....	2	5	2	1	2
New Zealand	16	25	31	38	47
Straits Settlements		2		1	3
Tasmania		1	2		
West Indies	6	5	9	4	5
Foreign states:					
Europe:					
Austria	151	156	146	165	184
Belgium.....	114	121	144	137	155
Denmark.....	25	24	20	35	41
France	788	701	728	762	702
Germany.....	890	869	871	961	1,031
Holland	31	29	22	33	29
Italy.....	39	36	40	31	29
Norway	8	7	11	7	19
Portugal	2		6	2	3
Roumania.....			1		1
Russia.....	38	41	30	35	35
Spain.....	17	23	25	21	37
Sweden	42	41	40	47	31
Switzerland.....	67	56	68	76	117
Turkey	4	2	5	7	8
Asia:					
Asia Minor.....	1		1		
Burmah	2			1	1
China.....		3	2	1	2
Japan.....	2	1	1	5	2
Java			2	1	1
Siam					1
Sunda Islands					1
Africa:					
Algeria	3	4		2	3
Egypt.....	3	4	3	3	3
South Africa.....			8	5	9
West Africa				1	
Madeira				1	

Number of applications for patents from persons residing in the United Kingdom and in various countries and colonies in the years 1884-'88—Continued.

From persons resident in—	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Foreign states—Continued.					
America:					
Argentine Republic.....	2	2	4	1	1
Brazil.....	7	4	5	14	4
Central America.....	1	2	2	2	2
Mexico.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
South America.....	2	6	10	1	.....
United States.....	1,181	1,382	1,447	1,632	1,457
Sandwich Islands.....	.....	.....	2	1	1
Total	17,110	16,101	17,176	18,051	19,103

NATIONAL DEBT.

The total amount of the national debt at the end of the financial year, March 31, 1889, was \$3,492,152,855, a decrease, compared with the previous year of \$35,722,510. The charge for interest and expenses of management of the debt is now fixed at \$130,000,000 annually. Any balance remaining out of this sum is placed to the credit of the new sinking fund. The balance thus applied in 1889 was \$5,819,685.

Total amount of the national debt at end of each financial year.

Financial years ended March 31—	Funded debt.	Capital value of terminable annuities.	Unfunded debt.	Total of national debt.
1885	\$3,200,909,480	\$430,578,290	\$70,165,000	\$3,701,653,270
1886	3,194,248,470	429,149,585	88,014,000	3,711,412,055
1887	3,188,188,200	405,615,740	87,589,500	3,681,393,440
1888	3,048,703,715	392,246,150	86,925,500	3,527,875,365
1889	3,035,289,055	376,397,190	80,466,610	3,492,152,855

REVENUES.

The gross revenue of the United Kingdom for the year ending March 31, 1889, was \$442,364,060, and the expenditure \$438,419,150, leaving a balance of \$3,944,910. Had it not been for the special expenditure incurred under the national debt conversion act of 1888, which, to the extent of \$10,049,790, was met out of the revenue, the surplus would have been \$13,994,700. The revenue shows a decrease of \$6,647,210 as compared with 1888, which was almost entirely caused by the reduction made in the income tax of one penny in the pound (2 cents in \$5).

The expenditure, on the other hand, was greater than in 1888 by \$1,300,925, caused, as before stated, by the expenditure incurred under the national debt conversion act. If it had not been for this special expenditure there would have been a decrease as compared with 1888 of \$8,748,865 in the total expenditure. The receipts from customs show an increase of \$1,958,575; post-office, \$2,250,000; telegraphs, \$650,000, and miscellaneous, \$575,400; but excise receipts decreased by \$755,585; stamps, \$4,079,980, and income tax by \$8,700,000.

The following tables show the gross receipts from customs, excise, and stamps, and cost of collection:

CUSTOMS.

Articles.	Year ending March 31—		Increase or decrease.
	1889.	1888.	
Tea.....	\$23,149,505	\$23,066,560	+ \$82,945
Coffee.....	921,460	937,810	— 16,350
Spirits, foreign and colonial.....	21,483,170	21,121,735	+ 361,435
Wine.....	6,052,685	5,425,230	+ 627,455
Tobacco and snuff.....	44,293,905	43,569,720	+ 724,185
Currants, raisins, and dried fruits.....	2,897,145	2,693,660	+ 203,485
Other imported articles.....	899,000	380,350	+ 18,650
Miscellaneous receipts.....	159,085	202,315	— 43,230
Total.....	99,855,955	97,897,380	+8,958,575
Charges of collection.....	4,634,945	4,679,805	— 44,860
Net total	95,221,010	93,217,575	+2,003,435

EXCISE.

Articles.	Year ending March 31—		Increase or decrease.
	1889.	1888.	
Spirits.....	\$64, 895, 765	\$65, 141, 015	—\$745, 250
Beer.....	43, 851, 475	43, 557, 665	+ 293, 810
Licenses.....	17, 528, 125	17, 811, 270	— 283, 145
Railways.....	1, 557, 530	1, 574, 965	— 17, 325
Coffee mixture labels and chicory.....	18, 670	23, 005	— 4, 335
Other receipts.....	20, 450	19, 680	+ 770
Total.....	127, 372, 015	128, 127, 600	— 755, 585

NOTE.—Charges of collection not separately given.

STAMPS.

From—	Year ending March 31—		Increase or decrease.
	1889.	1888.	
Deeds and other instruments	\$15, 765, 420	\$11, 928, 010	+\$3, 837, 410
Probate duty.....	14, 105, 195	22, 983, 100	— 8, 877, 905
Legacies and successions.....	18, 684, 235	18, 225, 310	+ 458, 925
Life insurances.....	226, 140	217, 775	+ 8, 365
Marine insurances	646, 015	623, 645	+ 22, 370
Bills of exchange, bankers notes, etc.....	4, 117, 400	3, 917, 180	+ 200, 220
Receipts and drafts	5, 206, 235	4, 961, 625	+ 244, 610
Other receipts.....	2, 454, 130	2, 428, 105	+ 26, 025
Total	61, 204, 770	65, 284, 750	— 4, 079, 980

NOTE.—Charges of collection not separately given.

Public revenue and expenditure of the United Kingdom for the year ending March 31, 1889.

DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
For national debt services	\$121, 122, 970	Customs	\$100, 335, 000
Civil list and civil administration..	96, 764, 865	Excise	128, 000, 000
Army	79, 598, 690	Stamps (inland revenue)	61, 350, 000
Navy	64, 999, 475	Land tax.....	5, 100, 000
Army ordnance factories	190, 000	House duty	9, 700, 000
Annuity under “Indian army pension deficiency act, 1885”.....	750, 000	Property and income tax.....	63, 500, 000
Expenditure incurred under the national debt conversion act, 1888	10, 049, 790	Post-office	45, 500, 000
Total	383, 475, 790	Telegraph service	10, 400, 000
Charges for collection of revenue..	54, 943, 360	Crown lands (net receipts)	2, 150, 000
Balance in hand March 31, 1889.....	3, 944, 910	Interest on advances for local works, etc., and on purchase money of Suez Canal shares	1, 204, 785
		Stamps in lieu of fees.....	3, 984, 865
		Receipts by civil departments, etc..	11, 139, 410
Gross total.....	442, 364, 060	Gross total	442, 364, 060

Average minimum rate per cent. of discount charged by the Bank of England in each month in each year from 1884 to 1888.

Months.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
January.....	3	5	3 ³ / ₅	5	3 ³ / ₅
February.....	3 ¹¹ / ₈	5	2 ⁴ / ₇	4	2 ¹ / ₅
March.....	3 ⁸ / ₁₁	3 ⁵ / ₆ ⁵ / ₂	2	3 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₅
April.....	2 ¹ / ₂	3 ¹ / ₂	2	2 ² / ₃	2
May.....	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ² / ₃ ² / ₁	2 ⁴ / ₅	2	2 ³ / ₅
June.....	2 ¹ / ₃	2	2 ³ / ₅	2	2 ³ / ₅
July.....	2	2	2 ¹ / ₂	2	2 ¹ / ₂
August.....	2	2	2 ³ / ₅	2 ⁴ / ₅	2 ¹ / ₅
September.....	2	2	3 ¹ / ₂	4	3 ³ / ₅
October.....	2 ⁵ / ₆	2	3 ³ / ₅	4	5
November.....	4 ⁵ / ₆	2 ¹ / ₃ ⁹ / ₁₀	4	4	5
December.....	5	3 ¹ / ₃ ¹ / ₁	4 ¹ / ₂	4	5
Average for the year.....	2 ¹ / ₂ ⁹ / ₂₀	3	3	3 ¹ / ₃	3 ¹ / ₅

Amounts cleared at the London bankers' clearing house.

Years.	Total cleared.	Cleared on fortnightly stock exchange settling days.	Cleared on consols settling days.	Cleared on 4th of each month.
1884	\$28,995,000,000	\$4,805,000,000	\$1,340,000,000	\$1,215,000,000
1885	27,555,000,000	4,675,000,000	1,245,000,000	1,110,000,000
1886	29,510,000,000	5,995,000,000	1,315,000,000	1,080,000,000
1887	30,385,000,000	5,730,000,000	1,485,000,000	1,280,000,000
1888	34,710,000,000	6,260,000,000	1,660,000,000	1,360,000,000

Mean relative humidity of the atmosphere for each month of the year ending September, 1889.

[Royal observatory, Greenwich, W. H. M. Christie, esq., M. A., F. R. S., astronomer royal.]

Month.	Mean relative humidity.*	Month.	Mean relative humidity.*
1887.		March	79
October.....	85	April	83
November.....	87	May	80
December	91	June.....	76
1888.		July	78
January	91	August.....	79
February	83	September.....	80

*Complete saturation, 100.

JNO. C. NEW,
Consul-General.

U. S. CONSULATE-GENERAL,
London, January 31, 1890.

CORK.

REPORT BY CONSUL PIATT.

DECLARED EXPORTS.

I have the honor to transmit Form D, showing the declared value of exports from this consular district to the United States for the year ended September 30, 1889. From this exhibit it will be seen that while there was an increase of value in the declared exports for the March quarter there were decreases in the remaining quarters of the year as compared with the corresponding quarters in the preceding one. The total declared value of exports was \$112,578.87, as against \$127,334.44 for the year 1887-'88, there being a net decrease therefore of \$14,755.57, or upwards of 11 per cent. The principal articles of export were hides, feathers, linen goods, mackerel, and whisky.

NAVIGATION.

Navigation at the port of Cork for the year ended September 30, 1889, shows that 69 steamers, tonnage 63,562, discharged their cargoes here, as against 37 steamers, tonnage 35,379, during the preceding year—an increase of 32 steamers and 28,183 tonnage; and 54 sailing vessels, tonnage 26,490, discharged, as against 47 sailing vessels, tonnage 22,571, during the year 1887-'88—an increase of 7 vessels, with an increase of 3,919 in tonnage. There was, therefore, a total increase of 39 vessels with a total increase of 32,102 in tonnage. During the year 341 sailing vessels, tonnage 481,454, and 31 steamers, tonnage 38,563, called for orders; an increase of 35 sailing vessels with 3,895 increase of tonnage, and 7 steamers with 10,303 increase of tonnage. But 1 American vessel, tonnage 456, discharged cargo in Cork during the year.

GENERAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

As regards the general exports and imports at the port of Cork, I repeat my statement of last year: That for some years past these have not been published, and except at considerable expense it would be impossible to obtain reliable statistics. Wheat and petroleum are almost the only direct imports from the United States.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The total extent of land under crops in the Province of Munster in 1889 was 1,239,685 acres, as against 1,277,163 acres in 1888; decrease, 37,478 acres.

In Munster there were 301,203 acres in cereal crops in 1889, as against 308,362 acres in 1888; decrease, 7,159 acres. The number of acres in wheat was 32,793, as against 32,217 in 1888—increase 576 acres; 223,540 acres in oats, as against 234,504 in 1888—decrease 10,964; 42,178 acres in barley, as against 38,881 in 1888—increase 3,297; and 2,593 acres in bere and rye, as against 2,656 acres in 1888—decrease 63 acres.

The extent of land in potatoes was 179,982 acres, as against 185,430 acres in 1888—decrease 5,448 acres; in turnips, 70,920 acres as against 71,089 in 1888—decrease 169 acres. There were small decreases in the acreage of most other green crops.

The extent of ground in hay and grass was 641,171 acres, as against 665,513 in 1888—a decrease of 24,342 acres.

Of live stock in Munster in 1889 there were 144,867 horses, as against 141,394 in 1888—increase, 3,473; 1,314,978 cattle, as against 1,298,387 in 1888—increase, 16,591; 889,250 sheep, as against 844,828 in 1888—increase, 44,422; and 472,597 pigs, as against 443,762 in 1888—increase, 28,835.

The harvest in the south of Ireland was, on the whole, an unusually good one. All grain crops were above the average by about 20 per cent. Prices for the same ruled low.

The yield of the potato crop, owing to drought in the early summer months, was about 25 per cent. under the average; the quality, however, of the crop was good and prices fair.

The hay crop was a very good one, with a yield of nearly 20 per cent. above the average. Prices were low.

Green crops suffered through drought in the early summer, and the yield was about 25 per cent. under the average.

All other crops, such as flax, beans, vetches, etc., do not, taken together, cover any great breadth of ground in this district.

Prices of all kinds of stock ruled high throughout the year, owing to the large number of derelict farms, and to the unsettled state of the country generally (many persons, owing to the latter cause, have abandoned the rearing of young stock).

THE POLITICAL SITUATION—IMPROVEMENT IN TRADE, ETC.

The political situation in this district since my last report remains unchanged—with combinations of landlords and counter combinations of tenants for self-defense. However, it appears to be generally admitted that there has been a marked improvement in trade (as indeed might be inferred from the return of navigation, which I have given) and that something of prosperity is recognizable throughout Ireland. The Government party claims this to be a consequence of their coercion policy—the enforcement of law and order; while the Home Rule or Nationalist party claim it has arisen from the hope inspired in the people by and their disposition to await the result of Mr. Gladstone's effort in behalf of the change they desire. Among other signs of a revival in business is the fact that many of the fine flour mills in the south of Ireland, idle for some years past, are again in operation.

EMIGRATION.

From the official statement of the British Board of Trade it will be seen that the number of emigrants who embarked at Queenstown for the United States during the year ended September 30, 1889, was 36,514 as against 39,386 during the year preceding—a decrease of 2,872. Of the total number, 18,113, including 16,353 adults and 1,760 children, were males, and 18,401, including 16,597 adults and 1,804 children, were females.

HEALTH OF THE PORT.

The health of this port during the year, referred to in the foregoing report, as shown by the weekly reports which I have forwarded, was good.

JOHN J. PIATT,
Consul,

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Cork, December 28, 1889.

FALMOUTH.

REPORT BY CONSUL FOX.

THE PILCHARD FISHERY.

The half hogshead or cask (238 pounds) has advanced so much in favor to the prejudice of the hogshead (476 pounds) that nearly all the pilchards exported are packed in this manner; so I propose adopting the plan now in use by the trade and refer to them as casks in future.

The total catch during the past season was about 30,000 casks, little more than half of the quantity landed during the previous season. Over 34,000 casks were exported to Italy, including a large quantity remaining in Cornwall from the previous campaign, whilst 10,000 casks remain on this side for exportation this year. A few casks were sent to the United States.

Pilchard shipments, season 1889-'90.

	Casks.
Genoa.....	18,161
Leghorn.....	6,876
Naples.....	5,639
Bari.....	1,091
Venice.....	1,463
Total.....	33,230

THE PRODUCE OF CORNISH MINES.

I transmit particulars of the produce of Cornish mines for the year ending December 31, 1889, no later returns being obtainable:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value at mines or works.
	<i>Tons. cwt.</i>	
Arsenic and arsenical pyrites.....	4,370 0	\$70,870.83
China clay and china stone	394,943 0	1,297,340.76
Copper ore, dressed.....	4,959 0	75,323.68
Copper precipitate	3 0	442.84
Ocher.....	10 0	24.33
Slates and slabs	12,658 0	119,263.31
Dressed tin ore:*		
From mines	12,411 2	3,249,371.78
From open works.....	72 4	19,563.33
From foreshores and refuse of dressing floors	1,272 8	265,311.84
Total, tin ore.....	13,655 14	3,534,246.95
Zinc ore.....	129 0	846.76

*The total quantity of tin obtained by smelting was 8,067 tons, 47 tons, and 763 tons respectively.

FALMOUTH AS A PORT OF CALL.

The following is a return of vessels arriving at Falmouth during the year ending December 31, 1889, exclusive of war and coasting vessels:

Nationality.	No. of ships.	Tons registered.	Nationality.	No. of ships.	Tons registered.
British	779	611,049	American	9	14,966
Norwegian	225	77,504	Austrian.	9	4,820
German	200	128,176	Greek	6	4,418
Swedish.....	67	24,310	Belgian.....	2	2,420
Danish	64	13,063	Argentine	2	1,190
Italian.....	63	37,194	Portuguese.....	2	808
Dutch	40	21,380	Haitian.....	2	502
French	31	14,876	Uruguayan.....	1	306
Russian.....	12	4,778			
Spanish.....	11	5,691	Total.....	1,525	967,511

In 1888 the number of such arrivals was 1,454 with an aggregate tonnage of 919,780. The present return therefore shows an increase of 71 in the ships and of 47,731 in the tonnage.

During 1888 only 3 American vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 4,587, arrived here, whilst in 1889 the number had increased to 9, with an aggregate tonnage of 14,966.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The following cargoes have been imported into Falmouth waters during the year ending September 30, 1890:

Ships.	Tons registered.	From—	Cargo.	Flag.
Cochin	1,200	San Francisco	Flour	British.
Giovanni	465	New York	Maize	Italian.
Darwin	499	Coosaw	Phosphate	British.
Innocenta	769	Baltimore	Maize	Italian.
Villalta	866	San Francisco	Wheat	British.
Emelia	645	Darien	Pitch pine	Russian.
Hilda	247	Navassa	Phosphate	Do.
Luigi P.	656	Pensacola	Pitch pine	Italian.

During the corresponding period last year the number of such importing vessels was three.

IMPORTS FROM COUNTRIES OTHER THAN THE UNITED STATES.

Complete details can only be ascertained from the customs authorities, who will not furnish them without payment. I have, however, collected the following information, which I trust may be of service. I am unable to obtain similar information respecting the other ports in my district.

Cargoes.	Whence imported.	No. of vessels.
Oxen, eggs, onions, and mineral	Spain	59
Explosives, phosphate, bark	Belgium	16
Gypsum, onions, tin ore, bones, potatoes	France ..	8
Timber	Sweden	8
Wheat, maize, bones	Argentine Republic ..	8
Barley, timber	Russia	7
Timber	Norway	11
Maize	Morocco	4
Wheat, barley, and maize	Roumania	4
Dynamite	Germany	2
Barley	Turkey	1
Wheat	New Zealand	1
Sugar	Holland	1
Total		130

By a singular coincidence this is the same number of ships as the corresponding period last year, viz, from October 1 to September 30.

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Falmouth to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1890.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1889.	Mar. 31, 1890.	June 30, 1890.	Sept. 30, 1890.	
Arsenic	\$23,898.76	\$13,632.75	\$1,811.38	\$8,146.01	\$47,488.90
Artists' drawings	500.00				500.00
China clay	17,345.84	14,928.93	25,739.47	22,072.55	80,086.79
China stone				3,653.03	3,653.03
Foreign roans		2,969.41			2,969.41
Household effects		2,565.00			2,565.00
Mackerel			65.42		65.42
Miners' hats ..			191.08	237.47	428.55
Pilchards	944.66				944.66
Total	42,689.26	34,096.09	27,807.35	34,109.06	138,701.76
Total for preceding year	14,379.88	46,102.83	31,950.12	33,681.77	126,114.60
Increase	28,309.38			427.29	12,587.16
Decrease		12,006.74	4,142.77		

THE HARVEST.

This has not been extraordinarily good in this district as far as regards the grain crops, owing to the constant rains which occurred during the major part of the season. Wheat, barley, and oats are only a fair crop. Straw is very plentiful through so much rain. Root crop is a heavy one. Fruit has only been a middling yield.

HOWARD FOX,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Falmouth, October 1, 1890.

HULL.

REPORT BY CONSUL MOORE.

The year 1889 has been one of remarkable prosperity. Never before has it appeared flourishing. In fact, at one time during the year the railway companies were quite unequal to cope with the traffic for the want of wagons to transmit the produce. Another remarkable fact worthy of mention is that during the whole of the year not a single ship had to wait for water to enter any of the docks, although some of the largest ships afloat have visited this port. The present year will probably not show so great an increase as was shown in 1888, when that over 1887 was nearly 200,000 tons, but still the increase is by no means small, particularly in the foreign trade.

The coasting trade has been satisfactory. The fishing trade has developed to a marked degree in this trade. It is thought by many that the reign of the fishing smacks is over, and accordingly three companies have been formed in Hull to carry on the steam-trawling trade. Hull has ever taken the lead in this branch of the fishing industry, and seems most likely to maintain the premier position. It has long been contended that the live-fish trade could not be carried on in Hull on account of the muddy state of the water above Grimsby, but this it is now thought can be overcome, and a ship has been built for the purpose of carrying on this department of the trade in Hull. Several of the Hull fishing steamers have proceeded as far as Iceland and generally have met with success.

NEW COMPANIES.

During the year two new steamship companies have been formed, namely: the Deddington Steamship Company and the Hull Steamship Company, the former have three steamers already working, whilst the latter have one and two building. These vessels are in the trade.

INWARD FOREIGN TONNAGE.

During the year 1889 the vessels reported at the custom-house from abroad were:

	1889.		1888.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Steamers.....	2,627	1,732,593	2,518	1,701,787
Sailing vessels.....	682	308,595	736	294,962
Total.....	3,309	2,041,188	3,254	1,996,749

This shows an increase of nearly 45,000 tons over the year 1888.

It may be worthy of note that several of the Hull steamers have had their tonnage reduced during the year without in any way reducing their carrying capacity. Thus, for instance, the Wilson liner *Marengo*, which was 1,823 tons last year, has been reduced to 1,475, or a loss of some 348 tons. Had it not been for this circumstance the tonnage would have been very much larger. The average size of the steamers arriving in Hull in 1889 was 660 tons and of sailing vessels 452 tons, and of all vessels 556 tons. In 1888 the average was for steamers 660 tons and sailing vessels 402. It thus appears that the size of the steamers remains the same, while that of the sailing vessel has gone up about 12 per cent.

The following table shows the foreign inward tonnage that arrived at Hull, with comparison with 1888, at the end of each month:

Months.	1889.	1888.	Increase.	Months.	1889.	1888.	Increase.
January.....	152,919	146,192	6,727	July	1,111,718	1,062,331	49,387
February.....	296,112	265,945	30,167	August	1,309,249	1,256,785	42,464
March.....	423,788	385,417	37,369	September.....	1,497,840	1,430,157	67,683
April	580,816	323,287	57,529	October	1,702,312	1,620,299	82,013
May.....	745,658	674,382	71,276	November	1,880,692	1,802,903	77,789
June	910,067	854,158	55,909	December	2,041,188	1,996,749	44,439

From this table it will be seen that there was a steady increase in 1889 up to the end of May. The months of June, July, and August in 1889 could not compete with the same months of 1888, but September and October were very busy, and raised the increase of 1889 to a height never yet attained. November and December have shown a slight falling off; still the arrivals have been very large.

SIZE OF VESSELS.

The size of vessels that have arrived in Hull during 1889 were:

Description.	Steam-ers.	Sailing vessels.	Total.		Description.	Steam-ers.	Sailing vessels.	Total.	
			1889.	1888.				1889.	1888.
Under 100 tons.....	36	55	91	83	1,500 to 1,600 tons.....	34	8	42	37
100 to 200 tons.....	140	126	266	218	1,600 to 1,700 tons.....	12	11	23	15
200 to 300 tons.....	318	167	485	477	1,700 to 1,800 tons.....	20	6	26	22
300 to 400 tons.....	436	160	696	616	1,800 to 1,900 tons.....	13	7	20	19
400 to 500 tons.....	251	33	284	305	1,900 to 2,000 tons.....	16	6	16	12
500 to 600 tons.....	253	29	282	275	2,000 to 2,100 tons.....	16	6	22	17
600 to 700 tons	145	5	150	143	2,100 to 2,200 tons.....	.....	3	3	3
700 to 800 tons.....	256	17	273	241	2,200 to 2,300 tons.....	.....	1	1	4
800 to 900 tons.....	141	3	144	127	2,300 to 2,400 tons.....	6	.....	6	2
900 to 1,000 tons	182	4	186	145	2,400 to 2,500 tons.....	8	.....	8	8
1,000 to 1,100 tons	125	5	130	152	2,500 to 2,600 tons, ..	.....	2	2	3
1,100 to 1,200 tons	55	3	58	81	2,600 to 2,790 tons.....	1	1	2	.....
1,200 to 1,300 tons	97	8	105	121	2,700 to 2,890 tons.....	15	.....	25	13
1,300 to 1,400 tons	17	2	19	26	2,800 to 2,900 tons.....	8	.....	8	5
1,400 to 1,500 tons	32	13	45	36					

This table shows that 24 steamers and 3 sailing vessels were above 2,500 tons register; a total of 27, against 21 of 1888. In the latter year 34 vessels arrived in Hull between 2,000 and 2,500 tons against, 30 steamers and 10 sailing vessels in 1889. It will thus be seen that vessels reaching Hull of above 2,000 tons register are still on the increase; the vessels between 1,500 and 2,000 tons also show an increase from 105 in 1888 to 127 in 1889.

FOREIGN OUTWARD TONNAGE.

In company with the great increase in foreign inward tonnage the foreign outward tonnage has also progressed, and this in a far greater proportion than the inward tonnage. Of course the outward tonnage is not so large as the inward, but the increase is greater. This may be accounted for by the fact that there has been a vast augmentation in the shipment of coal from Hull.

The increase began in January and continued until April. After that there was a slight falling off, but it was soon recovered and the increase remained stationary till October. In November there was a tremendous rush forward, which December has maintained. The actual foreign tonnage of Hull is now vastly superior to anything previously known, more of the large-class vessels obtaining cargo at Hull while not a few have this year come from other ports to Hull to load for abroad. The following are the figures showing the total at the end of each month in 1889 with corresponding month of 1888:

Months.	1889.	1888.	Increase.	Months.	1889.	1888.	Increase.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
January.....	118,802	104,363	14,439	July.....	916,912	860,893	56,019
February	226,330	200,999	26,231	August.....	1,070,432	1,014,380	56,043
March.....	341,458	295,042	46,416	September.....	1,221,955	1,169,673	52,282
April.....	455,557	417,269	38,288	October.....	1,371,119	1,316,285	54,834
May	601,066	558,143	42,923	November.....	1,511,127	1,421,502	89,625
June.....	763,520	704,833	58,687	December.....	1,619,713	1,553,105	66,608

FOREIGN TRADE.

The foreign trade of Hull has not opened out much new ground in 1889, although we have sent coal and railway metal to several ports which we have not traded in of late years.

Norway.—With this country a large trade has been done during the year, the inward tonnage consisting of 356 vessels with a gross tonnage of 182,546 tons and an outward tonnage of 338 of a gross tonnage of 175,086. In 1888 the arrivals were 302 vessels of 159,715, while the sailing were 271 vessels of 150,790 tons, thus showing a great increase in 1889 over 1888.

The Norwegians have adopted a plan of catching herrings and keeping them alive in the sea until they are wanted for shipment to England. During the year Norway has sent to Hull 245,648 cwt. of fish; other imports into Hull during 1889 from Norway have been 53,298 loads of wood, 47,961 cwt. iron, 15,708 cwt. wood pulp, 10,369 cwt. margarine, 5,681 cwt. paper, 2,228 cwt. butter, 1,682 sheep. Hull has exported to Norway 42,710 tons of coal in 1889 against 39,794 tons in 1888. Increase in 1889, 2,916 tons.

Sweden.—From Sweden there have arrived at Hull during the year 1889, 480 vessels of 260,116 tons, and have sailed from Hull for Swedish ports 407 vessels of 219,391 tons. In 1888 Hull received from Sweden 450 vessels of 245,034 tons, and sent there 401 vessels of 227,578 tons. The coal export in 1889 amounted to 229,427 tons against 188,607 in 1888, showing an increase of 40,971 tons. The principal imports from Sweden in 1889 were 188,022 loads of wood and 97,184 tons of iron. There has also been sent to Hull from Sweden 10,592 tons of fish in 1889, and among other imports were 6,025 tons of butter, 1,502 tons of steel, 1,237 tons of paper, 2,188 tons of oats.

Russia.—This country is divided into three parts by the regions around the White Sea, the Baltic, and Black Sea.

From the White Sea arrived at Hull during the year 1889, 27 vessels of 14,544 tons, and left Hull for the same regions; 7 vessels of 4,804 tons. In 1888 there were 38 vessels with 15,249 tons arrived; the departures were 7 vessels with 6,071 tons. Hull sends very little to the White Sea, the vessels going out mostly in ballast. The importations were 21,613 loads of wood, 43,789 quarters of linseed, 7,875 pounds of tar, and 2,882 cwt. of pitch pine.

From the Baltic there arrived during 1889 371 vessels of 280,831 tons, and sailed for Baltic ports 316 vessels of 250,096 tons, against 331 vessels of 281,519 tons arriving, and 305 vessels of 232,766 tons leaving in 1888. Vast quantities of wood have come from Russia, the principal places sending the wood being Riga, 81,110 loads; Cronstadt, 75,199; Wyberg, 18,180; Byorneborg, 15,315; Kotka, 10,335; Uleaborg, 9,906; Rafeo, 8,874; Jacobstadt, 7,985; Helsingfors, 5,012 loads. There were also imported 71,275 tons of oats, 11,655 tons of wheat, 5,688 tons of peas, 414,349 quarters of linseed, 19,433 cases of eggs, 30,568 cwt. of flax, 27,038 pounds of hams, 9,963 packages of fruit, 2,847 tons of hemp, 5,011 bales of linen, 11,097 bales of mats, 7,184 tons of oil cake, 2,878 pounds of tar, 25,468 bushels of tares, 530 tons of iron, and 16,820 cwt. of seed not otherwise specified.

From the Black Sea there have arrived during the year 1889 94 vessels with a gross tonnage of 130,236 tons, and have sailed 20 vessels with a gross tonnage of 26,840 tons.

We have received about 260,000 tons of goods, the principal items being 117,371 tons of wheat, 29,822 tons of barley, 39,763 quarters of linseed, and 54,550 quarters of rape-seed.

Germany.—During the year ending 1889 there have arrived from the various German ports 430 vessels with a gross tonnage of 245,536 tons, and have sailed hence for Germany 424 vessels of 248,866 tons. Last year the figures were: Inward, 429 vessels of 250,824 tons; outward, 413 vessels of 247,644 tons; increase in 1889, inward, 1 vessel; decrease in tonnage arriving in 1889, 5,294; outward increase, 11 vessels and 1,222 tons. The coal shipment in 1889 was 139,745 tons against 138,947 in 1888; increase in 1889 of 798 tons.

It is impossible to give any idea of the extraordinary diversity of the imports into Hull from this country, Hamburg alone contributing amidst a vast quantity of other goods the following: Five thousand three hundred and sixty-two cwt. butter, 87,206 packages fruit, 952 tons glucose, 467 tons glass, 354 tons of hair, 704 tons hides, 923 tons iron, 17,484 pounds rags, 646 tons clover seed, 495 tons rice, 30,665 tons sugar, 11,185 bushels tares, 58,180 packages vegetables, 15,579 baskets yeast, 14,620 sheep, 289 tons zinc, 4,771 tons barley. Hull has sent to Hamburg 92,172 tons of coal and 42,829 tons to other German ports.

The imports of wood from the various German ports were 15,290 loads. The grain imports were 6,876 tons of wheat, 2,611 tons barley, 1,285 tons peas, 5,218 tons of sugar ex-

clusive of that received from Hamburg, and 5,428 packages vegetables in addition to the 58,180 packages received from Hamburg.

Denmark.—During the year there have arrived in Hull 117 vessels of 25,809 tons from Denmark, and have left for Danish ports, 160 vessels of 43,714 tons, against 122 vessels 28,442 tons arriving, and 171 vessels 50,276 tons sailing in 1888, showing a decrease of 5 vessels 2,633 tons arriving and 11 vessels 6,562 tons sailing. The principal imports from Denmark have been 270 tons bacon, 3,782 tons butter, 3,201 cases of eggs, 257 tons hides, 405 tons paper, and 11,048 pounds rags. The principal exports were 45,310 tons coal against 62,775 tons in 1888, showing a decrease of 17,465 tons.

Holland.—The inward tonnage from Holland during the year 1889 has been 479 vessels and 148,007 tons, and 473 vessels and 141,252 tons outward. Our transactions with this country still run in the same old groove. The merchandise mark's act has however made it clear that the "butter" coming from the Dutch ports is nearly all margarine, there having been imported 18,568 tons of margarine and 926 tons of butter; we have also received 913 tons sugar, 21,807 gallons wine, 33,461 baskets yeast, and 687 tons zinc. Our export consists of 73,217 tons coal against 35,925 tons last year, showing a gain of 17,387 tons.

Belgium.—Practically unchanged has been our trade with Belgium, there having arrived 178 vessels of 61,760 tons and sailed 170 vessels of 63,132 tons, against 174 vessels of 64,689 tons arriving and 165 vessels of 61,569 tons departures in 1888. We have received from and sent to Belgium all kinds of produce, among other things that have been imported being 7,000 cases eggs, 45,300 packages fruit, 4,452 tons iron, 611 tons of seed, oil, etc. There were 22,868 tons of coal exported in 1889, against 19,598 tons in 1888.

France.—There have arrived in Hull from France during the year 1889, 176 vessels 64,439 tons, and have left for French ports 162 vessels 44,291 tons. In 1888 there arrived 176 vessels of 50,834 tons, and sailed 171 vessels of 47,554 tons. Our export of coal to France in 1889 was 24,449 against 22,646 tons in 1888. The principal imports were 24,000 cwt. buckwheat, 9,491 packages of fruit, 1,850 tons meal, 520 tons iron, 1,594 tons oil cake, 19,723 bales rags, 6,000 tons sugar, 16,012 packages vegetables, 350 tons flour, 56,968 gallons wine, 10,860 bales straw, and 2,719 tons manure.

Channel Islands.—From these islands we have received 35 vessels of 8,700 tons against 25 vessels 6,251 tons in 1888. We have dispatched 49 vessels 10,083 tons against 41 vessels 8,661 tons, in 1888. Many of the ships going out return by the way, of Brittany ports of St. Malo, etc. Our coal export in 1889 was 5,747 tons against 4695 tons in 1888. From these islands we have received this year 7,144 tons potatoes.

Portugal.—The inward tonnage from Portugal was 30 vessels of 19,954 tons, outward 17 vessels of 19,445 tons, against inward 25 vessels 19,318 tons, and 15 vessels 16,994 tons, outward in 1888. The principal import during the year has been 3,736 tons of locust beans, while the coal export was 422 tons against 313 tons in 1888.

Gibraltar.—To this port we have sent 8 vessels of 1,247 tons, against 4 of 1,649 tons in 1888. In 1889 the coal export was 2,053 tons, against 2,687 in 1888.

Spain.—From Spain there have arrived during the year 1889 64 vessels of 36,454 tons, and sailed for Spanish ports 12 vessels 8,065 tons from this country; the imports have been chiefly ore and fruit. Our coal exports during 1889 were but 1,287 tons, against 3,119 tons in 1888.

Italy.—Our commercial connection with Italy is almost entirely carried on with the two lines of Wilson's steamers which run to Genoa, Leghorn, and Naples on one side of the peninsula, and Venice and Trieste on the other. They bring all kinds of produce, of which the following is a sample: 7,651 packages of marble, 136,520 pounds of glass beads, and 2,725 tons of hemp. Our coal export has been 28,226 tons during 1889, against 23,305 tons in 1888.

Austria.—The Wilson Line Trieste fleet alone trades between Hull and this country. We have sent in 1889 3,537 tons coal against 2,214 in 1888 and have imported 4,776 tons barley and a lot of miscellaneous produce from Trieste and Bari.

Greece.—From this country there have arrived 4 vessels of 2,551 tons, but none have left for Grecian ports. The cargoes of the vessels arriving consist of ore, currants, and valonia.

Turkey, Syria, etc.—The arrivals from these countries were 42 vessels of 42,660, and departures, 3 vessels 2,942 tons. The principal imports were 38,523 wheat and 10,400 tons valonia.

Egypt.—During the year 1889 there arrived from Egypt 69 vessels of 89,387 tons, and sailed 18 vessels of 18,667 tons. In 1888 the inward tonnages were 60 vessels of 74,814 tons; outward, 14 vessels, 15,869 tons. Our shipment of coal during the year has been 32,464 tons, Alexandria taking 29,900 and Port Said the rest. In 1888 the total coal export was 16,895 tons. The imports have been 124,869 tons cotton seed, 4,000 tons wheat, 13,450 tons beans, 7,378 tons barley, and 1,600 tons grain.

South Africa.—During the year a vessel arrived from Port Elizabeth, the first to arrive in Hull from South Africa for many years. She brought a cargo of merino wool, being the first importation of the kind into Hull. We have sent out to the same port a cargo of timber and to other places a quantity of railway metal. We have also sent out a large quantity of coal, including 10,178 tons to Natal and 1,528 tons to the Cape.

India.—Last year the arrivals from this part of the world were 59 vessels with 101,511 tons, and departures 25 vessels, 43,578 tons, against 52 vessels, 91,123 tons, arriving, and 25 vessels, 43,799 tons, departing in 1888, thus showing a great increase in the inward traffic and a practically unaltered outward tonnage. Our coal exports were 30,324 tons to Bombay, 237 tons to Calcutta, and 443 tons to Port Blair. Port Blair has not been mentioned in Hull shipping news before in 70 years. Our imports were 6,510 tons cotton seed, 314,375 quarters linseed, 7,905 quarters rapeseed, 4,926 bags myrabalons, 99,291 cwt. cotton, and 5,100 packages prints as well as a variety of other goods.

South America.—From South American countries the arrivals and departures have been as follows:

Countries.	Inward.		Outward.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Chili.....	6	5,178	1	631
Argentine Republic.....			10	11,537
Uruguay.....	1	575	11	11,502
Brazil.....	4	1,668	4	2,735

The principal imports from these countries were barley, nitrate, and tallow; the export was in all cases coal.

Azores.—There arrived from the Azores 10 vessels of 4,002 tons, and departed 5 vessels of 2,092 tons, which latter took out 971 tons of coal. Our imports included 12,732 packages of fruit, and 91,454 bushels of oranges.

AMERICAN TRADE.

The tonnage arriving from the United States has been as follows:

Ports.	Inward.		Outward.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Baltimore.....	2	2,345	1	1,553
Beaufort.....	1	1,140		
Brunswick, Ga.....	2	1,074		
Coosaw.....	1	1,261		
Darien.....	1	473		
Mobile.....	1	874		
New York.....	58	130,088	59	140,821
Norfolk.....			1	1,891
Pensacola.....	4	4,311		
Philadelphia.....	2	1,722	6	9,906
Port Royal.....	2	2,742		
Portland, Oregon.....	8	9,076		
Port Townsend.....	1	1,272		
St. Simons.....	1	489		
Savannah.....	6	3,135		
San Francisco.....	47	79,900	9	13,360
Tacoma.....	4	5,921		
Wilmington, N. C.....	7	2,622		

The communication between New York and Hull continues to show an increase over former years. The Messrs. Wilson, Pons & Co. are the only firm that runs regular steamers to New York from Hull. During the past year they have added a new steamer to this line, viz, the *Hindoo*, 2,347 tons net register. The steamers of this line have made the following voyages to New York during the past year:

Steamers.	Net tons.	Voyages.	Steamers.	Net tons.	Voyages.
Buffalo.....	2,898	8	Galileo.....	1,963	6
Colorado.....	2,775	8	Othello.....	1,939	1
Santiago.....	2,728	8	Otranto.....	1,914	1
Marteilo.....	2,439	7	Lepanto.....	1,871	2
Hindoo.....	2,347	5	Sorrento.....	1,778	1
Apollo.....	2,066	1			

These steamers bring a general cargo consisting of wheat, maize, bacon, hams, butters, cheese, sugar, cotton, sirup, and other provisions, chinaware and manufactured goods, etc. They also bring a large number of live cattle and generally land them in an excellent condition.

From the Pacific coast 58 vessels out of the 60 which have arrived during the year have brought wheat, while the other 2 brought entire cargoes of barley from San Francisco, weighing 5,253 tons. San Francisco sent 117,677 tons of wheat, Portland 15,880 tons, Tacoma 8,100, and Port Townsend 1,900 tons. We have sent 1,060 tons of coal out to San Francisco. Out of the 60 ships arrived at this port during 1889 only 8 were American. However, this shows an improvement over 1888, when only 3 out of the entire fleet of vessels from the Pacific were American, while in 1887 only 1 vessel flying the American flag arrived. The following were the American ships that arrived during 1889:

Ships.	Tonnage.	Cargo.	
		Kind.	Quantity.
	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>
E. B. Sutton.....	1,758	Wheat	2,544
Florence.....	1,605	do	2,394
Berlin.....	1,553	do	2,207
Emily Reed.....	1,488	Barley.....	2,112
Santa Clara.....	1,474	Wheat.....	2,034
Samaria.....	1,439	do	2,123
Alameda	1,400	do	2,029
C. S. Hulbert....	1,036	do	1,700

Of the above list the *E. B. Sutton*, *Berlin*, *Samaria*, *Emily Reed*, and *Alameda* came from San Francisco, the *Florence* and *Santa Clara* from Tacoma, and the *C. S. Hulbert* from Portland, Oregon. All of the above vessels have loaded here for Atlantic ports of the United States, 4 going to Philadelphia, 3 to New York, and 1 to Baltimore.

Most of the English vessels which have arrived in Hull have returned to San Francisco via the Tyne or London, taking in part cargo of coal, cliffstone, colors, etc., at this port.

From the Atlantic ports of the United States, in addition to the cargoes brought by Messrs. Wilson, Sons & Co.'s steamers, we have received from New York 4,369 tons of timber, 1,054 tons of oil, 92,088 barrels of petroleum; Philadelphia has sent 10,431 barrels petroleum, while from Baltimore we have received 1,189 tons maize; 2,221 barrels tar and 519 tons turpentine from Wilmington, N. C.; 243 tons of turpentine from Brunswick and 1,566 from Savannah. The imports of wood have included 6,071 loads from Pensacola, 1,422 from Darien, 1,298 from Mobile. Of phosphate rock we have received 2,000 tons from Coosaw, 540 from Bull River, 5,260 from Port Royal, and 984 from Beaufort.

BRITISH-AMERICAN POSSESSIONS.

The following trade has been done between Hull and the British possessions in America during the year 1889:

Ports.	Inward.		Outward.	
	No.	<i>Tons.</i>	No.	<i>Tons.</i>
Halifax.....			1	473
Miramichi.....	2	673		
Montreal.....	3	3,641		
Quebec.....	1	609	1	1,095
St. John's.....			2	3,083
Total.....	6	4,923	4	4,651

Our imports have been, from Montreal, 6,483 loads of wood, and 803 loads from Quebec, the latter being the smallest on record. We have sent to St. John's about 5,000 tons of railway metal and 320 tons of coal to Quebec.

SHIPBUILDING.

The shipbuilding industry at Hull, like all other places in the United Kingdom, has been remarkably good during the year 1889. The principal shipbuilding firms in Hull are

the Messrs. Earle Company, Messrs. Cook, Wilton & Gemmell, and Messrs. Cochrane, Cooper & Schofield. From the yards of the Earle Company the following steamers were launched during the year:

Steamers.	Gross tonnage.	Indicated horse-power.	Home port.
Don.....	3,913	4,650	London.
Ambaca.....	2,888	3,000	Lisbon.
Caycuyo.....	2,888	3,000	Do.
Arioto.....	2,100	2,400	Hull.
Benguella.....	1,308	1,100	St. Michael's.
Blarney.....	1,138	1,600	Cork.
Juno.....	1,080	1,200	Hull.
Liberty.....	790	1,600	Goole.
Brandon.....	718	1,000	Harwick.
Polo.....	485	500	Hull.
Celtic.....	170	385	Grimsby.
Doric.....	170	385	Do.
Sudoro.....	170	430	Do.
Sardo.....	170	430	Do.
Electro.....	170	430	Do.
Frolic.....	170	430	Do.
Rugby.....	170	305	Do.
Total (17 vessels).....	18,485	22,845	

Besides the above the Earle Company have constructed machinery as follows:

	Horse-power.
H. M. S. Magpie.....	1,200
H. M. S. Redpole.....	1,200
H. M. S. Redbreast.....	1,200
H. M. S. Blanche.....	3,000
H. M. S. Blonde.....	3,000
Chilian ironclad A. Cociviane.....	4,300
Total.....	36,745

Messrs. Cook, Wilton & Gemmell have built the following steamers during the year:

Steamers.	Gross tonnage.	Nominal horse-power.	Home port.
Nil Desperandum.....	140	45	Hull.
Excellor.....	140	45	Do.
Edward Robson.....	140	45	Do.
Philip Marsted.....	140	45	Do.
Foxhound.....	140	45	Do.
Deerhound.....	140	45	Do.
Greyhound.....	140	45	Do.
Staghound.....	140	45	Do.
Torfreda.....	136	80	Do.
Englishman.....	185	80	Do.
Ostrich.....	140	45	Do.
Graphic.....	145	45	Do.
Undine.....	168	50	Grimsby.
Total.....13 steamers...	1,895	660	

Messrs. Cochrane, Cooper & Schofield have built the following vessels:

Steamers.	Tons.	Nominal horse-power.	Home port.
Ulysses.....	165	50	Grimsby.
Azalea.....	165	50	Do.
Beugonia.....	165	50	Do.
Cineraria.....	153	50	Do.
Dahlia.....	153	50	Do.
Gen. Gordon.....	156	50	Hull.
Rob Roy.....	154	45	Do.
Gorland.....	144	45	Liverpool.
Prichard.....	144	45	Do.

ADDITIONS TO THE HULL FLEET.

The following is a list of foreign trading steamers which have been added to the Hull fleet during the year:

Owners.	Steamer.	Gross tons.	Net tons.	Nominal horse-power.
Messrs. Thos. Wilson, Sons & Co.....	Hindoo.....	5,000	2,745	400
	Iago.....	2,697	1,550	220
	Clio.....	2,697	1,779	220
	Ebro.....	2,414	1,591	200
	Urbino.....	2,356	1,549	200
	Douro.....	2,383	1,569	200
	Kolpino.....	2,307	1,519	200
	Juno.....	1,080	701	200
	Polo.....	485	268	95
Messrs. H. Lamman & Co.....	Somerton.....	2,198	1,435	180
	Deddington.....	2,145	1,411	180
	Clifton.....	2,101	1,338	180
Messrs. Bailey & Leatham.....	Syna.....	2,168	1,413	185
	Indiana.....	2,167	1,413	185
	Bona.....	1,516	978	140
Messrs. P. R. Sanderson & Co.....	Leconfield.....	2,237	1,462	140
	Sheerness.....	2,131	1,389	200
	International.....	1,616	1,056	150
Messrs. W. H. Cockerline & Co.....	Precurseur.....	1,312	886	126
Messrs. H. Briggs, Sons & Co.....	Hetty.....	532	334	80

In addition to the above a large fleet of steam trawlers have been built and added to the tonnage of Hull. Some have been sold and one lost, but there has been a large increase.

STEAMERS LOST.

During the year twelve steamers belonging to the port of Hull, with a gross tonnage of 18,223 tons, were lost, among which was the fine Wilson liner *Santiago*, 2,729 tons net, which was burned at sea during the month of December, all the passengers and crew of which were fortunately picked up by the American ship *A. J. Fuller* while on her passage from Liverpool to New York and landed safely at the latter port.

GRIMSBY.

During the past year the trade of Grimsby has progressed in a satisfactory manner. The foreign tonnage as given below shows that there has been a substantial increase in the tonnage of the port. The following table gives the total foreign arrivals at Grimsby during the years 1889 and 1888 to the end of each month.

Months.	1889.		1888.		Increase.
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
January.....	69	31,970	49	22,229	9,741
February.....	120	55,597	111	49,092	6,505
March.....	176	80,804	179	77,656	3,188
April.....	245	111,379	247	168,774	2,605
May.....	343	152,356	319	142,486	12,870
June.....	452	202,959	418	183,540	19,419
July.....	555	253,831	508	224,821	29,010
August.....	690	323,061	650	295,610	27,451
September.....	821	382,702	789	365,067	17,635
October.....	972	455,145	899	415,606	39,539
November.....	1,055	492,251	1,015	466,663	25,588
December.....	1,145	521,908	1,103	505,595	16,313

This shows an increase in 1889 of 42 ships and 16,313 tons. The year commenced well and by the end of January the tonnage of Grimsby showed an advance of over 9,000 tons. The months of February, March, and April each showed a decreased tonnage, and by the end of April there was a loss of nearly 7,000 tons. The next 3 months, May, June, and July, each showed a very great increase, and at the end of July there was a total increase over 1888 of over 29,000 tons. Then August showed a slight falling off, which was followed by a decrease of nearly 10,000 tons in September, and the three

quarters closed with an increase of 17,635 tons. October showed the greatest increase of the year, amounting to 13,000 tons, but there was a loss of about 14,000 tons in November, and December being practically unaltered, the net increase remained for the year, as stated above, 16,313 tons.

LEOPOLD MOORE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Hull, England, February 26, 1890.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Value of declared exports from the Newcastle-upon-Tyne consular district to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1889.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1888.	Mar. 31, 1889.	June 30, 1889.	Sept. 30, 1889.	
Antimony.....	\$32,881.84	\$35,625.94	\$43,869.00	\$13,634.47	\$126,011.25
Bricks.....	2,336.47	5,119.42	6,461.64	4,543.85	18,461.38
Cement.....	26,156.15	21,466.39	31,997.07	21,942.62	101,562.23
Chemicals.....	130,225.67	110,297.31	90,286.89	66,883.09	397,692.96
Carpeting.....	259.93	2,266.32	10,443.47	2,162.11	15,131.83
Cotton manufactures.....	19,993.31	44,966.25	39,507.57	33,938.64	138,405.77
Coals and coke.....	16,269.85	6,001.85	11,383.94	13,001.62	46,657.26
Ferromanganese.....	21,866.71			11,541.66	33,408.37
Glass.....	1,508.40	5,490.64	268.53		7,267.57
Gypsum.....	3,550.93	4,029.62	4,553.15	1,482.80	13,616.50
Grindstones, etc.....	8,558.12	4,680.40	16,481.56	15,302.87	45,022.95
Hats.....	376.66	949.88	2,490.57		3,817.11
Iron:					
Pig.....	35,511.07	5,532.34	3,619.32	9,538.59	54,201.32
Machinery.....	1,248.25	1,723.35	997.63	907.60	4,876.83
Leather.....	10,201.44	4,755.00	6,554.68	5,222.24	26,733.36
Linen and woolen goods.....	6,311.62	10,198.79	32,970.03	14,954.05	64,434.49
Ore.....			15,542.24		15,542.24
Paints and colors.....	8,085.72	6,708.75	11,733.35	9,255.13	35,782.95
Rope.....	1,196.79	1,366.43	3,134.75	953.29	6,651.26
Skins (hare and rabbit).....	37,757.32	36,471.17	36,236.42	41,021.37	151,486.28
Spiegeleisen and silica spiegel.....	3,871.42	44,295.27	33,457.19	158,958.90	240,582.78
Sulphite pulp.....	18,590.64	18,558.98		18,285.85	55,435.47
Steel rails, etc.....	141,120.67	143,717.07	54,538.55	31,917.49	371,293.78
Trees.....	3,923.28	4,130.77	439.33	116.79	8,610.17
Thread.....	504.94	53.44		909.62	1,468.00
Wire goods.....		4,859.50			4,859.50
Miscellaneous.....	1,907.00	2,533.95	3,241.61	2,173.87	9,856.43
Total.....	534,214.20	525,798.83	460,208.49	478,648.52	1,998,870.04
Corresponding quarters.....	914,026.59	767,433.19	772,785.11	551,248.98	3,005,493.87
Decrease.....	379,812.39	241,634.36	312,576.62	72,600.46	1,006,623.83

JASPER SMITH,
Consul.

PLYMOUTH.

REPORTS BY CONSUL FOX.

I beg to report that trade and commerce in this locality during the year 1889 have been moderately active.

Grain and timber, our principal imports, have arrived on the market in considerable quantities for the consumptive demand of the West of England, which draws largely from this port.

Clay is still the chief article of export from this to the United States. The total value of this article exported for the year ending December 31, 1889, is \$130,818.87. Next in value are chemicals (principally arsenic), which have been exported for \$63,986.94.

The shipping trade shows an improvement; steamers, however, are taking the place of sailing vessels to a large extent. Last summer several cargoes of timber were imported here from the Baltic by steamers—a new feature in this trade.

During 1889 the total number of mail boats calling here was 347.

The following is a comparative return of vessels and tonnage entering this port for the past 3 years:

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Great Western Docks:			
Vessels entering	2,550	2,726	2,921
Registered tonnage.....	550,000	573,292	592,597
Tons of cargo.....	312,000	318,513	299,047
Cattewater Harbor:			
Vessels entering	1,363	1,492	1,391
Registered tonnage.....	166,003	174,957	163,569
Sutton Harbor:			
Vessels entering..	988	1,064	988
Registered tonnage.....	102,600	105,775	104,407

The following are details of the tonnage of cargoes at the Great Western Docks as compared with the previous year:

Articles.	1888.	1889.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Grain	112,748	112,787
Coals.....	42,908	49,670
Clay	19,525	22,675
Manures.....	21,790	17,582
Guano	181	2,524
Other articles.....	121,379	93,809
Total	318,531	299,047

The harvest last year was on the whole abundant in this locality. Crops of hay were heavy and secured in good condition. Wheat and oats were quite an average crop. Barley scarcely so.

Apples varied in different localities; some orchards bore well, others slimly. Some orchards suffered from early blight, probably caused by lightning. Orchards are, as a rule, neglected, and do not, therefore, produce generally what they might do if better cared for. The potato crop was very good; the disease but slight.

Root crops generally good, and there is a good supply of winter food. As, however, store cattle are worth nearly as much fat, how to consume this abundance profitably is the great difficulty, prices being disappointing to the graziers, who bought their store cattle so high in the spring that, notwithstanding the abundance of feeding stuff, they will not have had a very profitable season.

Sheep have been sold and paid well. Cattle have been fairly healthy, diseased udders being the chief trouble with bullocks and foot-rot with sheep.

On the old pastures lambs were much troubled with a cough, caused by a cotton-like worm in the windpipe, producing scour and emaciation.

If a cure could be found for this distressing complaint it would be a great boon to agriculturists. Mr. George Hingston, United States consular agent at Dartmouth, reports:

"Messrs. Simpson, Strickland & Co., engineers, have been doing a good business in building steam launches and other vessels and repairing the machinery of steamers calling here.

"The other shipbuilders have been doing a fair business, principally fitting out and repairing yachts. The Cape and Natal mail steamers call for mails and passengers fortnightly, the Demerara and West India boats every 2 or 3 weeks, and the mail steamers for the Falkland Islands and South America every 2 months. The number of steamers calling for bunker coals has considerably increased. The imports have been very small, about 900 tons of valonia from Smyrna and 1 vessel from Russia, 1 from Sweden and 1 from Norway with wood. The harvest has been very good generally.

Mr. Thomas Renouf, United States consular agent at Jersey, states:

"As usual, my report has very little of interest. There has been about the same quantity of imports of United States products as in former years.

"The growth of the early potatoes seems still to attract the attention of the farmer community of this island, very little care being given to the growth of anything else.

"The exports of early potatoes to England have been about £300,000 (\$1,459,950)."

Mr. William Carey, United States consular agent at Guernsey, reports:

“With respect to the trade of this island, I have to remark that the falling off of the export of breeding cattle to the United States continues.

“There has been an increase in the export of flower bulbs to the United States, but I expect that this also will fall away as soon as the florists over there have stocked their nurseries with the few bulbs they import and have themselves commenced to propagate.

“The trade in granite and fruit and vegetables to England continues as previously reported, and has no interest for Americans.

“Fish in the neighboring waters appear to be decreasing.”

THOS. W. FOX,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Plymouth, January 11, 1890.

LIVERPOOL.

REPORT BY CONSUL SHERMAN.

IMPORTS, 1888.

The total value of imports into Liverpool during the year amounted to \$472,563,572, which compared with the previous year shows an increase of \$23,061,628. The principal articles which show an increase are chemical manufactures and products, leather, petroleum, mutton (fresh), wool, and goats' hair.

WHEAT.

Average Californian.—The price at the opening of the year for this class of wheat was \$1.70 and continued thereabouts until the beginning of August, when a sudden rise carried it to \$2 at the end of that month. Various fluctuations in price occurred from that time until the close of the year, when the price was \$1.88.

No. 2 spring wheat.—The opening price on January 1 was the same as average Californian, viz, \$1.70, and followed almost exactly the same course to the middle of July, when a sudden and almost uninterrupted series of increases occurred, and the price went to \$2 at the close of the year.

American mixed corn.—The price of mixed corn during the first three months of the year averaged from \$1.15 to \$1.21. From April 1 to May 15 a succession of small increases carried the price to \$1.39, which was the highest price reached during the year. A sharp and successive series of decreases occurred during the remainder of that month, taking the price down to that at the opening of the year, from which time there was little variation until the close, when the price was \$1.09.

The estimated stocks of the undermentioned articles at the close of the year were:

	Cwt.
Wheat.....	2,707,336
Oats.....	15,737
Indian corn.....	460,573
Flour.....	105,110

The consumption of wheat in this district is 600,000 bushels per week.

PETROLEUM.

The import of petroleum into Liverpool was 25,678,688 gallons; an increase of 4,207,920 gallons compared with 1887.

The amount consumed in the Liverpool district is 400,000 barrels a year, and appearances generally seem to indicate an increase rather than a decrease in the import and consumption; more than half of this is from the United States.

A noticeable feature in the trade during the year was the enormous development of the Russian industry.

Total value of imports of foreign and colonial produce, and total exports the produce of the United Kingdom, at the port of Liverpool during the years 1882 to 1888.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1882.....	\$546,673,737	\$444,056,167	1886.....	\$432,209,165	\$418,102,446
1883.....	557,820,791	446,492,613	1887.....	449,501,944	444,358,970
1884.....	511,160,034	422,963,422	1888.....	473,195,602	467,160,696
1885.....	461,272,655	587,658,386			

Foreign and colonial produce exported and imported at the port of Liverpool during the years 1887 and 1888.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	1887.	1888.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bacon and hams	95,768	60,662		35,106
Butter and margarine	4,403	5,660	1,257	
Caoutchouc.....	74,047	75,026	979	
Cheese.....	16,792	20,277	3,485	
Cocoa.....	147,583	279,505	131,922	
Coffee.....	38,136	53,195	15,059	
Corn:				
Wheat.....	251,990	182,390		69,600
Wheat meal and flour.....	49,310	67,619	18,309	
Cotton:				
Raw	959,881	950,120		9,761
Manufactures.....	\$2,230,618	\$1,368,002		\$862,616
Drugs: bark, Peruvian.....	489	812	323	
Dyes and dyeing stuffs:				
Cochineal.....	1,094	708		386
Indigo.....	4,535	2,792		1,743
Flax, dressed, undressed, and tow.....	9,932	25,147	15,215	
Fruit:				
Currants	5,479	6,791	1,312	
Raisins	13,184	15,228	2,044	
Guano	2,165	2,382	217	
Hemp, dressed, undressed, and tow	139,853	179,511	39,658	
Hides, raw.....	45,520	45,866	346	
Jute.....	26,740	15,560		11,180
Lard	12,012	30,265	18,253	
Leather.....	1,625,170	2,877,192	1,252,022	
Metals:				
Copper unwrought, part wrought, and old copper.....	7,000	26,787	19,787	
Iron bars	5,982	6,163	181	
Tin in blocks, ingots, etc.....	5,553	9,494	3,941	
Oil:				
Cocoanut	7,497	8,348	851	
Palm.....	484,396	661,332	176,936	
Quicksilver	927,900	897,405		30,495
Rice	1,577,046	1,847,927	300,881	
Seeds:				
Flax or linseed.....	749	443		306
Rape.....	175	16		159
Silk:				
Raw	19,401	11,421		7,980
Thrown.....	200			200
Manufactures	\$224,327	\$352,995	\$128,668	
Spices:				
Cinnamon	327,566	270,456		57,110
Pepper.....	901,362	568,859		332,503
Spirits:				
Brandy.....	7,425	6,914		511
Geneva	732	1,587	855	
Rum	104,132	51,857		52,275
Unenumerated	41,837	22,238		19,599
Mixed in bond	235,496	239,532	4,036	
Sugar:				
Refined and candy	37,309	41,868	4,559	
Unrefined.....	150,506	679,921	129,415	
Molasses.....	97	580	483	
Tallow and stearine.....	47,884	21,465		26,419
Tea.....	130,716	127,903		2,813
Tobacco:				
Unmanufactured.....	3,833,534	4,595,341	761,807	
Manufactured and snuff.....	539,031	631,910	92,879	
Wine.....	85,386	75,390		9,996
Wool, sheep and lambs'.....	33,435,755	38,311,752	4,875,997	

Foreign and colonial produce exported and imported at the port of Liverpool during the years 1887 and 1888—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	1887.	1888.	Increase.	Decrease.
Animals, living:				
Oxen, bulls, cows, calves.....number...	72,147	91,815	19,668	.....
Sheep and lambs.....do.....	27,063	40,460	13,397	.....
Horses.....do.....	111	277	166	.....
Bones, except whale fins.....tons...	22,324	18,888	.....	3,436
Cauotchouc.....cwt...	172,654	163,938	.....	8,716
Chemical manufactures and products.....	\$1,720,056	\$3,648,135	\$1,928,076	.....
Cocoa.....pounds...	2,334,830	1,722,840	.....	611,990
Coffee.....cwt...	48,721	60,411	11,690	.....
Corn:				
Wheat.....cwt...	17,879,658	14,441,892	.....	3,437,766
Barley.....do.....	415,104	378,475	.....	36,629
Oats.....do.....	153,198	433,860	280,662	.....
Peas.....do.....	955,273	785,068	.....	170,205
Beans.....do.....	881,671	812,928	.....	68,743
Indian corn or maize.....do.....	7,704,965	7,783,706	78,741	.....
Wheat meal and flour.....do.....	3,492,490	3,538,953	46,463	.....
Cotton:				
Raw.....cwt...	14,301,496	14,073,434	.....	228,062
Manufactures.....	\$1,842,328	\$918,556	.....	\$923,772
Drugs, peruvian bark.....cwt...	3,548	3,878	330	.....
Dyes and dyeing stuffs, indigo.....do.....	5,908	4,178	.....	1,730
Dyes obtained from coal tar.....	.....	\$31,792	.....	.....
Farinaceous substances.....	.....	\$761,838	.....	.....
Flax.....cwt...	136,006	108,833	.....	27,173
Fruit:				
Currants.....cwt...	387,470	370,726	.....	16,744
Oranges and lemons.....bushels...	2,019,147	2,150,443	131,296	.....
Raisins.....cwt...	187,735	190,229	2,494	.....
Apples, raw.....bushels...	815,779	1,543,525	727,746	.....
Unenumerated, raw.....do.....	570,339	595,400	25,061	.....
Glass of all kinds.....cwt...	67,305	71,332	4,027	.....
Guano.....tons...	1,838	1,836	.....	2
Hemp.....cwt...	434,867	483,606	48,739	.....
Hides, raw.....do.....	206,352	243,237	36,885	.....
Hops.....do.....	33,080	64,548	31,468	.....
Jute.....do.....	57,880	84,040	26,360	.....
Leather.....pounds...	22,860,676	24,235,360	1,374,684	.....
Leather gloves.....dozen pairs...	222	4	.....	218
Linen yarn.....pounds...	.....	2,932,077	.....	.....
Manures:				
Phosphate of lime and rock.....tons...	.....	41,589	.....	.....
Unrated.....do.....	.....	8,910	.....	.....
Metals:				
Copper, ore, and regulus.....tons...	42,506	69,306	26,800	.....
Unwrought and part wrought.....do.....	19,123	27,999	8,876	.....
Iron ore.....do.....	114,071	36,655	.....	78,316
Pig.....do.....	1,134	1,542	408	.....
Bar.....do.....	5,694	6,729	1,035	.....
Iron and steel manufactures, unenumerated, cwt.....	123,698	192,171	68,473	.....
Lead, pig and sheet.....tons...	7,592	9,323	1,731	.....
Pyrites of iron or copper.....do.....	250,547	252,458	1,911	.....
Tin in ingots, bars, and slabs.....cwt...	12,167	8,679	3,488	.....
Zinc, crude, and manufactures of.....do.....	196,014	176,100	.....	19,914
Oil:				
Train, blubber, or sperm.....tons...	2,549	1,644	.....	905
Olive.....do.....	4,247	2,734	.....	1,513
Palm.....cwt...	904,662	924,062	19,400	.....
Seed.....tons...	1,942	1,936	.....	6
Oil-seed cake.....do.....	80,524	84,223	3,699	.....
Onions.....bushels...	.....	963,177	.....	.....
Painters' colors.....	.....	\$533,903	.....	.....
Paper of all kinds, except hangings.....cwt...	44,579	54,293	9,714	.....
Petroleum.....gallons...	21,470,768	25,678,688	4,207,920	.....
Provisions:				
Bacon and hams.....cwt...	2,409,447	1,974,681	.....	434,766
Beef, salted and fresh.....do.....	617,907	717,537	9,630	.....
Pork, salted and fresh.....cwt...	142,298	111,352	.....	30,946
Mutton, fresh.....do.....	147,254	284,667	137,413	.....
Meat, unenumerated, preserved.....do.....	119,821	159,882	40,061	.....
Butter and butterine (margarine).....do.....	50,804	19,644	.....	31,160
Cheese.....do.....	766,008	793,302	27,294	.....
Eggs.....great hundred...	17,151	12,500	.....	4,651
Fish.....cwt...	370,555	385,549	14,994	.....
Lard.....do.....	636,665	612,395	.....	24,270
Potatoes.....do.....	59,367	52,486	.....	6,881
Rice.....do.....	2,270,321	3,126,433	856,112	.....
Rags and other materials for paper-making.....tons...	60,550	75,829	15,279	.....
Saltpeter and cubic niter.....cwt...	619,476	659,445	39,969	.....

Foreign and colonial produce exported and imported at the port of Liverpool during the years 1887 and 1888—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	1887.	1888.	Increase.	Decrease.
Seeds:				
Clover and grass.....cwt...	21,342	15,531		5,811
Cotton.....tons...	23,404	25,074	1,670	
Flax and linseed.....quarters...	246,443	259,400	12,957	
Rape.....do.....	1,055	1,020		35
Silk:				
Raw.....pounds...	14,613	14,122		491
Manufactures.....	\$28,989	\$27,729		\$1,260
Skins, sheep and lambs', undressed.....number...	1,415,713	1,277,112		138,601
Spices, pepper.....pounds...		132,571		
Spirits:				
Rum.....proof gallons...	1,551,911	548,893		1,003,018
Brandy.....do.....	401,775	393,844		10,931
Geneva.....do.....	40,068	49,227	9,219	
Other unsweetened spirits.....do.....	203,476	345,091	141,615	
Straw plaiting for hats.....pounds...		224	224	
Sugar:				
Refined.....cwt...	389,189	205,899		183,290
Unrefined.....do.....	5,602,451	6,584,757	982,306	
Tallow and stearine.....do.....	307,728	378,385	70,657	
Tea.....pounds...	154,970	100,204		54,766
Tobacco:				
Unmanufactured.....pounds...	33,293,077	23,375,595		9,917,482
Manufactured.....do.....	1,558,103	1,118,784		439,319
Vegetables, raw.....		\$372,890		
Wine.....gallons...	1,573,962	1,690,349	116,387	
Wood and timber:				
Hewn.....loads...	154,130	169,369	15,239	
Sawed or split.....do.....	387,597	456,361	68,764	
Staves.....do.....	21,319	20,472		847
Mahogany.....tons...	11,025	14,112	3,087	
Wool:				
Sheep and lambs'.....pounds...	63,456,203	64,642,836	1,186,633	
Goats' wool or hair.....do.....	7,301,578	8,976,202	1,674,624	
Woolens:				
Yarn.....pounds...	11,614	9,375		2,239
Rags.....do.....	2,842,560	2,808,960		33,600
Manufactures.....	\$445,438	\$103,810		\$341,628

Exports, the produce of the United Kingdom, at the port of Liverpool, during the years 1887 and 1888.

Articles.	1887.	1888.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alkali.....cwt...	4,520,719	4,989,742	469,023	
Apparel.....	\$2,598,802	\$3,188,813	\$590,011	
Arms and ammunition:				
Gunpowder.....pounds...	3,611,000	5,004,300	1,393,300	
Firearms, small.....number...	87,359	95,005	7,646	
All other sorts.....	\$755,720	\$1,130,522	\$374,802	
Bags and sacks (empty).....dozens...	1,123,714	1,325,284	201,570	
Beer and ale.....barrels...	100,205	96,113		4,092
Books, printed.....cwt...	41,650	45,274	3,624	
Butter.....do.....	24,244	23,683		561
Candles of all sorts.....pounds...	1,465,500	1,820,200	354,700	
Caoutchouc, manufactures of.....	\$918,603	\$983,894	\$65,291	
Cement for building and engineering purposes, cwt.....	8,333	12,872	4,539	
Chemical products or preparations, including dye stuffs.....	\$3,559,021	\$3,730,921	\$171,900	
Coals, coke, and patent fuel.....tons...	614,785	573,128		41,657
Cotton yarn.....pounds...	90,058,600	108,577,000	18,518,400	
Cotton manufactures:				
Piece goods.....yards...	3,696,326,500	3,889,454,200	193,127,700	
All other sorts.....	\$17,807,419	\$17,709,685		\$97,734
Earthen and china ware of all sorts.....	\$6,735,046	\$7,118,429	\$383,383	
Fish, herrings.....barrels...	103,705	63,361		40,344
Glass of all sorts.....	\$2,497,558	\$2,600,163	102,605	
Haberdashery and millinery.....	\$4,488,049	\$3,847,109		\$640,940
Hardware and cutlery, unenumerated.....	\$6,815,255	\$7,250,700	\$435,445	
Hats of all sorts.....dozens...	280,364	294,431	14,067	
Jute:				
Yarn.....pounds...	4,895,900	4,414,200		481,700
Piece goods.....yards...	34,281,900	27,408,200		6,873,700

Exports, the produce of the United Kingdom, at the port of Liverpool, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	1887.	1888.	Increase.	Decrease.
Leather, viz:				
Unwrought.....cwt ..	25,486	23,142	.....	2,344
Wrought:				
Boots and shoes	\$1,807,210	\$1,850,900	\$43,690	.....
Saddlery and harness	\$386,063	\$507,965	\$121,902	.....
Linen:				
Yarn.....pounds...	5,877,200	4,623,600	.....	253,600
Manufactures and piece goods.....yards...	90,279,200	96,461,400	6,182,200	.....
Thread and unenumerated	\$3,400,240	\$3,606,105	\$205,865	.....
Machinery and mill work of all sorts	\$17,949,544	\$21,912,336	\$3,962,792	.....
Manure (chemical).....	\$821,918	\$1,141,700	\$319,782	.....
Metals:				
Iron, pig, puddled, bar, angle, and wire, tons.....	338,546	257,855	.....	80,691
Railroad of all sorts	209,928	304,208	94,280	.....
Steel:				
Unwrought	56,586	49,161	.....	5,425
Of all other sorts, including manufacture of steel	499,855	583,042	83,187	.....
Copper:				
Unwrought	51,396	146,271	94,875	.....
Wrought or manufactured and yellow metal.....cwt...	376,820	110,637	.....	266,183
Lead, of all sorts	3,337	4,095	758	.....
Tin, unwrought.....cwt..	23,745	35,568	11,223	.....
Oilseed.....tons...	11,046	11,084	38	.....
Painters' colors and materials.....	\$1,045,910	\$1,047,314	\$1,404	.....
Paper of all sorts.....cwt...	76,173	108,212	32,039	.....
Provisions (including meat).....	\$1,351,609	\$1,218,732	.....	\$132,877
Salt, rock and white.....tons...	730,811	789,140	58,329	.....
Silk:				
Thrown, twist, and yarn.....	\$506,494	*223,705	.....	.....
Manufactures of all sorts.	\$6,467,498	\$8,376,030	\$1,908,532	.....
Skins and furs, of all sorts.....	\$2,804,146	\$3,193,660	\$389,513	.....
Spirits, British and Irish	356,848	403,772	46,924	.....
Sugar, refined, and candy.....cwt...	319,349	348,941	29,592	.....
Telegraph wires and apparatus.....	\$102,905	\$104,930	\$2,025	.....
Wool, sheep's, and lambs'.....pounds...	6,809,000	6,462,300	.....	346,700
Wool and worsted yarn. ....do.....	1,716,300	1,563,000	.....	153,300
Wool and worsted manufactures:				
Woolen coating and stuff.....yards...	38,634,500	33,279,100	.....	5,355,400
Worsted coatings and stuffs.....do.....	92,919,600	85,646,500	.....	7,273,100
Flannels and carpets.....do.....	8,654,500	7,668,000	.....	986,500
Blankets.....pairs...	489,199	474,481	.....	14,718
Of all other sorts.....	\$3,325,610	\$3,645,183	\$319,573	.....
Yarn, alpaca and mohair, and all other sorts and unenumerated.....pounds...	328,100	263,700	.....	64,400

* Pounds.

DOCK RATES.

The vessels on account of which rates were collected by the Mersey Docks and Harbor Board for the year ending June 30, 1889, numbered 22,662, or 9,291,964 tons, being an increase compared with the previous year of 421 vessels, or 274,029, tons.

The total amount collected amounted to \$5,170,680, an increase of \$241,575, the items being as follows:

Dock tonnage and harbor rates	\$2,165,238
Dock rates on goods	1,615,413
Town dues on goods	1,224,224
Graving-dock rates.....	144,516
Gridiron rates.....	1,301
Dock rent.....	19,958
Total	5,170,680

NAVIGATION.

The total number of vessels arriving at the port of Liverpool during the year 1888 was 17,676, of 8,104,144 tons; 4,472 vessels, of 1,217,950 tons, were sailing, and 13,204 vessels, of 6,886,194 tons, were steam. Of this number there were but 40 American vessels, of 77,341 tons.

Of the total number entered, 4,457 vessels, of 5,368,196 tons, were from foreign countries and British possessions, and the remainder coastwise.

The number of vessels that entered from the United States is as follows:

From ports on—	Vessels.	Tons.
The Atlantic	1,193	2,399,994
The Pacific.....	61	100,041

Of the American vessels 34 arrived from the United States, 3 from foreign countries, 2 coastwise, and 1 from British possession.

The total number of vessels cleared was 17,111, of 8,032,959, tons of which 4,300 vessels, of 1,202,170 tons, were sailing, and 12,811 vessels, of 6,830,789 tons, were steam; 42 vessels, of 82,520 tons, being American.

Of the total number, 4,002 vessels, of 4,941,556 tons, cleared for foreign countries and British possessions; the remainder coastwise. The number that cleared for the United States is as follows:

For ports on—	Vessels.	Tons.
The Atlantic.....	720	1,773,767
The Pacific.....	40	59,524

Of the American vessels, 37 cleared for the United States, 2 for foreign countries, and 1 coastwise.

These figures compared with 1887 show a decrease in the total arrivals of 143 vessels and an increase in their tonnage of 163,346 tons. The number of American vessels shows a decrease of 16 vessels or 29,962 tons.

In the clearances the comparison is the same, there being a decrease in the number of vessels and an increase in the tonnage, viz, a decrease of 345 vessels and an increase of 111,216 tons. The comparison as to the clearances of American vessels shows a decrease of 11 vessels or 18,457 tons.

The countries from whence tonnage entered which show the principal increases are Russia (southern ports), Denmark, and France; and those which show the principal decreases are Germany, Belgium, Spain, and the United States.

Number and tonnage of British and foreign sailing and steam vessels that entered and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign countries and British possessions at the port of Liverpool during the year 1888.

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Russia:				
Northern ports.....	62	40,444	51	28,658
Southern ports.....	69	79,746	8	9,003
Sweden	52	34,318	63	36,661
Norway.....	163	70,202	90	38,013
Denmark	46	8,098	121	31,021
Germany.....	123	90,400	123	88,051
Holland.....	54	35,933	132	77,439
Dutch possessions in India—Java	54	58,532	4	4,123
Other possessions in the Indian Seas			1	1,291
Dutch West India Islands.....	7	1,686		
Dutch Guiana			4	1,040
Belgium	133	89,224	94	72,908
France.....	290	156,384	274	122,366
Algeria.....	17	16,255		
French possessions in Western Africa.....			3	1,066
French islands in the Pacific.....	4	2,215	1	641
French West India Islands.....			2	679
Portugal.....	91	34,557	59	24,249
Azores.....	1	323		
Madeira			1	183
Portuguese possessions in Western Africa.....	1	1,046	4	3,635
Spain	427	272,330	167	95,139
Canary Islands.....			2	138
Spanish possessions in India—Philippine and Ladrone Islands.....	36	54,516	12	26,993
Spanish West India Islands.....	14	16,986	121	174,465
Italy.....	86	86,397	118	121,640
Austrian territories.....	3	3,015		

Number and tonnage of British and foreign sailing and steam vessels, etc.—Continued.

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Greece	11	7,135	5	5,575
Roumania.....	19	19,418	1	895
Turkish dominions:				
European Turkey.....	39	51,004	53	69,787
Asiatic Turkey (including Cyprus).....	44	56,642	50	63,755
Egypt	112	152,253	94	125,980
Tripoli.....	20	23,860		
Tunis.....	5	4,693		
Morocco.....	9	7,394	3	400
Western coast of Africa, not particularly designated.....	85	89,762	102	98,910
Madagascar			1	1,236
Siam.....	15	21,445		
Cochin China, Camboja, and Tonquin.....	13	20,093		
China (exclusive of Hong-Kong and Macao).....			47	69,961
Japan.....	2	4,827	7	12,573
Native islands in the Pacific.....	3	1,507	2	2,116
United States of America:				
On the Atlantic.....	1,193	2,399,994	720	1,773,767
On the Pacific	61	100,041	40	59,524
Hayti and St. Domingo.....	12	2,820	6	2,347
Mexico	25	28,376	34	39,553
Central America	1	167		
United States of Colombia	11	3,810	20	29,029
Venezuela.....	7	1,423	1	340
Ecuador.....			6	2,741
Peru.....	38	47,619	33	26,848
Chili (including the Pacific coast of Patagonia)	54	85,837	110	147,238
Brazil	233	171,651	241	188,920
Uruguay	16	7,657	8	8,673
Argentine Republic (including Atlantic coast of Patagonia).....	101	123,121	212	238,402
Total foreign countries	3,862	4,585,156	3,251	3,930,972
Total British possessions.....	595	783,040	751	1,010,584
Total foreign countries and British possessions:				
1888.....	4,457	5,368,196	4,002	4,941,556
1887.....	4,477	5,186,393	4,005	4,758,525
Increase.....		181,803		183,031
Decrease.....	20		3	

Number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels, including their repeated voyages, that entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast, respectively, from and to foreign countries and British possessions, and coastwise, at the port of Liverpool during the year 1888.

Whence and whither.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
ENTERED.						
Foreign:						
With cargoes.....	1,141	773,881	3,219	4,504,648	4,360	5,278,529
With ballast	46	30,230	51	59,437	97	89,667
Coastwise:						
With cargoes.....	2,324	203,576	7,876	1,898,551	10,200	2,102,127
With ballast	961	210,263	2,058	423,558	3,019	633,821
Total.....	4,472	1,217,950	13,204	6,886,194	17,676	8,104,144
CLEARED.						
Foreign:						
With cargoes.....	1,044	780,510	2,779	4,019,458	3,823	4,799,968
With ballast	106	58,766	73	82,822	179	141,588
Coastwise:						
With cargoes.....	2,373	219,719	7,590	1,773,917	9,963	1,993,636
With ballast	777	143,175	2,369	954,592	3,146	1,097,767
Total.....	4,300	1,202,170	12,811	6,830,789	17,111	8,032,959

Number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels of each nation, including their repeated voyages, that entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast from and to foreign countries at the port of Liverpool during the year 1888.

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	3,399	4,587,609	2,962	4,185,368
Russian.....	14	7,846	10	5,766
Swedish.....	74	41,872	63	35,333
Norwegian.....	392	192,573	369	171,056
Danish.....	78	13,633	79	13,543
German.....	93	60,248	96	60,050
Dutch.....	13	10,463	9	6,774
Belgian.....	11	13,461	9	11,225
French.....	40	41,394	45	43,902
Spanish.....	260	288,265	286	306,434
Italian.....	22	20,246	18	16,422
Austrian.....	7	5,309	4	2,441
United States of America*.....	38	73,800	37	74,889
All other countries..	16	11,477	15	8,353
Total.....	4,457	5,368,196	4,002	4,941,556

*In addition to the above there also entered coastwise 2 vessels of 3,468 tons, and cleared 5 vessels of 7,631 tons.

Number and tonnage of iron, steel, and wooden sailing and steam vessels built at Liverpool (exclusive of vessels built for foreigners, of which no official record is published) during the year 1888.

Material of which built.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Iron.....	1	1,057	2	629	3	1,686
Steel.....	2	4,776	6	5,494	8	10,270
Wood.....	.....	.....	1	45	1	45
Total.....	3	5,833	9	6,168	12	12,001

Amount of customs revenue collected at the port of Liverpool during the years 1882 to 1888.

Years.	Amount.
1882.....	\$13,681,828
1883.....	14,239,937
1884.....	13,585,915
1885.....	13,513,235
1886.....	12,956,021
1887.....	12,845,796
1888.....	12,336,655

Number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels, including their repeated voyages, that entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast from and to foreign countries and British possessions at the port of Liverpool during the years 1882 to 1888.

Years.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1882.....	5,214	5,165,211	4,806	4,882,878
1883.....	5,219	5,467,274	4,837	5,167,568
1884.....	4,852	5,201,357	4,499	4,966,936
1885.....	4,668	5,173,330	4,246	4,822,021
1886.....	4,367	5,017,815	4,019	4,714,654
1887.....	4,477	5,186,393	4,005	4,758,525
1888.....	4,457	5,368,196	4,002	4,941,556

Number and tonnage of British and foreign sailing and steam vessels, including their repeated voyages, that entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast coastwise at the port of Liverpool during the years 1882 to 1888.

Years.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1882	12,269	2,686,192	11,819	2,668,070
1883	12,079	2,726,855	11,835	2,788,901
1884	11,269	2,458,326	11,071	2,618,254
1885	12,189	2,503,761	12,027	2,769,163
1886	12,377	2,548,419	12,420	2,815,942
1887	13,342	2,754,405	13,451	3,163,218
1888	13,219	2,735,948	13,109	3,901,403

Humidity of Liverpool and district for the year ending June 30, 1889.

[Liverpool Observatory, Bidston. Latitude, 53° 24' 4" north; longitude, 3° 4' 17" west. Height above the mean of the sea, 201 feet.]

Month.	Barometer reduced to the level of the sea and to 32° F.			Temperature.			Rain.		Mean degree of humidity (complete saturation = 100).
	High-est.	Lowest.	Mean from hourly.	High-est.	Lowest.	Mean.	Number of days it fell.	Amount	
1888.	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	°	°	°		<i>Inches.</i>	
July	30.14	29.24	29.733	68.6	45.4	57.0	22	4.987	76
August	30.34	29.50	29.956	74.9	45.7	57.9	20	2.810	76
September	30.50	29.65	30.161	67.0	40.4	54.8	12	0.682	76
October	30.49	29.23	30.023	65.0	32.6	48.4	17	1.663	78
November	30.11	28.86	29.718	60.0	35.3	46.6	24	4.481	83
December	30.50	28.81	29.890	57.7	26.3	42.0	18	1.383	85
1889.									
January	30.73	29.12	30.145	54.0	22.2	39.8	14	0.709	86
February	30.42	29.19	29.915	54.5	21.6	38.3	19	2.098	81
March	30.57	28.77	29.968	57.8	25.4	40.9	19	2.047	82
April	30.17	29.09	29.729	57.0	33.2	44.6	24	3.039	77
May	30.13	29.51	29.812	72.0	39.9	55.2	14	2.451	76
June	30.47	29.62	30.062	74.0	47.2	59.8	5	0.845	71

Passengers of each nationality that left the port of Liverpool for places out of Europe during the year 1888.

Destination.	Nationality.					
	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreign.	Not known.	Total.
United States	101,294	2,481	11,795	79,206	1,711	196,487
British North America	24,804	443	72	12,866		38,185
Australia and New Zealand	17	1				18
East Indies					1,911	1,911
British West Indies	2				69	71
Cape Good Hope and Natal					3	3
Central and South America	1,384	449	174	242	212	2,461
All other places					1,430	1,430
Total	127,501	3,374	12,041	92,314	5,336	240,566

Emigrants that left the port of Liverpool for places out of Europe during the 9 months ended September 30, 1889.

Nationality.	Number.
English	93,354
Scotch.....	1,730
Irish	8,018
Total British.....	103,102
Foreign	59,145
Not distinguished	3,914
Total.....	166,161

THOS. H. SHERMAN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Liverpool, 1890.

LEITH.

STATEMENT PREPARED BY CONSUL BRUCE.

Imports at Leith, Scotland, for the year ending June 30, 1889.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Description.	Quantity.	Value.
From the United States:			From Hamburg:		
Wheat .....bushels...	313,493	\$329,167.65	Wheat .. . bushels...	16,569	17,397.45
Barley.....do.....	96,720	72,340.00	Barley.....do.....	5,915	4,436.25
Maize.....do.....	750,362	787,878.10	Pease.....do.....	137	150.70
Flour .. .....bags...	118,328	911,125.60	Beans.....do.....	3,768	4,144.80
Wood.....loads...	2,706	66,297.00	Tares.....do.....	3,584	4,838.40
Total.....		2,166,808.35	Rye.....do.....	116	121.80
From Canada:			Flour.....bags...	91,280	702,856.00
Wheat .....bushels...	114,133	119,839.65	Wood.....loads...	1	24.50
Pease.....do.....	21,056	23,161.60	Hemp .....tons...	10	1,120.00
Maize.....do.....	166,992	175,341.60	Total.....		735,089.90
Flour .....bags...	3,496	26,919.20	From Denmark:		
Wood .....loads...	11,140	27,293.00	Wheat.....bushels...	5,618	5,898.90
Total.....		372,555.05	Barley.....do.....	33,680	25,260.00
From South America:			Pease.....do.....	310	341.00
Wheat .....bushels...	159,929	167,925.45	Rye.....do.....	2,935	3,081.75
Barley.....do.....	40,200	30,150.00	Flour.....bags...	19,904	153,260.80
Guano.....tons...	1,258	44,030.00	Wood.....loads...	25	612.50
Total.....		242,105.45	Guano.....tons...	51	1,785.00
From Holland:			Total.....		190,239.95
Pease.....bushels...	930	1,023.00	From Norway:		
Flour.....bags...	40	308.00	Wood.....loads...	24,317	\$595,766.50
Flax .....tons...	44	5,566.00	From Sweden:		
Total.....		6,897.00	Wood.....loads...	17,064	418,068.00
From Germany:			From Russia:		
Wheat .....bushels...	162,488	170,612.40	Wheat .....bushels...	2,078,471	2,182,394.55
Barley.....do.....	18,853	14,139.75	Barley.....do.....	756,320	567,240.00
Oats.....do.....	188,960	132,272.00	Oats.....do.....	2,348,320	1,643,824.00
Pease.....do.....	126,853	139,538.30	Pease.....do.....	266,387	293,025.70
Beans.....do.....	25,031	27,534.10	Beans.....do.....	53,973	59,370.30
Tares.....do.....	22,006	29,708.10	Tares.....do.....	1,648	2,224.80
Rye.....do.....	116,866	122,709.30	Rye.....do.....	267,100	280,455.00
Maize.....do.....	5,563	5,841.15	Maize.....do.....	17,883	18,777.30
Flour .....bags...	28,632	220,466.40	Flour.....bags...	10,720	82,544.00
Wood .....loads...	2,280	55,860.00	Wood.....loads...	40,717	997,566.50
Flax .....tons...	1,287	162,805.50	Flax .....tons...	6,281	794,546.50
Hemp .....do.....	4,943	4,436.16	Hemp .....do.....	1,394	156,128.00
Tow.....do.....	751	54,823.00	Tow.....do.....	90	6,570.00
Total.....		1,140,746.16	Total.....		7,084,666.65

Imports at Leith, Scotland, for the year ending June 30, 1889—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Description.	Quantity.	Value.
From France :			From Austria—Cont'd.		
Barley ....bushels...	7,360	\$5,520.00	Flour.....bags...	78,824	\$55,176.80
Pease.....do.....	3,446	3,790.60	Wood.....loads....	252	4,174.00
Flour.....bags...	17,192	132,378.40	Total.....		647,137.35
Wood.....loads...	7	171.50	From Turkey :		
Flax.....tons...	451	57,051.50	Barley....bushels...	563,040	422,280.00
Tow .....do.....	113	8,249.00	Beans .....do.....	9,457	10,402.70
Total		207,161.00	Total		432,682.70
From Belgium :			From Africa :		
Flax.....tons...	701	88,676.50	Barley ....bushels...	34,160	25,620.00
From Spain :			Beans .....do.....	65,173	71,690.30
Barley ....bushels...	5,920	4,440.00	Guano.....tons...	956	33,460.00
From Roumania :			Total		130,770.30
Barley ....bushels...	586,320	439,740.00	From West Indies :		
Maize .....do.....	52,341	54,958.05	Wood.....loads..	4	98.00
Total.....		494,698.05	From Australia :		
From Austria :			Wheat ....bushels...	187,200	196,560.00
Wheat ....bushels...	74,311	78,026.55	Grand total		15,155,166.91
Barley.....do.....	679,680	509,760.00			

Imports at Leith, Scotland, for the year ending June 30, 1889.

Articles.	1889.	1888.	Decrease.
Grain :			
Wheat.....bushels...	3,112,212	3,276,406	164,194
Barley.....do.....	2,828,168	3,033,120	204,952
Oats.....do.....	2,537,280	1,362,832	.....
Pease.....do.....	419,119	512,719	93,600
Beans.....do.....	157,402	158,616	1,214
Tares.....do.....	27,238	20,572	.....
Rye.....do.....	387,017	602,538	215,521
Maize.....do.....	993,141	768,234	.....
Malt.....do.....	.....	800	.....
Total grain .....do.....	10,461,577	9,735,837	.....
Flour.....bags...	368,416	332,040	.....
Wood.....loads...	98,513	72,764	.....
Guano.....tons...	2,265	2,689	.....
Flax.....do.....	8,764	8,349	.....
Hemp.....do.....	6,347	4,662	.....
Tow.....do.....	954	1,180	.....

Exports from Leith, Scotland, for the year ending June 30, 1889.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Description.	Quantity.	Value.
United States :			Hamburg :		
Coals.....tons...	3,342	\$20,319.36	Coals.....tons...	1,679	\$10,208.32
Pig-iron .....do.....	1,400	15,750.00	Pig-iron .....do.....	17,359	195,288.75
Total		36,069.36	Bar iron .....do.....	327	8,992.50
Canada :			Total		214,489.57
Coals.....tons...	594	3,611.52	Germany :		
South America :			Coals.....tons...	12,940	*78,675.20
Coals.....tons...	20,168	122,621.44	Pig-iron .....do.....	12,073	135,821.25
Bar iron .....do.....	2	55.00	Bar iron .....do.....	50	1,375.00
Total		122,676.44	Total		215,871.45
Holland :			Denmark :		
Coals.....tons...	16,198	98,483.84	Coals.....tons...	14,851	90,294.08
Pig-iron .....do.....	8,926	100,417.50	Pig-iron .....do.....	4,045	45,506.25
Bar iron .....do.....	86	2,365.00	Bar iron .....do.....	340	10,050.00
Total		201,266.34	Total		145,850.33

Navigation at the port of Leith, Scotland, for the year ending August 31, 1889—Continued.

From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
<i>Russian flag—Continued.</i>								
Germany			1	271			1	220
Holland			1	339				
Turkey			1	383				
All other countries.....			1	219				
British Possessions:								
North American colonies							1	553
West Indies							1	353
All other ports							1	442
<i>Swedish flag.</i>								
Russia (northern ports)			2	378			1	290
Sweden.....	1	358	28	6,251			21	5,210
Norway	1	371						
Denmark							4	606
Germany							1	250
Spain			1	213				
Turkey			2	944				
All other countries.....			1	457				
British Possessions:								
All other ports			1	252			1	252
<i>Norwegian flag.</i>								
Russia (northern ports)	2	545	44	11,986			15	4,812
Russia (southern ports).....	1	915						
Sweden			12	2,862			7	1,970
Norway	10	3,636	65	12,146	13	5,780	45	9,190
Denmark	3	440	3	153	2	264	7	1,433
Germany	6	1,508	4	691				
Portugal.....							2	208
Italy					1	1,507		
Brazil.....							2	1,069
Mexico							1	362
All other countries.....	1	444	5	1,604			4	3,000
British Possessions:								
North American colonies			3	2,214				
All other ports			1	277			3	1,042
<i>Danish flag.</i>								
Russia (northern ports).....	2	1,129	21	3,468	1	950	1	160
Sweden			10	1,721			2	245
Norway			18	1,708				
Denmark	10	1,996	11	977	7	1,408	26	3,298
Germany	3	976	4	447			1	242
Holland			2	270				
Belgium			2	192				
France.....			2	242			2	327
Portugal.....			1	160				
Italy			1	141				
Turkey			1	299				
<i>German flag.</i>								
Russia (northern ports)	16	5,942	10	2,120			3	703
Sweden.....			2	178				
Norway.....			1	322			3	611
Denmark			1	107				
Germany	23	8,896	25	3,942	1	1,050	50	6,302
Holland	1	314	7	905				
Belgium			1	84	1	1,050		
France.....			1	195				
Portugal.....			1	387				
Austria	1	1,459			1	654		
All other countries.....	1	525	3	691				
British Possessions:								
North American colonies	1	1,050	1	632				
East Indies					1	1,459		
All other ports							1	312
<i>Dutch flag.</i>								
Russian (northern ports).....							3	909
Sweden.....							1	309
Norway			1	157				
Germany			2	391			2	266
Holland	60	31,631	7	1,649	61	32,131	1	1,616
Belgium	26	12,762			24	11,969		

Navigation at the port of Leith, Scotland, for the year ending August 31, 1889—Continued.

From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
<i>Dutch flag—Continued.</i>								
France.....	20	9,843			21	10,344		
All other countries.....			1	1,616				
<i>French flag.</i>								
France.....			1	78				
<i>Italian flag.</i>								
Italy.....							2	852
All other countries.....			2	852				
British Possessions, West Indies.....							1	366
<i>Austrian flag.</i>								
Austria.....	4	2,949			1	694		
Italy.....					1	708		
All other countries.....							1	609
<i>Grecian flag.</i>								
Russia (northern ports).....	1	963						
Austria.....							1	400
Roumania.....	1	1,174						
Italy.....					1	1,174		
Egypt.....					1	963		
<i>Belgian flag.</i>								
Brazil.....	1	1,012						
<i>Japanese flag.</i>								
Japan.....					1	856		
Total for year ended August 31, 1889.....	954	560,204	379	92,208	692	416,259	300	73,811
Total for year ended August 31, 1888.....	899	557,894	390	89,899	638	407,526	275	63,809
Increase.....	55	2,310		2,309	54	8,733	25	10,002
Decrease.....			11					

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Leith, Scotland, to the United States of America, during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1889.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1888.	Mar. 31, 1889.	June 30, 1889.	Sept. 30, 1889.	
Ale.....	\$13,144.36	\$10,138.64	\$8,421.34	\$3,642.21	\$35,346.55
Alum.....		914.50			914.50
Ammunition.....				24.33	24.33
Antique plated goods.....		26.40			26.40
Biscuits.....	1,683.04	1,527.11	1,340.97	1,345.46	5,896.58
Bitters.....	129.94				129.94
Bloater paste.....				72.39	72.39
Books.....	87,551.58	82,315.35	75,502.08	88,608.01	333,977.02
Butter.....	801.88				801.88
Coal.....	6,492.74	8,913.70			15,406.44
Corkwood.....		15,390.16		2,034.33	17,424.49
Dogs.....	146.00		97.33	48.66	291.99
Dry colors.....	69.81			97.61	167.42
Eggs.....		820.01			820.01
Electrotype plates.....			26.77		26.77
Fishing-net seines.....	2,673.64	6,390.79	8,644.28	1,785.43	19,494.14
Freestone.....	383.09	705.07	635.89		1,724.05
Fruit preserves.....		29.08			29.08
Gelatin.....	25,243.51	56,735.60	38,331.96	36,430.98	156,742.05
Glassware.....		334.31	210.42		544.73
Granite memorial.....	489.20				489.20
Grindstones.....	118.68	227.37	126.04	424.96	947.05
Herrings.....	5,929.34	391.87	217.29	5,223.27	11,761.77
Horses.....	68.13				68.13

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Leith, Scotland, to the United States of America, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1888.	Mar. 31, 1889.	June 30, 1889.	Sept. 30, 1889.	
Household and personal effects.....			\$588.12	\$691.04	\$1,279.16
India-rubber waterproof clothing.....		\$530.63		237.02	767.65
Lard.....	\$38.59				38.59
Lime juice.....		192.35	4,854.94		5,047.29
Linens.....		71.26		714.70	788.96
Machinery.....		485.68	151.71		637.39
Maps.....	2,421.94	1,503.26	1,378.05	2,709.56	8,012.81
Medicinal preparations.....	6,742.13	7,278.09	9,419.15	2,161.07	25,600.44
Microscopes.....		94.53			94.53
Molds.....				72.39	72.39
Oak chiming clock.....				287.85	287.85
Oatmeal.....		156.21			156.21
Oil paintings.....	1,518.47	143.07	90.76	2,245.15	3,997.45
Oxide of iron.....				75.96	75.96
Paper stock.....	8,227.87	8,501.13	7,935.15	4,415.26	29,079.41
Papier-maché molds.....		27.37			27.37
Preserves.....	36.92				36.92
Printing ink.....	962.86	619.02	367.30	499.99	2,449.17
Pumice stone.....			50.65	2,501.75	2,552.40
Raspberry cordial.....		307.93			307.93
Rifle.....			208.16		208.16
Rum.....		91.17			91.17
Sealing-wax.....			131.62		131.62
Seeds.....	453.96				453.96
Shetland ponies.....				1,605.94	1,605.94
Silver and plated ware.....			139.42	395.04	534.46
Stationery.....	297.16				297.16
Steel pens.....	344.91	845.43	2,326.02	447.03	3,963.39
Stereotype plates.....	297.34	63.26			360.60
Tynecastle canvas.....	124.64		498.73	1,125.99	1,749.36
Vegetable oil.....	379.43	73.47	477.41		930.31
Velvet.....			263.46		263.46
Vulcanite goods.....	2,623.77	1,031.64	1,685.92	3,001.77	8,343.10
Wearing apparel.....	440.05	214.31	64.36	259.36	978.08
Whisky.....	3,028.93	811.33	807.13	2,366.88	7,014.27
Wine.....	726.49	161.93	223.01	561.23	1,672.66
Wire cloth.....	738.43				738.43
Wood flour.....			49.70		49.70
Wool.....	45,195.82	6,763.06		39,751.23	91,710.11
Woolen cloth.....	3,214.34	4,253.46	591.76	4,250.33	12,309.89
Woolen shawls.....	165.46			215.40	380.86
Total.....	222,904.45	219,132.55	165,856.90	210,329.58	818,223.48
United States consular agency, Galashiels, a dependency of Leith:					
British woolens and worst- eds.....	305.15	17,002.59		9,039.69	26,347.43
Fancy dust rugs.....	150.86				150.86
Fishing rods.....			95.83		95.83
Fishing tackle.....			74.76		74.76
Growing plants.....	30.17				30.17
Hosiery	709.27	83.00	134.07	1,618.47	2,544.81
Salmon flies.....			329.89		329.89
Scotch tweed cloth.....	60,806.74	54,942.91	21,401.50	79,613.10	216,764.25
Wearing apparel.....			73.24	74.09	147.33
Total.....	62,002.19	72,028.50	22,109.29	90,345.35	246,485.33
RECAPITULATION.					
Total, Leith.....	222,904.45	219,132.55	165,856.90	210,329.58	818,223.48
Total, Galashiels.....	62,002.19	72,028.50	22,109.29	90,345.35	246,485.33
Total consular district, 1888-'89.....	284,906.64	291,161.05	187,966.19	300,674.93	1,064,708.81
Total consular district, preceding year.....	310,772.51	294,353.47	258,319.87	280,705.81	1,144,151.66
Increase.....				19,969.12	
Decrease.....	25,865.87	3,192.42	70,353.68		79,442.85

Principal imports of foreign and colonial produce at the port of Leith and the neighboring ports of Grangemouth and Granton during the year 1888.

Articles.	Leith.	Grange- mouth.	Granton.
Animals, living:			
Oxen, bulls, and cows.....number...	1,216		
Sheep and lambs.....do.....	6,136		17,727
Horses.....do.....	144		1,264
Bones (except whale fins).....tons...	3,368	284	
Caoutchouc.....cwt...	880		
Chemical manufactures and products.....value...	£75,895	£40,116	
Cocoa.....pounds...		2,174	
Coffee.....cwt...	16		
Cotton:			
Raw.....do.....	63,860	3,560	
Manufactures.....value...	£26,137	£8,565	
Dyes and dyeing stuffs, indigo.....cwt...		22	
Dyes obtained from coal tar.....value...	£59,528	£156,696	
Farinaceous substances not otherwise enumerated.....do.....	28,271	11,541	
Flax.....cwt...	205,512	17,712	
Fruit:			
Currants.....do.....	419		
Oranges and lemons.....bushels...	13,218		
Raisins.....cwt...	627		
Apples, raw.....bushels...	111,540	11,664	
Unenumerated, raw.....do.....	162,535	84,273	16
Glass of all kinds.....cwt...	54,316	14,009	74,959
Grain:			
Wheat.....do.....	1,745,324	250	
Barley.....do.....	1,828,921	264	
Oats.....do.....	927,074		6,585
Peas.....do.....	266,515	1,502	653
Beans.....do.....	127,294		5,856
Indian corn or maize.....do.....	418,441		
Wheat meal and flour.....do.....	891,743	47,161	
Guano.....tons...	2,894	308	
Hemp.....cwt...	121,131	184	
Hides, raw.....do.....	1,417	2,373	50
Hops.....do.....	7,370	264	
Leather.....pounds...	29,572	25,529	
Leather gloves.....dozen pairs...	1,335		
Linen yarn.....pounds...	7,098,150	55,560	
Manures:			
Phosphate of lime and rock.....tons...	5,880	70	
Unrated.....do.....	4,188	4,820	
Metals:			
Copper—			
Ore and regulus.....do.....		200	
Unwrought and part wrought.....do.....	4	3	
Iron—			
Ore.....do.....	3	16,077	500
Pig.....do.....			62
Bar.....do.....		7	98
Iron and steel manufactures unenumerated.....cwt...	54,230	34,946	7,626
Lead, pig and sheet.....tons...	331	69	98
Pyrites of iron or copper.....do.....	4,709	2,045	
Tin, in ingots, etc.....cwt...	5		
Zinc, crude and manufactures of.....do.....	52,127	25,050	
Oil:			
Train, blubber, and sperm.....tons...	220	3,723	3
Olive.....do.....	2		
Palm.....cwt...	1,616	3,709	
Seed.....tons...	2,198	225	
Oil seed cake.....do.....	11,195	40	
Onions.....bushels...	162,505	93,285	
Painters' colors.....value...	£40,778	£33,341	
Paper, of all kinds (except hangings).....cwt...	39,452	79,441	6,439
Petroleum.....gallons...	171,480	63,876	
Provisions:			
Bacon and hams.....cwt...	27,358	7	11
Beef, salted and fresh.....do.....	175	26	
Pork, salted and fresh.....do.....	10,095	13	1,192
Mutton, fresh.....do.....			1
Meat unenumerated, preserved.....do.....	2,735	249	
Butter.....do.....	110,266	198	964
Margarine.....do.....	77,609	32,002	
Cheese.....do.....	47,878	18,817	173
Eggs.....great hundreds...	345,448	1,502	494
Fish.....cwt...	38,782	17,607	9,682
Lard.....do.....	22,068		8
Potatoes.....do.....	5,567		2,111
Rice.....do.....	63,889		4,914
Rags and other materials for making paper.....tons...	29,590	18,305	35,763
Saltpeter and cubic niter.....cwt...	205,734	395	

Principal imports of foreign and colonial produce at the port of Leith, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Leith.	Grange- mouth.	Granton.
Seeds:			
Clover and grass	cwt... 35,857	468	.....
Cotton	tons... 2,763	.....	.....
Flax and linseed	quarts... 46,155	3,444	.....
Rape	do... 1,205	45	.....
Silk manufactures	value... £425	£1,289	.....
Skins, sheep and lamb, undressed	number... 5,322	6,018	.....
Spirits:			
Rum	proof gallons... 37	.....	.....
Brandy	do... 88,429	466	6
Geneva	do... 37,090	28,952	.....
Other unsweetened spirits.. ..	do... 108,275	1,894	7
Sugar:			
Refined	cwt... 558,868	183,650	.....
Unrefined	do... 737,740	441,580	.....
Tallow and stearine	do... 10,916	1,094	.....
Tea	pounds... 2,850	.....	6
Tobacco:			
Unmanufactured	do... 944,032	.....	211,646
Manufactured	do... 20,733	403	19
Vegetables, raw	value... £10,841	£5,645	.....
Wine	gallons... 364,343	3,849	125
Wood and timber:			
Hewn	loads... 6,926	41,285	13,764
Sawn or split	do... 83,003	151,726	23,267
Staves	do... 4,818	2,642	1,661
Mahogany	tons... ..	.....	.....
Wool, sheeps' or lambs'	pounds... 210,171	.....	.....
Woolen yarn	do... 5,548,075	21,214	.....
Manufactures	value... £139,381	£28,518	£178

Value of the total imports of foreign and colonial merchandise at the port of Leith and the neighboring ports of Grangemouth and Granton during the year 1888.

Years.	Leith.	Grangemouth.	Granton.	Total.
1888	\$43,637,550.24	\$9,259,747.47	\$2,032,853.85	\$54,930,151.56
1887	39,870,733.25	6,688,434.87	1,571,490.18	48,130,658.30
Increase	3,766,816.99	2,571,312.60	461,363.67	6,799,493.26

Principal exports at the port of Leith, Scotland, during the year 1888.

Articles.	Produce of the United Kingdom.		Foreign and colonial produce.
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.
Apparel .....	.....	£4,978	.....
Arms and ammunition:			
Firearms	number... 17	196	.....
Of other sorts .....	.....	93	.....
Bacon and hams	cwt... ..	.....	28
Bags and sacks, empty, for packing merchandise	dozens... 151,818	32,342	.....
Beer and ale	barrels... 2,669	9,314	.....
Books, printed	cwt... 22	190	.....
Butter	do... 48	137	3,651
Candles of all sorts	pounds... 38,500	776	.....
Caoutchouc, manufactures of .....	.....	58,405	.....
Chemical products or preparations (including dyestuffs) .....	.....	68,024	.....
Coal, coke, cinders, and patent fuel	tons... 213,717	97,154	.....
Cotton:			
Raw	cwt... ..	.....	50,984
Manufactures	value... ..	.....	£170
Yarn	pounds... ..	23,062	.....
Cotton manufactures:			
Piece goods	yards... 4,826,100	82,238	.....
Of all other sorts .....	.....	493,601	.....
Earthen and china ware of all sorts .....	.....	4,170	.....
Fish, herrings	barrels... 53,088	75,561	.....
Flax, dressed and undressed, and tow	cwt... ..	.....	2,138

Principal exports at the port of Leith, Scotland, during the year 1888—Continued.

Articles.	Produce of the United Kingdom.		Foreign and colonial produce.
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.
Fruit, raisins..... cwt.....			33
Glass of all sorts		2,328	
Haberdashery and millinery		1,138	
Hardware and cutlery unenumerated.....		1,289	
Hats of all sorts..... dozens.....	524	309	
Hides, raw..... cwt.....			10
Jute..... do.....			183
Jute yarn..... pounds.....	300,000	3,017	
Jute piece goods..... yards.....	5,816,000	60,390	
Lard..... cwt.....			138
Leather..... pounds.....			60
Leather:			
Unwrought..... cwt.....	3,551	33,809	
Wrought, boots and shoes and other sorts unenumerated.....		17,328	
Wrought, saddlery and harness.....		28	
Linen yarn..... pounds.....	3,448,700	180,915	
Linen manufactures:			
Piece goods..... yards.....	3,479,900	155,776	
Thread and unenumerated.....		67,296	
Machinery and millwork of all sorts		213,330	
Manure (chemical)		248,514	
Margarine.....			3,050
Metals:			
Iron—			
Pig, puddled, bar, angle, and wire..... tons.....	57,609	127,855	
Railroad, of all sorts..... do.....	2	15	
Steel, unwrought..... do.....	5,979	44,115	
Of all other sorts (including manufactures of steel)..... tons.....	6,272	60,414	
Bars..... do.....			1
Copper:			
Unwrought..... do.....	204	667	
Wrought or manufactured and yellow metal..... do.....	3	13	
Lead of all sorts..... do.....	109	1,727	
Tin, unwrought..... do.....	7	39	
Oil seed..... do.....	1,678	32,482	
Painter colors and materials		1,365	
Paper of all sorts..... cwt.....	5,748	8,919	
Provisions (including meat).....		2,111	
Quicksilver..... pounds.....			668
Rice..... cwt.....			1,311
Salt, rock and white..... tons.....	475	356	
Silk, thrown, twist, and yarn..... pounds.....	20	18	
Silk manufactures..... value.....			£180
Silk manufactures of all sorts (including mixed).....		1,174	
Skins and furs, all sorts.....		13,102	
Spices, cinnamon..... pounds.....			76
Spirits, British and Irish..... gallons.....	129,569	54,297	
Spirits not sweetened:			
Brandy..... proof gallons.....			360
Geneva..... do.....			97
Rum..... do.....			17,472
Unenumerated..... do.....			995
Sugar:			
Refined and candy..... cwt.....	97,289	73,085	495
Unrefined..... do.....			2,550
Tallow and stearine..... do.....			86
Tea..... pounds.....			2,262
Telegraphic wires and apparatus.....		58	
Tobacco, manufactured and snuff..... pounds.....			9,661
Wine..... gallons.....			6,887
Wool, sheep and lambs'..... pounds.....	72,900	3,537	300
Woolen and worsted yarn..... do.....	1,227,100	124,853	
Woolen and worsted manufactures:			
Woolen coatings and stuffs..... yards.....	202,700	36,061	
Worsted coatings and stuffs..... do.....	500	87	
Flannels and carpets..... do.....	111,400	14,421	
Blankets..... pairs.....	441	188	
Of all other sorts.....		14,268	
Yarn, alpaca, mohair and other sorts, unenumerated, pounds.....	200	11	
All other articles.....		465,092	
Total value.....		£3,016,038	
Equivalent United States currency.....		\$14,677,548.93	

Value of the total exports at the port of Leith and the neighboring ports of Grangemouth and Granton during the year 1888.

	Leith.	Grangemouth.	Granton.	Total.
Produce of the United Kingdom.....	\$14,677,548.93	\$3,398,354.81	\$402,834.27	\$18,478,738.01
Foreign and colonial produce and manufactures.....	1,026,992.02	36,128.90	45,988.43	1,109,109.42
Total, 1888	15,704,541.02	3,434,483.71	448,822.70	19,587,847.43
Total, 1887	14,836,016.76	2,801,682.98	469,661.05	18,107,360.79
Increase	868,524.26	632,800.73	.....	1,480,486.64
Decrease.....	.....	.....	20,838.35	.....

WALLACE BRUCE, *Consul.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Leith, October 16, 1889.

GIBRALTAR.

REPORT BY CONSUL SPRAGUE.

CHOLERA.

Since the beginning of the past summer, cholera has prevailed in Spain, confining itself chiefly to the province of Valencia. The number of cases has so far reached about 4,600, while the mortality has somewhat exceeded 50 per cent.

From the moment that cases of cholera had been officially declared, the Gibraltar sanitary authorities exercised increased diligence in their actions in favor of everything appertaining to the hygeian condition of this town and garrison; establishing without loss of time quarantine restrictions against arrivals from certain parts of Spain, both by sea and by land, according to the necessities of the situation from day to day.

Whatever benefits the carrying out of these quarantine measures may eventually secure in favor of the public health of Gibraltar, they certainly are a deathblow to its navigation and commerce, which have seriously decreased in importance during the past two months, curtailing commercial transactions, causing besides an almost total suspension of traveling traffic, and producing a serious decline in the revenues of this British colony.

Until Spain be entirely freed of the prevailing epidemic, I apprehend no improvement is likely to take place in commerce generally. Even American produce, which has continued to be regularly imported direct from New York, has been somewhat affected by this unfavorable condition of affairs; and as for Kentucky and Virginia leaf tobacco, and in fact all descriptions of tobacco, they continue in very limited demand, for the reasons already given in previous reports.

SMUGGLING.

Overzeal on the part of both the British and Spanish sentries and revenue guards in the pursuit of smugglers passing over the British lines at the north front to enter Spanish territory has lately resulted in the untimely death of a British soldier belonging to the Rifle Brigade, who was shot by a Spanish cavalry carabineer while on duty, close by the British line of sentries, causing quite a strong feeling of indignation among the British garrison and public in general.

The British authorities, however, do not seem to relax in their course of proceeding, still showing an officious activity in coöperating in favor of the Spanish Government in whatever tends to suppress contraband traffic leaving the British lines for Spanish territory.

AMERICAN PETROLEUM.

As to the article of petroleum, which continues to form one of the principal articles of importation from the United States, I am able to report that it is the description which is yet generally preferred, and constitutes at present nine-tenths of the quantity that finds an outlet in this market.

The different tests imported direct from the United States are 110°, 120°, and 150°.

The lowest test flashing under 73° F. prescribed by ordinance as not admitted here is disposed of for export, principally for the Morocco markets and Spanish possessions adjoining and opposite to that empire.

The 120° is for local consumption in Gibraltar, as also the 150°, which latter description of petroleum is the kind used by the Government for the requirements of the garrison.

Several parcels consisting of one and two thousand cases of Russian production have been imported here direct from Batoun during the present year, but it does not seem likely that such importations will be followed up for the present to any great extent, since the cost of American petroleum appears to be at least 5 per cent. cheaper than Russian descriptions; then, again, the Florio Rubattino Italian line of steamers running between New York and the Mediterranean, including this port, having recently consented to admit at New York refined petroleum in cases on freight for this port even in reduced quantities, affords to importers and retailers in the article here the opportunity of keeping constant supplies of American petroleum on hand for sale. It is therefore anticipated that for the present there will be little or no encouragement offering for the importation of Russian supplies, unless some important decline should occur in the mean time in the cost and shipping expenses of approved qualities coming from the Black Sea.

COAL TRADE.

The coal trade, which still continues to be the most important traffic in Gibraltar, lately experienced a temporary suspension of a few days on account of a general strike on the part of the coal heavers, both natives and Spanish, the result of differences arising between them and their several foremen.

Public sympathy seems to be with the coal heavers in their late action, for there is a popular impression that their grievances were real and their claims just. They did not demand increased wages, but asked to receive what was only but justly due them.

There is no doubt they have had many reasons to complain and have been mulcted right and left by middle men, some of whom are reported to possess at present considerable property and means and in some cases accumulated in a very short space of time.

Although the work of coaling steamships has been resumed, still complete understanding has not yet been entirely restored.

IMPORTS.

The amount of wine, spirits, liquids, and tobacco imported into Gibraltar in the year 1889 was as follows:

Wine: 714 botassos; 576 pipes; 273 hogsheads; 59 tierces; 1,078 quarter casks; 1,442 kegs; packages equal to 8,458 gallons; total estimated at 2,053 pipes. Spirits: Rum, 12,133 gallons, including packages; gin, 13,001 gallons, including packages; brandy, 42,382 gallons, including packages; cordials, 832 gallons, including packages; total, 68,348 gallons, including packages. Porter, ale, etc.: 7,615 hogsheads; 2,724 tierces; 6,027 quarter casks; 395 kegs; 2,157 dozens. Tobacco, American, etc.: 599 hogsheads, and about 36,161 cwt. in various packages.

EXPORTS.

The amount of wine and spirits exported from Gibraltar in the year 1889 was as follows:

Wine: 22 botassos; 41 pipes; 52 hogsheads; 11 tierces; 715 quarter casks; 614 kegs; 6,228 gallons in packages, estimated at 394 pipes. Spirits: Rum, 10,297 gallons, including packages; gin, 2,826 gallons, including packages; brandy, 24,744 gallons, including packages; cordials, 246 gallons, including packages; total, 38,113 gallons, including packages. Tobacco: American, etc.: 64 hogsheads, 10 kegs, and about 16,714 cwt. in various packages.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

Return of steam vessels entered at the port of Gibraltar from each country in the year 1889.

Countries whence arrived.	British.		Foreign.		Grand total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United Kingdom.....	888	951,645	70	38,031	958	989,676
India.....	190	341,393	7	10,608	197	352,001
Australia.....	55	156,372			55	156,372
Burmah.....	15	20,042	2	2,173	17	22,215
Ceylon.....	2	1,680			2	1,680
Cyprus.....	1	1,242			1	1,242
West Coast of Africa.....	4	2,836	3	2,310	7	5,146
Canada.....	1	960			1	960
Malta.....	4	3,523	1	361	5	3,884
France.....	161	160,362	185	164,407	346	324,769
Holland.....	11	18,622	27	25,174	38	43,796
United States.....	99	132,416	27	41,540	126	173,956
Spain.....	444	351,055	330	194,136	774	545,191
Barbary.....	419	101,143	103	54,024	522	155,167
Italy.....	399	425,788	140	114,280	539	540,068
Austria.....	89	105,594	51	49,018	140	154,612
Greece.....	97	95,339	21	14,981	118	110,320
Egypt.....	107	127,087	6	5,808	113	132,895
Turkey.....	112	105,387	22	17,012	134	122,399
Roumania.....	544	567,361	33	36,224	577	603,585
Bulgaria.....	97	92,726	11	10,500	108	103,226
Russia.....	1,191	1,305,862	120	117,384	1,311	1,423,246
Portugal.....	7	4,658	9	3,967	16	8,625
Belgium.....	8	8,502	20	16,820	28	25,322
Germany.....			29	23,565	29	23,565
Denmark.....			3	1,723	3	1,723
Norway and Sweden.....	8	5,225	62	29,809	70	35,034
Brazil.....	1	1,468	21	31,158	22	32,626
Argentine Republic.....			11	14,192	11	14,192
China.....	11	19,015	1	2,877	12	21,892
Japan.....	13	23,102			13	23,102
All other ports.....	8	10,203			8	10,203
Total.....	4,986	5,140,608	1,315	1,022,082	6,301	6,162,690

Expenditure incurred by Great Britain for the military protection of Gibraltar (pay of the troops, provisions, etc.).

	£	s.	d.
Pay of general staff, regimental pay and allowances, etc.....	132,352	6	4
Divine service.....	1,708	11	1
Martial law.....	1,177	11	3
Pay, etc., of medical staff.....	6,588	6	6
Pay, etc., first-class army reserve.....		15	19
Cost of transport, remounts, etc.....	6,935	0	7
Provisions, forage, fuel, etc.....	68,500	8	8
Clothing establishment, services and supplies.....	1,015	9	6
Supply and repair of warlike and other stores.....	1,305	6	8
Salaries, etc., royal engineer department.....	2,711	5	5
Works, buildings, etc.....	16,759	1	6
Establishments for military education.....	645	1	7
Miscellaneous effective services.....	100	4	5
Noneffective services.....	3,423	6	7
Total.....	243,237	19	9

Occupation of the people of Gibraltar for the year 1889.

Employed in local government.....	301
Professions.....	238
Commerce.....	650
Tradesmen and artisans.....	1,240
Miscellaneous.....	14,754
Paupers.....	166
	17,349
Aliens residing on permits.....	1,407
Total.....	18,756

Revenue and expenditures at Gibraltar for the year 1889.

	Pesetas.
Total revenue.....	1,591,853.63
Total expenditure	1,439,872.64

Population, marriages, births, and deaths in Gibraltar in the year 1889.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Mar- riages.	Births.	Deaths.
Civil population.....	7,762	7,887	15,649	137	483	454
Aliens, etc.....			2,732			
Military population.....	4,753	857	5,610	29	121	67
Total.....			23,991	166	604	521

HORATIO I. SPRAGUE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Gibraltar, October 1, 1890.

NORTH AMERICA.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

FORT ERIE.

REPORT BY CONSUL WHELAN.

AGRICULTURE.

In this consular district, depending so largely upon its agricultural products, the weather, rainfall, and temperature are matters of deep interest. The spring of 1889 was early, warm, and promising, and until near the end of May the prospect of an abundant and more than average yield was bright. In the latter part of May the destructive late frost came on, and on the night of the 28th was so severe that potatoes, corn, beans, and all other tender plants over ground were cut off, small fruits were destroyed, and the orchards were swept.

The abundant rains of May and June caused a great growth of grass and of all cereals, but the grain crops were more or less injured by rust, and grain was shriveled by sudden and excessive heat at time of ripening.

The total area in crop in the Province was 7,758,583 acres, and in pasture 2,607,962 acres.

The following table shows the value of farm property in 1889 as compared with that of 1888, from which it will be seen that the land has depreciated to the extent of \$8,000,000 or more, while buildings, etc., have advanced in value.

Farm property.	1889.	1888.
Land	\$632,329,433	\$640,480,801
Buildings	192,464,237	188,293,226
Implements	51,685,706	49,754,832
Live stock	105,731,288	102,839,235
Total	982,210,664	981,368,094

The following comparative table shows the number of horses, cattle, and other stock in the province in 1888 and 1889, and it appears therefrom that there was a decrease in the number of cattle and sheep and an increase in horses, swine, and poultry:

Farm live stock.	1889.	1888.
	No.	No.
Horses and colts	618,795	596,218
Milch cows	779,171	781,559
All other cattle	1,112,728	1,147,079
Sheep and lambs	1,344,180	1,349,044
Swine	835,469	819,079
Poultry	6,304,298	6,164,114

The yield of wheat was light, averaging but about 16 bushels to the acre, weighing from 50 to 60 pounds to the bushel, and of a very ordinary sample. Spring wheat is said to have been a fair crop and of better sample than the fall wheat, though yielding

somewhat less per acre. The total yield in the province was 7,000,000 bushels less than the estimate of last July. As to the new crop, there is quite a falling off in the area of fall wheat sown in 1889, and it is now estimated that the crop of 1890 will be 10 or 15 per cent. less than that of 1889. Barley has generally been secured in good condition, but is somewhat varied in quality. Some of it is reported of a good, bright color, and some as being discolored by reason of heavy rains. The yield was 3,000,000 bushels below the July estimate, and a large portion of it was not first class.

Oats produced a great growth of straw, but was attacked by rust, and the grain is light in weight. The yield was below the average per acre of the last 7 years, and is more than 9,000,000 bushels less than the estimate made in July.

Heavy spring rains, cool weather, subsequent drought, and early frost militated against corn, and it was not more than half a crop.

Root crops.—The yield per acre of potatoes, mangels, carrots, and turnips was below the average of the last 7 years, and is much less than that of 1888, in which year these crops were prosperous and abundant.

Fruit.—The year 1889 was a disastrous one for fruit in this section. Scarcely any species escaped the frosts in the latter part of May. The small fruits were destroyed and the grape vines were cut almost to the ground. Cherries, plums, peaches and pears suffered severely, and apples were so cut down that, in localities where an abundant crop is the rule, not one is to be found. Not a single shipment of apples has been made from the Fort Erie district this season.

Hay and clover were an excellent crop; the yield per acre was nearly double that of 1888, and much better than the average of the last 8 years.

Wool.—The total clip of wool is estimated at 4,588,896 pounds as against 4,691,027 pounds in 1888.

The following comparative tables show the area under the various crops, the number of bushels or tons produced, and the yield per acre for the years 1889 and 1888, and the average for the 8 years 1882-'89:

Crops.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels pr. acre.	Crops.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels pr. acre.
Fall wheat:				Beans:			
1889	822, 115	13, 001, 865	15. 8	1889	21, 830	371, 893	17. 0
1888	826, 537	13, 830, 787	16. 7	1888	22, 700	534, 526	23. 5
1882-'89	932, 300	18, 056, 559	19. 4	1882-'89	22, 170	451, 855	20. 4
Spring wheat:				Potatoes:			
1889	398, 610	5, 697, 707	14. 3	1889	145, 812	14, 355, 529	98. 5
1888	367, 850	6, 453, 559	17. 5	1888	153, 915	22, 273, 607	144. 7
1882-'89	565, 385	8, 804, 317	15. 6	1882-'89	154, 522	18, 348, 728	118. 7
Barley:				Turnips:			
1889	875, 286	23, 386, 388	26. 7	1889	111, 103	37, 021, 260	333. 2
1888	895, 432	23, 366, 569	26. 1	1888	113, 188	47, 640, 237	420. 9
1882-'89	772, 245	20, 218, 930	26. 2	1882-'89	101, 537	39, 239, 849	386. 5
Oats:				Hay and clover:		Tons.	Tons.
1889	1, 923, 444	64, 346, 301	33. 5	1889	2, 386, 223	3, 728, 313	1. 56
1888	1, 849, 868	65, 466, 911	35. 4	1888	2, 292, 638	2, 009, 017	. 88
1882-'89	1, 613, 631	57, 041, 035	35. 3	1882-'89	2, 236, 622	3, 041, 077	1. 36
Peas:							
1889	708, 068	13, 509, 237	19. 1				
1888	696, 653	14, 269, 863	20. 5				
1882-'89	644, 498	13, 171, 725	20. 4				

The wage-earners most in demand in this district and the wages paid are as follows:

Farm laborers:		Painters	per day...	\$1. 50
With board	per month...	Carpenters	do.....	1. 75
Without board	do.....	Plasterers	do.....	2. 25
With board	per year...	Masons	do.....	3. 00
Without board	do.....	Shoemakers	per week...	10. 00
Farm domestic servants	per month...	Tailors	do.....	8. 00
Laborers	per day...	Cutters	do.....	16. 00

Water communication between this port and the United States is kept up by two steam vessels, the *Niagara* and the *Union*. During the year 1889 38 persons with their families moved from this district to the United States, taking with them household goods and personal effects. Of those moving without such goods and effects there is no record.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The aggregate value of imports from the United States to the port of Fort Erie, in the year 1889, was \$177,393 less than in 1888, the amount of the entries of bituminous coal being \$235,358 less than in the latter year. The total value of imports from the United States for the year ended December 31, 1889, was \$636,117, of which sixty thousand nine hundred and twelve dollars' worth was free, as follows:

Coal, anthracite.....	\$32,804
Settlers' effects.....	23,095
Horses for improvement of stock	2,750
Fruit and seeds	1,299
Miscellaneous	964
Total.....	60,912

The principal dutiable goods were:

Coal, bituminous.....	\$413,849
Oil, mineral	29,722
Oysters	17,064
Iron and steel, manufactures of	9,302
Oil barrels.....	8,953
Wood, manufactures of.....	5,472
Drugs.....	4,478
Glass and manufactures of.....	2,908
Books and printed matter	2,213

Comparative statement of the value of imports from the United States, at Fort Erie, and amount duty collected, for the 5 years ended December 31, 1889.

Year.	Free.	Dutiable.	Duty.
1885.....	\$54,270	\$341,086	\$71,389
1886.....	14,972	518,386	110,613
1887.....	35,913	809,506	175,080
1888.....	60,674	752,836	156,514
1889.....	60,912	575,205	111,691

Statement of exports to the United States from Fort Erie for the year ended December 31, 1889.

Produce of the—	
Mines.....	\$22,565
Fisheries	5,853
Forest	161,141
Animals and their produce	912,696
Agricultural products.....	947,706
Manufactures	204,622
Total.....	2,254,583

Comparative statement of exports to the United States from Fort Erie for the 5 years ended December 31, 1889.

Description.	Year.	Value.
Animal, agricultural, and all other products.....	1885	\$2,067,017
Do	1886	2,578,938
Do	1887	2,753,543
Do	1888	2,553,096
Do	1889	2,254,583

Declared exports from this consulate to the United States for the year 1889.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Ashes.....	\$1,177	Hay.....	\$248
Apples.....	590	Lumber.....	1,037
Animals for exhibition	14,746	Poultry	1,982
Breeding animals	6,632	Peas.....	4,472
Barley.....	23,047	Sheep and lambs	4,738
Beans.....	5,203	Timber.....	80,626
Cattle.....	710	Wool.....	615
Eggs.....	7,001	Miscellaneous	1,527
Horses.....	30,477		
Household and personal effects.....	8,337	Total....	196,734
Hides and skins.....	3,569		

JAMES WHELAN, *Consul.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Fort Erie, Ontario, February 21, 1890.

GASPE BASIN.

REPORT BY CONSUL DICKSON.

In compliance with Department regulations, I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ending September 30, 1889.

THE FISHERIES.

Cod fishery.—This fishery, the main support of the Gaspé coast, has afforded an average return along the St. Lawrence and Gulf coasts. The codfish caught and cured on the north and south shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and brought to Gaspé Basin are culled and shipped in the fall and spring to markets in Brazil, Italy, Portugal, Spain, and the West Indies, the latter receiving the inferior quality. The hard-cured codfish of Gaspé Basin is deemed superior in the Brazilian and Italian markets and brings the highest price. I am informed by one of the leading exporters of codfish of this port that last year codfish sold in the above ports for 30s. and 33s. sterling per quintal. The price paid to fishermen on the coast this year was from \$3.50 to \$4 per quintal for cured fish, according to quality.

Mackerel fishery.—This fishery, from some unknown cause, has fallen off for some years, and this season, like the last, was a complete failure, entailing considerable loss on the fishermen in Gaspé Bay.

Salmon fly-fishing.—The rivers in this consular district have become noted for their attractions to amateur fishermen, many of whom come annually and from long distances, to enjoy the sport of salmon fly-fishing. Most of the rivers are leased and fished by Americans.

BLUEBERRIES.

This business has been growing rapidly during the last 2 years. Between 800 and 900 barrels were shipped from this port to Dalhousie, New Brunswick, during the past season, for canning purposes.

PETROLEUM.

I alluded in my last yearly report to the finding of good indications of petroleum in this consular district, and that an American company from St. Paul, Minn., had started business here under the name of the International Oil Company. I am sorry to say that the company has made rather slow progress during the last year. For some weeks back rumors have been in circulation that operations for the purpose of developing on a large scale the petroleum resources of Gaspé were about to be commenced. In this instance rumor is correct. Mr. James Foley, of Boston, Mass., representing American and English capitalists, who have possession of some 50,000 acres of land here, has arrived with a staff of expert derrick-builders, engineers, drillers, and blacksmiths, and an immense quantity of machinery. Preparations for boring two wells 2,500 feet deep are being carried on as rapidly as possible. The boring is to commence in the vicinity where oil was struck some 19 years ago, and there is every probability of this new endeavor meeting with success, which undoubtedly would have followed the earlier attempts to develop the petroleum of Gaspé had not the enormous yield of the Pennsylvania oil fields at that time drawn the attention of capitalists away from this locality. The name of this company is the Petroleum Oil Trust Company.

NEW RAILROAD.

The general topic of conversation about Gaspé Basin is the building of a short line of railway from Lake Metapedia, on the Intercolonial Railroad, to Gaspé Basin. The chief promoters of this railway are the owners of the International Oil Company of St. Paul, Minn. This company was granted a charter at the last session of the Quebec legislature to build the railroad. The charter says this road must be built within 10 years; 10 miles of it must be built within 2 years from the time the charter was granted, the 21st of last March. The name of this railroad is The Peninsular and Gaspé Short Line Railway Company.

NAVIGATION.

There were no arrivals or departures of American vessels during the year. The steam yacht *Elfrida* and steam tug *Baker* called into this port for a harbor, bound to Lake Champlain.

The last vessels of the season left on the 9th instant; the previous year on the 6th, same month. Navigation opened here this last spring on the 4th of May, about 12 days earlier than usual.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Imports from the United States into the consular district of Gaspé Basin, Quebec, for the year ending September 30, 1889.

Articles.	Quantities.	Value.
Beef.....barrels...	25	\$203.00
Bell and mountings.....	1	94.00
Corn meal.....barrels...	10	20.00
Cordage .....pounds...	134	28.00
Clock	1	120.00
Coal oil .....barrels...	25	135.00
Extract of beef .....box...	1	23.00
Flour .....barrels...	5,664	21,667.00
Lard .....pails...	80	112.00
Machinery for boring oil wells.....		6,104.00
Miscellaneous articles.....		322.00
Nets, lines, and twine.....packages...	30	2,837.00
Oil clothing.....do.....	7	234.00
Pork .....barrels...	241	2,736.00
Preserved fruits .....packages...	1	34.00
Pitch and tar		80.00
Packages by express.....	20	99.00
Shoulders.....pounds...	400	41.00
Total, in United States gold		34,889.00
Total for preceding year.....		11,713.00
Increase.....		23,176.00

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Gaspé Basin, Quebec, to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1889.

Articles.	Quantities.	Value.
Codfish:		
Dried .....pounds...	1,300	\$70.00
Pickled .....do.....	300	9.00
Cod oil .....barrels...	5	73.50
Clothing.....package ..	1	55.00
Eggs .....cases...	334	1,531.74
Oil painting .....package...	1	5.00
Railway sleepers.....number...	195,194	27,773.07
Salmon, fresh (in ice).....pounds ..	503	85.60
Smelts, fresh (in ice).....do.....	3,070	208.90
Undressed fur .....pieces...	27	61.00
Total, in United States gold		29,872.81
Total for preceding year.....		73,559.83
Decrease.....		43,687.02

Navigation (British flag) at the port of Gaspé Basin for the season ending December 10, 1889.

From or to—	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
<i>Entered.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Barbadoes.....			2	227
Buenos Ayres			1	553
Cadiz			2	369
Cork.....			1	100
Dalhousie	1	408		
Figuera.....			1	75
Jersey			4	498
London.....			1	471
Liverpool.....			1	157
Montreal	1	491		
Magdalen Islands.....	1	250		
Newfoundland			5	397
Rio de Janeiro			2	311
Santos			1	155
Total	3	1,149	21	3,313
<i>Cleared.</i>				
Ancona			1	115
Barbadoes.....			1	73
Cork.....			1	471
Dalhousie	1	408		
Dieppe.....			1	553
Jersey			2	308
Lisbon.....			2	214
Magdalen Islands.....	1	250		
Oporto			1	127
Pictou	1	491		
Pernambuco			5	478
Rio de Janeiro ..			5	833
Total	3	1,149	19	3,172

Yield and value of the fisheries of the Gulf Division, Province of Quebec, during the year ending December 31, 1888.

[Chiefly within the Gaspé Basin consular district.]

Kind of fish and oil.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.
Cod, dried.....quintals...	176,631	\$4.00	\$686,524.00
Cod, tongues and sounds.....barrels...	392	10.00	3,920.00
Coarse and mixed fish.....do.....	1,747	3.00	5,241.00
Cod oil.....gallons...	139,130	.40	55,652.00
Eels, pickled.....barrels...	93	10.00	930.00
Fish for bait.....do.....	51,352	1.50	77,028.00
Fish for manure.....do.....	48,244	.50	24,122.00
Fish for local consumption.....do.....	18,607	4.00	74,680.00
Haddock, dried.....quintals...	1,036	4.00	4,144.00
Halibut.....pounds...	104,948	.10	10,494.80
Herrings:			
Pickled.....barrels...	16,807	4.00	67,228.00
Smoked.....boxes...	8,640	.25	2,160.00
Lobsters, canned.....pounds...	551,287	.12	66,154.44
Mackerel, pickled.....barrels...	3,205	15.00	45,075.00
Porpoise oil.....gallons...	333	.40	133.20
Porpoise skins.....pieces...	27	5.00	135.00
Salmon:			
Pickled.....barrels...	889	16.00	14,224.00
Fresh in ice.....pounds...	445,107	.20	89,021.40
Smelts, fresh.....do.....	75,166	.05	3,758.30
Seal oil.....gallons...	123,167	.40	49,266.80
Seal skins.....pieces...	29,038	1.00	29,038.00
Trout, pickled.....barrels...	161	10.00	1,610.00
Whale oil.....gallons...	2,272	.40	908.80
Total.....			1,311,448.74

GENERAL TRADE OF GASPÉ BASIN.

Exports.—Codfish, 52,460 quintals, valued at \$222,962; shipped to Barbadoes, West Indies, Brazil, Italy, Portugal, and Spain. Lumber, to Cork, Ireland, and Dieppe, France, \$9,493; shipped by 19 vessels, from 73 to 550 tons; all under the British flag.

Imports (by vessels all under the British flag).—Molasses, sugar, salt, and sundries, \$25,500.

PASPEBIAC AGENCY.

Exports.—Codfish, 47,800 quintals, valued at \$220,840. Square timber, deals, and other lumber, valued at \$36,574.

Imports.—Molasses, sugar, salt, liquors, and sundries, \$21,930.

ALMAR F. DICKSON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Gaspé Basin, Quebec, December 19, 1889.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

REPORT BY CONSUL MONAGHAN.

I transmit herewith a table showing the declared value and the character of the exports to the United States from the consular district of Hamilton, Ontario, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, together with a summary of the agricultural and trade prospects in the district for the present year. Not having access to the books of the Canadian customs I can not give the Department any information in relation to imports from the United States into this district.

Exports to the United States from the consular district of Hamilton, Ontario, which embraces the counties of Brant, Halton, Waterloo, and Wentworth, during the year ended June 30, 1890, have been, as they will continue to be until there is a change in the duty, chiefly made up of the products of agriculture, namely, apples, barley, cattle, eggs, horses, hides and skins, lumber, malt, sheep and lambs, turnips, wool, and other products too numerous to mention.

The business of the fiscal year shows a net decrease in volume and declared values to the amount of \$135,128.99. The decrease is largely in apples, barley, cattle, eggs, and lumber, the decrease in the articles enumerated amounting to the sum of \$168,852.02, nearly one-half of that figure being in barley alone.

APPLES.

The exports in apples for the fiscal year fell off to almost nothing, comparatively. There were none shipped until the third and fourth quarters, the total value being \$6,608.40, making a decrease of \$44,328.95 in the apple trade, which tells the story of a fairly good crop at home last year. It may be proper in this connection to state that Canadians have a very poor opinion of our apples. At a meeting held in Ottawa last winter the Dominion fruit-growers complained that "large quantities of Michigan apples are shipped to Europe as Canadian apples, and, not having so good keeping qualities, they throw discredit on the Canadian fruit." A committee was appointed "to secure provincial legislation to compel the branding of all American fruit imported into Canada, at the port of entry;" many valuable suggestions relating to the mode of packing and shipping apples were brought out, several members advocated the building of storage houses at the seaboard, so that apples could be kept until a steamer is ready for loading. As apples in a steamer's hold do not keep well, it is very important, therefore, not to load until the last moment.

Shippers say that red apples pay best, although some green and yellow varieties sell well. Flavor, high color, and long-keeping qualities are the requisites for fruit intended for the English market.

CATTLE.

There is a marked decrease in the exportation of cattle, amounting to \$29,764. The loss of the cattle and sheep trade is a matter of serious concern to the Ontario farmers, but it can be greatly stimulated and aided by abolishing the duty of 7½ cents per bushel on American corn, because of the practical failure, every year, of that product in the Dominion. Farmers who stall-feed cattle for the English and American markets are

largely, if not wholly, dependent on American corn, and the duty interferes seriously with their business, hence the impairment and decrease of the exports of cattle.

EGGS.

Not being able to secure any data on this particular branch of "Canadian industry," I will dismiss the hen question by saying that the exports fell off \$20,896.25, and that the duty of 5 cents per dozen, proposed by the McKinley bill, will enable the citizens of the Dominion to purchase eggs for home consumption cheaper than heretofore, as they will not be in demand "across the border."

HORSES.

Horses about hold their own, there being an increase of nearly \$1,000 in declared value. The pending tariff bill will operate to largely decrease the exportation of horses, notwithstanding the low prices at which fairly good animals are sold in the rural districts of Ontario.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Exports have fallen off slightly, presumably on account of the increased demand for Canadian wool, as exhibited by the returns.

WOOL.

The well informed say that this year's clip will be large and fairly satisfactory in quality, and the increase will show a large percentage over the last 2 years. This year's clip is moving now but very slowly because of stiff local prices. In the matter of the wool business, my predecessor proved himself so poor a prophet that I fear to risk my guess on the wool question. In his last report he said that "the next fiscal year's return will show a material falling off in export," whereas it shows an increase of \$49,272.80. I will say, now, however, without fear as to the result, that my next report will show an increase over this, for the reason that the pending bill will operate against the exportation of sheep and lambs for the American market.

WM. MONAGHAN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Hamilton, July 20, 1889.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Hamilton and its consular agencies to the United States during the year ending June 30, 1890.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Sept. 30, 1889.	Dec. 31, 1889.	Mar. 31, 1890.	June 30, 1890.			
Apples			\$3,019.00	\$3,589.40	\$6,608.40		\$44,328.95
Barley	\$18,719.30	\$304,172.27	200,211.61	79,193.81	602,296.99		78,293.91
Cattle	6,712.00	703.50	756.00		8,171.50		29,764.00
Cinders	546.60	2,006.95	1,608.62	828.90	4,991.07	\$3,030.80	
Cotton waste	1,938.35	2,762.80	2,123.24	2,645.08	9,469.47	2,217.42	
Eggs	37,263.08	93,076.03	693.00	27,128.14	158,160.25		20,896.25
Grass seed			1,035.55		1,035.55		
Horses	23,315.00	10,170.00	22,062.00	29,036.50	84,583.50	994.50	
Hides and skins	6,041.05	12,578.61	7,080.44	14,971.12	40,671.22	14,223.01	
Household goods	28,325.00	30,113.52	24,849.00	29,296.00	112,583.52		26,352.88
Lumber	205.00	2,001.78	453.20		2,659.98		16,465.16
Malt	11,359.30	5,872.50	8,066.40	4,437.55	29,735.75	1,029.69	
Machinery	11,458.17	2,883.40	239.30	2,511.05	17,091.92		18,305.52
Onions			2,280.20		2,280.20		
Peas and beans			1,543.50		1,543.50		1,834.30
Paper stock		300.00	2,670.46	1,128.29	4,098.75	2,173.75	
Saws	3,865.56	1,150.72	694.69	735.70	6,446.67	363.27	
Sewing machines	1,702.60	4,493.36	1,206.60	500.55	7,903.11	4,343.54	
Sheep and lambs	10,092.75	30,883.15	10,245.25		51,221.15		2,341.90
Turnips	654.00	17,477.75	9,972.92	2,213.62	30,318.29	10,655.39	
Wool	30,627.98	87,342.51	2,400.00	10,524.99	130,895.48	49,272.80	
Miscellaneous	14,704.27	23,431.15	22,816.52	24,546.49	85,498.43	15,149.71	
Total 1890 ...	207,530.01	631,420.00	326,027.50	234,287.19	1,398,264.70	103,453.88	238,582.87
Total preceding year	173,690.92	727,608.31	409,441.56	236,297.71			
Increase	33,839.09						
Decrease		96,188.31	83,414.06	2,010.52			

NOVA SCOTIA.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL FRYE, OF HALIFAX.

The year just closed has been one of quiet but healthy prosperity for Nova Scotia. Notwithstanding a decrease in the products of the fisheries, as well as some falling off in other lines of industry, I am assured by those best qualified to judge that, everything considered, there has not been a more prosperous season for many years. Merchants have met with losses of less amount than usual, and a good deal of money has been in circulation. The moderate number of failures in business, compared with other years, is some evidence of the general prosperity. The total number of failures reported for 1889 and for 1888, respectively, is as follows:

Years.	No.	Liabilities.	Assets.
1889	95	\$496,234	\$229,843
1888.....	125	1,305,503	664,200
Decrease	30	836,269	434,357

In the city of Halifax there were sixteen failures with liabilities \$116,308, against twenty-eight failures in 1888, with liabilities amounting to \$609,500.

Evidence of the general prosperity is indicated also by the ease with which it has been possible to raise money for legitimate business enterprises. As a single instance of this I will mention that within the period of a few weeks during the past year \$1,000,000, nearly half of which was taken in the city of Halifax, and nearly the whole in this province, was subscribed by leading business men for a new business corporation located in Halifax. In an ordinary year this would be a more difficult thing to accomplish.

AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural season of 1889 commenced earlier and continued later than usual. While this gave the farmers a longer season and was in many respects favorable, the crops, with a few exceptions, were not improved by it. A heavy hay crop, however, which is a very important one, was gathered. In some districts it was 25 per cent. above the average of previous years. Taking 100 as the standard of a full average crop, the yield of hay for the whole province was 107½; Indian corn (for ensilage) was 101½; beans and peas, 101; mangel wurzel, 100; buckwheat, 98; spring wheat, 97; barley, 96; turnips, 92; rye, 91½; potatoes, 89, and oats about 75.

APPLES.

A few of the counties of Nova Scotia—Annapolis, Kings, and Hants, especially—are noted for their fine orchards and the good quality of their apples, to the cultivation of which much attention has been given in late years. It is claimed that the keeping quality and the flavor of the apples grown in that region excel all others. The fruit is shipped in considerable quantities to England. Taking the twelve principal market varieties grown the total average yield was only 80 per cent. Owing to the warm season the fruit ripened earlier than usual, and for that reason did not possess its ordinary keeping qualities. Shippers suffered some losses on that account.

The prices for the best fruit in the autumn ranged from \$2 to \$3.50 per barrel.

SHIPPING.

The amount of shipbuilding was not large; 182 newly registered vessels, measuring 25,013 tons, were added to the shipping list of the province during the year, while 175 vessels, measuring 43,600 tons, were struck off, an increase of 7 in the number of vessels, but a decrease of 18,589 tons in the measurement. The total number of vessels of all sizes owned in Nova Scotia December 31, 1889, was 2,847, with a tonnage of 468,722 tons. But while the tonnage has decreased somewhat, vessels have been paying unusually good dividends. A great deal of money has in this way come to the owners and gone into circulation the past year. The shipment of lumber to transatlantic ports has given large employment to vessels, 92,000,000 feet having been exported from Nova Scotia to Europe, directly, during the year. The West Indies and coastwise trade of the lower provinces always gives employment to a large number of vessels.

THE FISHERIES.

Full returns of the fisheries for the year can not at present be given, as statistics are not obtainable. It may be stated generally that the catch was moderate, and shows a falling off from that of 1888. But prices have been good, and a larger number than usual of Nova Scotian vessels have been engaged in the business. Even in an "off year" the aggregate of this business is large in this province.

The declared values of the exports of the fishery products from the port of Halifax to the United States for the years 1888 and 1889, respectively, were as follows:

Articles.	1888.	1889.
Canned lobsters.....	\$248,507	\$182,284
Fish:		
Dry	372,818	197,974
Pickled	372,016	400,748
Fresh	6,413	37,921
Other fish products.....	22,092	3,827
Total.....	1,021,846	822,754
Decrease in 1889		199,092

GOLD MINING.

Gold mining has been for 25 years one of the steady industries of Nova Scotia, though not one of its largest. For the past 5 years the average annual product of the mines has been over \$400,000. The yield for the first 6 months of 1889 was something about \$245,000. The returns for the latter half of 1889 have not been published, but the product for the whole year will be about \$40,000 more than it was in 1888, or nearly \$445,000.

As improvements in methods and mining machinery are being adopted from year to year, and new mines are opened up, there can be no doubt that the gold product will be considerably greater in the future than it has been in the past.

COAL.

The total product of the coal mines in 1888 was 1,776,128 tons. For 1889 it will fall about 20,000 tons short of that amount. Cumberland, Pictou, and Cape Breton Counties are the coal-producing districts, of which the Cape Breton district is at present the largest. Nine mines were in operation there in 1889, from which 745,000 tons of coal were raised. Sydney and North Sydney shipped 460,000 tons. Over 2,500 vessels altogether, aggregating 450,000 tons, and employing 2,400 hands, were engaged in transporting the coal to market.

IRON.

The operations of the company at Londonderry have been continued. The amount of ore mined in the year was 40,980 tons, which is about the same as that of the previous year. This industry must surely grow in importance in the future, as there is no question about the abundance of iron ore of rich quality in Nova Scotia, and Canada itself will be a good market, for it is now using an immense amount of iron and steel.

GYPSUM.

The quantity of gypsum exported during the year was 146,848 tons, of which 123,000 tons were shipped from Windsor. I believe nearly the whole of this product goes to the United States.

NEW RAILWAYS.

The Nova Scotia Central Railway, so called, has been completed and lately opened to business. Its construction has been in contemplation for many years. The road extends from Middleton, a station on the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, 25 or 30 miles above Annapolis, across the province in a southeasterly direction to the ports of Bridgewater and Lunenburg, a distance of 74 miles. It passes from the heart of the Annapolis Valley through a country comparatively new but pronounced rich in soil, timber, and minerals. A great many lumber mills are thus afforded a good outlet, and new mills are to be built at points on or near the new road. The opening up of this new region can not fail to add to the growth and wealth of Nova Scotia.

In Cape Breton, from Port Hawksbury, on the Straits of Causo, and directly opposite Port Mulgrave, the present terminus of the Intercolonial Railway's "eastern extension,"

the Dominion Government is extending the road through Cape Breton to Sydney and North Sydney, a distance of nearly 100 miles. I am informed that it will be completed in the course of this year. It will open up some good country, will add more or less to trade and traffic, and will put the two Sydneys and Louisburg in direct communication by sail with the rest of Canada. It is expected that considerable coal will be transported over the road during the winter season.

In the western part of the province, also, a number of miles of railway will be built the present year. While Yarmouth is connected by rail with Digby there is a "missing link" between the latter place and Annapolis, a distance by land of about 21 miles. The Dominion Government will supply this link, and it is understood the road will be completed in the course of the year. This will connect Yarmouth and Digby with the railway system of Canada.

Other railway projects are receiving alteration. For instance, a road from Annapolis in a southeasterly direction to ports on the Atlantic side; also a road from Middleton, the present westerly terminus of the Nova Scotia Central, above referred to, through a pass in the North Mountain range—not a great distance—to Margaretville, on the Bay of Fundy. This would give the Central road a port on the Bay of Fundy and make it less dependent on the Annapolis Valley road.

Still other short lines of railway are spoken of in connection with the contemplated development of the mineral districts, and without much doubt a few years will show great changes in respect to internal improvements of that kind. Nova Scotia is rich in natural resources, and it only needs capital and enterprise to develop them as they are sure to be developed sooner or later.

WAKEFIELD G. FRYE,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Halifax, January 30, 1890.

ST. HYACINTHE.

REPORT BY COMMERCIAL AGENT MOORE.

The exports from this consular district for the year ending December 31, 1889, show a small increase over the preceding year.

The total value of declared exports verified in the St. Hyacinthe consular district for the year 1889 was \$488,019.79, which includes the consular agency at Waterloo.

Value of declared exports from the consular district of St. Hyacinthe to the United States for the year ending December 31, 1889.

Articles.	Quantity.	Quarters ending—				Total.
		Mar. 31, 1889.	June 30, 1889.	Sept. 30, 1889.	Dec. 31, 1889.	
Bark	5,954	\$6,895.00	\$9,577.00	\$8,152.77	\$5,885.00	\$30,509.77
Barley	2,542	1,923.08				1,923.08
Beans	277			545.68		545.68
Books and stationery					247.39	247.39
Breeding animals	5	4,000.00			180.00	4,180.00
Car scales	2			40.00	125.00	165.00
Cows	8		46.00	180.00	24.00	250.00
Eggs	257,408	10,479.30			41,314.00	51,793.30
Harness	2			8.00	25.00	33.00
Hay	20,205	52,364.25	45,196.00	49,592.50	67,460.00	214,612.75
Horses	581	12,791.50	24,820.00	6,608.50	8,428.00	52,648.00
Lambs	1,928		1,417.50	3,127.50	450.00	4,495.00
Lamb skins		660.04				660.04
Lumber	4,171,519	1,213.94	4,399.41	14,675.68	14,290.19	34,579.22
Oats	248	124.00				124.00
Household goods		1,426.00	1,159.50	1,850.00	1,307.00	5,742.50
Picker machine	1				265.00	265.00
Potatoes	750	100.00	90.00			190.00
Poultry				21.00	654.32	675.32
Statuary, etc					181.34	181.34
Straw	929	1,771.75	427.00	918.00	815.50	3,932.25
Miscellaneous		80.00	397.62	8.25	115.00	600.87
Total		93,828.86	87,530.03	85,727.88	141,766.74	408,853.51
Total preceding year		86,003.19	82,569.34	77,118.18	133,659.61	379,350.32
Increase		7,825.67	4,960.69	8,609.70	8,107.13	29,503.19

Exports to the United States.*

Products.	1888.	1889.
Agricultural products.....	\$164, 184. 43	\$223, 744. 76
Animals and their produce.....	130, 940. 97	222, 485. 94
The forest.....	155, 971. 91	134, 237. 28
Miscellaneous.....	11, 140. 45	9, 773. 65
Total.	462, 237. 76	590, 241. 63
Increase, 1889.....		128, 003. 87

* Including the Waterloo consular agency.

To give an idea of the revenue accruing to the United States from these exports I give below the approximate amount of duties collected:

Duties (approximate) paid the United States on exports from the consular district of St. Hyacinthe for year ending December 31, 1889.

Articles.	Declared value.	Approximate duty.	Articles.	Declared value.	Approximate duty.
Bark	\$30, 409. 77	\$3, 040. 97	Lambs.....	\$4, 495. 00	\$899. 00
Barley	1, 923. 08	254. 20	Lamb skins	660. 04	120. 00
Beans	545. 68	54. 56	Lumber	34, 519. 22	4, 171. 50
Books and pamphlets	247. 39	54. 51	Oats	124. 00	24. 89
Cows	250. 00	50. 00	Potatoes.....	190. 00	11. 25
Harness	33. 00	11. 00	Statuary.....	181. 34	108. 80
Hay	214, 612. 75	40, 410. 00	Total	340, 839. 27	59, 740. 19
Horses	52, 648. 00	10, 529. 60			

Declared exports from the consular agency at Waterloo, Quebec, for the years ending December 31, 1888-'89.

Quarter ending—	1889.	1888.	Increase +; decrease—.
March 31	\$14, 310. 65	\$13, 478. 26	+ \$832. 39
June 30	21, 908. 83	21, 607. 06	+ 297. 77
September 30.....	21, 848. 21	24, 733. 54	—2, 885. 33
December 31	21, 097. 51	19, 177. 06	+1, 920. 53
Total	79, 161. 28	78, 995. 92	+ 165. 36

IMPORTS.

The total amount of goods imported into this district during the year 1889 were valued at \$309,348, on which \$25,056.54 duty was paid.

Value of goods imported into Canada at St. Hyacinthe for the year ending December 31, 1889.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Animals	\$2	Clocks	112
Baking powders.....	33	Drugs.....	100
Blacking	749	Dyeing and tanning articles.....	6, 966
Books and periodicals	2, 736	Earthenware	113
Brass, manufactures of.....	456	Electrical apparatus.....	168
Barytes	126	Emery wheels	24
Bells	403	Engravings.....	19
Broom corn	416	Eggs.....	528
Cards	680	Fancy goods	988
Carriages	65	Fertilizers	8
Cordage	41	Fire brick	17
Cotton wool	1, 522	Fish and oysters	250
Cotton, all kinds	1, 355	Glass, manufactures of.....	41
Combs	4	Gold and silver, manufactures of.....	209

Value of goods imported into Canada at St. Hyacinthe, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Grain, all kinds	\$12,092	Seeds.....	\$3,724
Gutta-percha, manufactures of	108	Settlers' effects..	28,238
Hats, all kinds.....	15	Silks, manufactures of.....	474
Hides and skins	147,733	Soaps.....	191
Inks	85	Spirits, all kinds.....	2,597
Iron, manufactures of.....	7,708	Starch.....	14
Jute, manufactures of.....	286	Stones.....	14
Lard	425	Tinware.....	131
Leather and manufactures of	2,861	Trees, ornamental	17
Malt extract	5	Trunks.....	3
Marble	39	Ultramarine blue	37
Metal, manufactures of.....	81	Unenumerated articles ...	288
Musical instruments.....	633	Varnishes	6
Oils, all kinds.....	2,674	Vegetable manure	11
Oil paintings.....	250	Watches.....	29
Packages.....	1,333	Whips.....	127
Paper and manufactures of	225	Wheat flour.....	8,337
Paints.....	4,374	Wood, manufactures of.....	1,727
Pencils	14	Wool, unmanufactured.....	56,256
Perfumery	6	Woolens, manufactures of.....	961
Pork.....	3,335	White wood lumber	679
Philosophical instruments.....	41		
Post parcels	1,022	Total	309,348
Printing presses	206		

I am unable to make any remarks on the character of the importations at St. Hyacinthe as to which show an increase or decrease, nor can I make a more elaborate comparative statement of last year's with this, for the reason that this meager information was all that could be furnished me by the customs officer here.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufactures of St. Hyacinthe consist of knit and woollen goods, boots, shoes dressed leather, sash and blinds.

There are two boot and shoe factories, giving employment to 450 hands, who receive \$2,093.80 wages weekly; the value of the buildings and machinery is \$105,365; the value of the boots and shoes made by them in 1889 was \$530,196.

There are two tanneries, manufacturing fine leathers, shoe counters, etc.; these give employment to 215 hands, who receive \$1,750 weekly wages; value of buildings and machinery, \$595,000. The kind and value of their manufactures for 1889 is given below:

Kind.	Number.	Value.
Goat skins	172,800	\$225,000
Sheep skins	129,600	
Sides of buff leather.....	35,000	
Splits	35,000	125,000
Pairs of shoe counters	1,000,000	
Total value.		350,000

Other manufacturers refused information similar to that given above. There are two woollen mills, two sash and blind factories, and one paint works.

EGG PACKERS.

There is an American firm of egg packers in St. Hyacinthe, one of the largest in Canada. They have refrigerators with a capacity of 260,000 dozen eggs.

During the year 1889 they exported 258,000 dozen eggs to the United States.

BANKS AND BANKING.

There are at St. Hyacinthe three banks, the largest of which is a local institution; the remaining two are branches whose head offices are in Montreal.

The loans of these banks now aggregate \$858,549.61; total deposits are \$1,305,992.56 interest on loans is 6 and 7 per cent.

EMIGRATION.

Emigration, judging from the number of emigrant certificates issued during the year 1889, which was sixty, is increasing. These people, with few exceptions, go to take employment in factories of various manufacturing towns in Massachusetts. In almost all cases they take their household effects with them; hence we may infer they intend becoming permanent residents. They are quiet, industrious people, and compare favorably with any other class of emigrants to the United States.

LABORERS' WAGES.

Wages per day paid to mechanics, laborers, and others in St. Hyacinthe and vicinity.

Nature of labor.	Wages.	Nature of labor.	Wages.
Bakers.....	\$1.00-1.50	Tanneries—Continued.	
Brick-layers	2.00	Tanners	\$1.00-1.50
Cabinet-makers	1.50	Belt machine splitter	2.00
Carpenters.....	2.25	Foreman	1.50-2.00
Carriage-makers	1.25-1.50	Boys	.40- .75
Gas fitters	3.00	Girls.....	.50-1.00
Harness-makers.....	1.25	Agricultural implement manufac-	
Masons	2.00	turing:	
Plasterers	1.50	Lathe hands.....	.80-2.00
Painters	1.50-2.00	Wood-workers	1.50-2.00
Plumbers	2.25	Wood-workers' helpers	.65
Stonecutters	2.00	Molders	1.50-2.50
Tailors.....	1.00-1.50	Painters	.75-1.50
Tailor's cutters	2.25	Blacksmiths	1.00-1.75
Tin roofers	3.00	Blacksmiths' helpers.....	.80
Tinsmiths	1.50-2.00	Laborers	1.00
Woolen mills:		Railroad employés :	
Carders—		Track foreman...	1.50
Male.....	2.75	Telegraph operators.....	1.25
Female	.40	Trackmen	1.25
Girls on looms.....	.60- .80	Porters	1.25
Weavers	2.00	Station laborers	1.25
Helpers.....	1.90	Farm laborers.....	*15.00-16.00
Tanneries:			
Curriers and finishers.....	1.00-1.50		

* Per month.

GENERAL.

Crops generally this year have yielded above the average, especially hay, which is the staple of the agricultural population of this district; an enormous crop having been raised, its exportation to the United states was 20 per cent. greater than in 1888.

Owing to the abundant yield the prices have been low and several failures have resulted among exporters who early in the season accumulated great quantities at high figures. The market falling later they had no alternative but disposing of their stock at a loss.

There is general complaint in St. Hyacinthe of hard times and of the depression in all branches of retail trade. The outlook at present is not promising.

St. Hyacinthe is the market town for all the surrounding country, the retail trade here depending on it to a great extent. Owing to the exceeding mildness of the present winter, the roads are in such bad condition that the country people can not conveniently get into town, and it is always a noticeable fact that when the winter season opens mildly they put off buying many things which would otherwise be necessary; as this winter not only opened mildly but has continued so, they have put off these purchases altogether.

These reasons are given as the cause of the present unsatisfactory state of affairs here.

THOMAS EWING MOORE,
Commercial Agent.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
St. Hyacinthe, February, 1890.

THREE RIVERS.

REPORT OF CONSUL NICHOLAS SMITH.

I respectfully submit that the value of declared exports from this consular district to the United States during the year ended December 31, 1889, was as follows:

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	
Eggs				\$2,410	\$2,410
Hay	\$18,189	\$24,250	\$33,235	22,582	98,256
Hemlock bark	600	540	1,116	240	2,496
Hides	1,495	5,408			6,903
Horses	1,729	1,203	150	820	3,902
Lambs	233	618	18,910	2,976	22,837
Laths				304	304
Lumber	13,460	29,449	78,570	51,786	173,265
Personal effects	1,090	3,065	2,787	1,547	8,489
Pulp, wood	2,300	2,207			4,507
Shingles	4,434	10,171	4,530	5,446	24,581
Telegraph poles	135	3,742	1,153	520	5,550
Ties, railroad	7,932			108	8,040
Wood pulp			5,029	11,862	16,891
Miscellaneous	469	2,159	2,414	1,909	6,951
Total	52,166	82,812	147,894	102,510	385,382
Total preceding year	68,081	102,810	143,791	86,567	401,249
Increase			4,103	15,942	
Decrease	15,915	19,998			15,868

The decrease of \$15,868 from the year before may be accounted for in the lower price of hay, which dropped from \$10 to \$8 per ton during the year.

I submit further, that the whole of the imports and exports (direct) of this district during the years 1888 and 1889 were as shown in the subjoined table:

Countries.	Imports.			Exports.*		
	1888.	1889.	Increase.	1888.	1889.	Increase.
United States	\$74,979	\$78,856	\$3,877	\$134,043	\$155,476	\$21,433
Great Britain	22,960	32,443	9,483	125,412	201,735	76,323
France	2,799	4,196	1,397			
Germany	3,441	6,520	3,079			
All other countries	3,841	5,767	1,926	2,042	30,097	28,055
Total	107,623	127,782	20,159	261,497	387,308	125,811

* Custom-house returns of declared exports.

Imports and exports for the year 1889.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports over exports.	Exports over imports.
United States	\$78,856	\$155,476		\$76,620
Great Britain	32,443	201,735		169,292
France	4,196		\$4,196	
Germany	6,520	4,338	2,182	
All other countries	5,767	25,759		19,992

There is very little of special commercial interest to be reported from this district. Its agricultural products are year after year nearly uniform. Hay appears to be the only crop which goes into the general market. Of food for man nothing seems to be grown in excess of the home consumption. The cereals other than oats and fruit of all kinds are very inferior and wholly insufficient to supply the local demand. Though the grass is luxuriant, the season is too short for grazing to be profitable, and so the farmers almost

without exception convert it into hay, which, like rice in Georgia and cotton in Mississippi, is the sole staple to which the husbandman looks for his profits. The cost of its production is almost nothing, as the meadows are generally bottom lands which are subject to the overflow of one or the other of the rivers that meet here and which receive from them a deposit richer than Nilotic mud. It is this subsidy from nature that enables the Three Rivers farmer to pay his duty, undersell his New England neighbors in the New York market, and yet get rich upon his returns.

The trade in lumber hardly justified the promise of the spring. The winter of 1888-'89 was so long that the operators were enabled to get out more than the usual supply of timber, and in the early months of the year such large sales at remunerative prices were made to Great Britain that something of a boom was anticipated, but in July and August ocean freights were so advanced that the market showed distinct signs of sluggishness, and long before the end of the season it was practically closed.

The exports from the port of Quebec in 1888 and 1889 were as follows:

Kinds.	1889.	1888.
	<i>Cubic feet.</i>	<i>Cubic feet.</i>
Oak.....	1,538,080	1,178,920
Elm.....	791,800	504,080
Ash.....	335,360	217,720
Birch.....	479,280	
White pine, square, wany.....	6,872,960	6,020,000
Standard pine deals.....	1,307,842	1,189,490
Spruce.....	3,584,468	2,448,156

All this went to Great Britain, except a few occasional cargoes to France, Portugal, Spain, etc.

Shipments from other St. Lawrence ports are estimated as follows:

	Quebec standard piece.	
	1889.	1888.
Montreal.....	4,763,633	3,745,455
Pierreville, River du Loup, Three Rivers, Batiscan.....		250,000

Stocks that are now being got out are expected to equal those of last season. The production of fine deals, however, may be curtailed as a result of last year's unsatisfactory business. But hope springs eternal in the lumberman's breast; and, with the exceptional activity in the general trade of Great Britain to-day and the ever increasing demand for lumber in the United States, he is looking to the coming season for unprecedented returns.

Like many another stricken commercial community, Three Rivers is now turning hopefully to manufactures. By adopting a subsidizing policy it has in the last few years drawn to itself a large shoe factory, an iron-tube factory, a very large abattoir and canned-meat establishment, a plow factory, and two or three lumber mills. These, of course, by increasing the population will quicken trade and create a larger demand for many American products.

While the Dominion is doing its best to foster its industries, I am amazed that American manufacturers, who know so well how difficult it is for infant enterprises to compete successfully, even when liberally protected, with those of long establishment, should not scour this country with commercial travelers. Take, for instance, the single article of boots and shoes, which is as well protected as any other interest in the Dominion, the tariff being 25 per cent., and which at first flush would appear to be a Chinese wall, yet a little inquiry reveals the fact that it is only a bank of cloud. The Canadian manufacturer must pay a duty of from 15 to 25 per cent. upon all materials used in the making of foot-gear of a high class, and what is an advantage of 5 or even 10 per cent. in favor of a beginner when he competes with accumulated wealth and perfected machinery? I doubt whether a better market could be found anywhere than in Canada for boots and shoes of a high class.

And so the tariff here upon many things is a mere scarecrow, the worst effect of which is to deprive the people of many advantages enjoyed by their cousins across the border. The effect of their exclusiveness is to exclude themselves. In this town, for example, with 10,000 inhabitants and with a large and prosperous farming population around it, there is not a single ready-made clothing store. While, therefore, a man of fashion may

dress himself here upon half that it would cost him in the United States, the average citizen, by being compelled to patronize the tailor, pays far more for his clothes. But this only by way of illustration. Let our manufacturers, instead of being frightened away by printed tariff lists, send intelligent agents into the Dominion to ascertain the wants of the people and in many instances inform them of their wants, and my word for it, a satisfactory market will be found for many of their wares.

NICHOLAS SMITH,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Three Rivers, Province of Quebec, February 1, 1890.

WINNIPEG.

REPORT BY CONSUL TAYLOR.

The consular district of Winnipeg, British North America, includes the area nearer to Winnipeg than Victoria, in British Columbia, and Goderich, in Ontario, or between longitudes 87° and 110°, and from the international boundary on latitude 49° to the Arctic coast, beyond latitude 70°. The following table will exhibit the commerce of this vast district of Central Canada, of which two-thirds of the imports are now from other districts of the Dominion of Canada. I present a statement dating from 1872, or the first reports of the Canada customs service at Winnipeg.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1872	\$1,413,585	\$295,452	\$1,709,037	1881.....	\$7,362,640	\$636,197	\$7,998,837
1873	1,288,257	256,324	1,544,581	1882.....	16,199,772	871,614	17,071,386
1874	2,423,990	565,323	2,989,313	1883.....	24,291,867	1,843,481	26,135,248
1875	1,865,579	587,547	2,453,126	1884.....	12,784,719	1,988,278	14,772,997
1876	2,318,391	672,666	2,991,057	1885.....	10,983,713	2,627,341	13,611,054
1877	1,876,753	695,970	2,572,723	1886.....	7,820,959	4,297,533	12,118,492
1878	2,545,421	849,725	3,395,146	1887.....	9,157,843	7,492,371	16,650,214
1879	3,422,375	537,574	3,959,947	1888.....	6,716,494	6,507,202	13,350,606
1880	4,637,668	318,665	5,356,333	1889.....	7,895,116	4,184,480	12,079,596

During the first 3 years of this period the foreign imports were subject to the tariff of the Colony of Assiniboin (4 per cent. ad valorem and a specific duty upon wines and spirits of 25 cents per gallon, with a liberal free list), but since 1874 the Canadian tariff, ranging from 18 to 30 per cent., has been in force. The extraordinary increase from 1878 to 1885 represents the exceptional importation incident to the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. In the column of exports the figures indicate quite exclusively the shipment of furs, mostly to England, but after 1882 the exportation of a surplus of grain and cattle has swelled the total movement of Manitoba products more than tenfold, amounting in 1887, a year of a remarkable wheat crop, to \$7,492,371.

As there is no publication of official or railway reports of the domestic importations—meaning from Eastern Canada and British Columbia—I have computed that its bulk is twofold the entry of articles at the Canadian frontiers, including the movement from Great Britain, in analogy to the proportion of the foreign to the domestic trade of the United States. With this explanation of the foregoing aggregates a table is annexed exhibiting for the above period of 17 years the fluctuations of Manitoba imports from the United States, Great Britain, and other foreign countries.

Years.	United States.	Great Britain.	Other.	Years.	United States.	Great Britain.	Other.
1872	\$323,059	\$652,016	\$26,406	1881.....	\$1,496,986	\$503,937	\$10,052
1873	441,198	510,199	14,696	1882.....	4,506,920	618,805	39,219
1874	781,277	1,024,620	12,096	1883.....	8,495,985	1,539,240	59,465
1875	780,317	441,107	6,481	1884.....	4,439,819	1,174,707	71,655
1876	940,187	776,570	18,669	1885.....	2,606,446	979,490	75,878
1877	808,352	400,888	5,600	1886.....	2,362,283	635,003	99,107
1878	769,792	389,499	11,727	1887.....	2,735,140	841,751	80,672
1879	839,499	335,324	21,464	1888.....	1,449,307	677,591	100,948
1880	833,983	393,698	10,007	1889.....	1,434,749	676,000	99,552

IMPORTS.

The principal dutiable articles imported at Winnipeg and Emerson will show the relation of trade between Manitoba and the United States and Great Britain, and are similar to the receipts at the other ports of entry in this consular district, with the exceptions to be hereafter noticed:

Articles.	United States.	Great Britain.	Articles.	United States.	Great Britain.
Ale and beer:			Hats, caps, and bonnets....	\$10, 489	\$5, 469
In bottles	\$8, 195	\$4, 968	Iron and steel, manufac-		
In casks		2, 604	tures of	234, 934	38, 681
Animals, living:			Steel, manufactures of..	41, 755	26, 261
Horned cattle.....	3, 323		Jewelry	5, 897	1, 605
Horses ..	44, 935		Leather and manufactures		
Sheep	13, 355		of	20, 740	6, 230
Other	328		Musical instruments	10, 420	1, 085
Baking powder.....	22, 435	5	Oils:		
Books.....	17, 141	6, 705	Mineral.....	33, 444	
Brass, manufactures of	3, 379	271	Other	5, 376	224
Breadstuffs.....	11, 776	672	Paints and colors	981	30
Brick and tiles.....	1, 424		Paper and manufactures of	22, 690	2, 469
Candles	490	28	Provisions.....	165, 370	710
Carriages	10, 723	270	Silk, manufactures of.....	2, 043	30, 949
Clocks	2, 008	247	Soap.....	2, 186	619
Coal.....	15, 384		Spices.....	407	61
Coffee	6, 173		Spirits	2, 843	7, 836
Copper, manufactures of ...	511	1, 003	Wine	23	3, 172
Cotton, manufactures of....	17, 287	105, 356	Stone	1, 035	115
Drugs and chemicals	8, 412	2, 096	Sugars, sirups, etc	4, 390	3, 655
Earthenware and china.....	4, 485	9, 822	Tea	1, 380	
Fancy goods.....	2, 029	18, 405	Tin and manufactures of...	3, 339	243
Fish.....	11, 387	808	Tobacco and manufac-		
Flax, manufactures of.....	1, 999	25, 960	tures of	1, 593	264
Fruits:			Twine	750	95
Dried, and nuts.....	26, 904	1, 412	Vegetables	7, 519	76
Green	37, 620	5	Watches and material	1, 964	219
Furs and manufactures of..	511	222	Wood and manufactures of	177, 899	4, 254
Glass and manufactures of..	9, 966	1, 346	Wool and manufactures of	4, 113	173, 568
Gold and silver, manufac-			Miscellaneous.....	138, 153	37, 333
factures of.....	1, 673	1, 472			
Gunpowder and explosives	8, 117	4, 794	Total	1, 203, 703	533, 714

The dutiable importations from other countries amounted to \$59,876, the leading articles of which were window glass, \$8,402, from Belgium; fancy goods, \$1,053, manufactures of furs, \$2,166, and woolen manufactures, \$4,174, from Germany; dried fruits, \$1,260, from Greece, and \$1,406 from Spain, and spirits and wines, \$11,016, from France, \$1,769 from Holland, \$3,781 from Spain, \$2,231 from Portugal, \$400 from Italy, and \$149 from Germany.

The Manitoba importation of free goods, including entries at Winnipeg and the frontier posts of Emerson and York Factory, embraced the following articles and values:

Articles and where imported.	Value.	Articles and where imported.	Value.
United States:		Great Britain:	
Coal, anthracite	\$8, 881	Coffee.....	\$3, 783
Eggs	6, 023	Salt	2, 126
Fruit, green	33, 125	Settlers' effects	33, 316
Furs, undressed.....	3, 025	Steel rails.....	36, 591
Hides.....	136	Supplies for missions.....	3, 384
Horses (breeding, etc.).....	15, 495	Tea, black	18, 593
Logs	44, 181		
Lumber	3, 324	Total.....	139, 298
Steel:			
Rails.....	33, 882	Japan:	
Wire.....	2, 249	Tea	24, 702
Settlers' effects.....	51, 787		
Tobacco	1, 925	China:	
Wood (for fuel).....	20, 073	Tea	11, 593
Miscellaneous.....	6, 940		
Total	231, 046	Other countries.....	39, 677

The dutrable importations at the consular agency of Port Arthur were \$321,056, the leading articles being bituminous coal, \$221,056; lumber, \$32,933; meats, \$18,771, and machinery \$19,720. Also free entries of anthracite coal, \$76,358, and emigrant's effects, \$4,019.

In the Northwest Territory the total importation was \$128,755, of which \$30,200 were free goods, consisting mostly of animals and emigrants' effects; all being from the United States.

The imports of Manitoba (including Emerson and York Factory on Hudson's Bay), Western Ontario (consular agency at Port Arthur on Lake Superior), and Northwest Territory of Canada (Forts Walsh and McLeod), comprising the Winnipeg consular district, have been as follows during the year ending June 30, 1889:

	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
Manitoba.....	\$1,797,293	\$410,021	\$2,207,314
Port Arthur.....	341,056	85,282	406,338
Northwest Territories.....	98,555	30,200	128,755
Total.....	2,216,904	525,503	2,742,407

DUTIES RECEIVED.

Upon the aggregate of \$2,216,904 dutiable imports the Canadian revenue has been \$624,771.49, or an average of 30 per cent. ad valorem, including specific duties expressed as ad valorem and distributed as follows: Manitoba, \$549,458.44; Port Arthur, \$50,764.29; Northwest Territories, \$24,548.76.

EXPORTS.

The Manitoba exports, including only shipments from Winnipeg, Emerson, Gretna, and York Factory, have been \$405,334 to the United States, \$375,622 to Great Britain, and \$1,650 to other countries; total, \$782,606.

Shipments to the United States included the following articles and values:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Barley (118,582 bushels).....	\$59,683	Horses (237).....	\$30,478
Buffaloes (horned cattle).....	12,656	Household furniture.....	8,137
Books.....	2,825	Machinery.....	7,138
Clothing.....	17,068	Organs.....	730
Fish:		Pianos.....	2,325
Fresh.....	64,108	Sheep.....	1,594
Salted.....	7,140	Seneca root.....	5,866
Flaxseed (8,284 bushels).....	7,637	Sewing machines.....	1,439
Furs, undressed.....	106,585	Wheat (23,728).....	13,789
Hides.....	16,832		

The exports to Great Britain have been mostly furs, \$369,901; exports to other countries \$1,650, of which \$1,000 was to China and \$308 to Japan. Of the exports to the United States \$85,350 might be classified as emigrants' effects, the items being clothing, household furniture, books, organs, pianos, sewing machines, horses, and machinery.

The exports to the United States from Port Arthur were \$199,524, of which the leading articles were silver ore, \$163,900, and fish, \$14,414; exports to Great Britain, \$2,350; total, \$201,874. The Canadian customs report no exports from the Northwest Territory.

The domestic exports to the eastern provinces have been chiefly 4,500,000 bushels of wheat, which for the year ending June 30, 1889, averaged 60 cents per bushel, amounting with shipments of barley, fish, flaxseed, and furs to \$3,000,000.

The trade with British Columbia is estimated at \$200,000; exports principally flour, butter, and eggs, with return shipments of fish and lumber of equal amount; total, \$400,000.

AGGREGATE TRADE.

A general statement of the trade of the Winnipeg consular district is as follows:

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Canada, East.....	\$5,484,814	\$3,000,000	\$8,484,814
United States.....	1,434,749	604,858	2,039,607
Great Britain.....	676,000	377,972	1,053,972
British Columbia.....	200,000	200,000	400,000
Japan.....	28,630	308	28,938
France.....	17,125	40	17,165
Germany.....	15,653	.....	15,653
China.....	12,088	1,000	13,088
Belgium.....	9,333	.....	9,333
Spain.....	5,628	.....	5,628
Holland.....	3,043	.....	3,043
Portugal.....	2,231	.....	2,231
Greece.....	1,283	.....	1,283
Spanish West Indies.....	1,135	.....	1,135
Austria.....	992	2	994
British East Indies.....	828	.....	828
Switzerland.....	521	.....	521
Italy.....	400	.....	400
British West Indies.....	292	.....	292
Argentine Republic.....	.....	300	300
Russia.....	165	.....	165
Norway and Sweden.....	122	.....	122
Denmark.....	84	.....	84
Total.....	7,895,116	4,184,480	12,079,596

AGRICULTURE.

Passing from the statistics of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, I propose to anticipate the succeeding six months to the termination of the calendar year for the purpose of a statement of the crop of 1889. The extent and disposition of the crop of 1888 have been considered under the topic of exports. It was reduced in quantity and quality by frost, while the crop of 1889 suffered still more by drought, there being no barley, oats, or potatoes for export, while the surplus for market of wheat was less than 5,000,000 bushels, although of a superior quality, securing 70 cents per bushel to the producer. The prospect of the crop for 1890 is encouraging. There is an ample snowfall. One million acres will be seeded; 700,000 acres to wheat, with a probability of a wheat crop at 20 bushels per acre of 14,000,000 bushels, of which 12,000,000 bushels will be available for exportation, besides a surplus for market of barley, oats, potatoes, and flaxseed of a million of dollars in value.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

In 1880 a railway of 66 miles connected Winnipeg with the international frontier near Pembina and the railway system of the United States. At the beginning of 1890 there are 1,326 miles of completed railway in Manitoba, including 266 miles of extensions of the Northern Pacific Railway. The total railway mileage of Western Canada is 3,310 miles. A provision in the charter of the Canadian Pacific Railway, obstructing connections with American lines, has been relinquished, and organizations are rapidly forming for half a dozen international enterprises in a general northwest direction to and beyond the boundary of 49°. There is already 1 mile of railway to every 100 of population in Western Canada, with a prospect of 300 additional miles during 1890. Vigorous measures are in progress for a direct connection of Duluth and Winnipeg within a year, and a communication from Montana due North to the Saskatchewan coal mines will be opened simultaneously. There is a revived interest in the project of a railway to Hudson's Bay, but its completion and that of an international line to Alaska are probably reserved for the first decade of the twentieth century.

RECIPROCAL TRADE.

Every year deepens the impression among the people of Manitoba that the proportion of population to their means of communication can not be assured without greater facilities of trade with the United States. Its most emphatic expression was the passage by

an unanimous vote of the legislature of Manitoba of a resolution on the 19th of March, 1890, urging that "steps may be taken by the Dominion Parliament to negotiate with the Government of the United States of America with a view of arriving at some agreement by which there should be unrestricted reciprocity of trade between the two countries."

JAMES W. TAYLOR,
Consul. •

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Winnipeg, March 24, 1890.

MEXICO.

TUXPAN.

REPORT BY CONSUL DRAYTON.

I have in this report, which terminates the calendar year of December 31, 1889, to state that the commerce between this port and the United States, although dull, is apparently on the increase as compared with the preceding year.

The number of American vessels arriving during this year amounted only to 26, while those of the preceding year of 1888 amounted to 43. Yet the imports and exports from here have greatly exceeded that of the preceding year. Total exports in 1889, \$1,650,563.69; total exports in 1888, \$1,050,511.09; showing a difference of \$600,052.60 in favor the year 1889, which may be accounted for in the advanced cost price of certain articles, such as chile, vanilla, and cedar.

During the year some enterprises, such as brick and tile machines, have been imported from the States to make trials of those adventures. Ice-making machinery is also contemplated and probably will be introduced before the conclusion of this year.

All correspondents for machinery and enterprises have been answered wherever I have seen probabilities of such being utilized.

Internal revenues on stock in trade and real estate has advanced about 30 per cent. on the last two years.

Railroad communications are still in contemplation, as English engineers have again passed through, making further investigations and reports on same.

Banking and exchange negotiations are carried on as usual by one or two merchants connected with New York houses, and premium varies between 30 and 33 per cent., according to their notions or interests.

The Boston coal-oil enterprise, which has been in progress here for some years, seems to have had a back-set from certain mismanagements of its representative, and in all probability it will pass into the hands of English or foreign capitalists, who claim to have control of financial interest of same.

JOHN DRAYTON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Tuxpan, Mexico, January 18, 1890.

SOUTH AMERICA.

BRAZIL.

SANTOS.

Declared exports between the consular district of Santos, Brazil, and the United States for the year ending June 30, 1888.

Articles.	Quarter ending.				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1887.	Dec. 31, 1887.	Mar 31, 1888.	June 30, 1888.	
Coffee	\$1, 913, 489. 98	\$1, 237, 960. 09	\$2, 179, 185. 36	\$2, 537, 060. 48	\$7, 867, 695. 91
Fish-bladders			100. 65	46. 00	146. 65
Total					7, 867, 842. 56
Total for preceding year.....					9, 103, 731. 46
Decrease.....					1, 235, 888. 90

The coffee was exported entirely from the port of Santos ; the fish bladders from that of Desterro.

CHAS. B. MCCALL,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Santos, June 30, 1888.

VENEZUELA.

MARACAIBO.

REPORT BY CONSUL PLUMACHER.

I have the honor to submit the following trade report for the year 1889, and beg to call attention to the movement in the more important exports from this section to the United States:

Coffee.—Business in this important staple, which is the life of all industries in this country, has been exceedingly brisk, not only on account of the greater quantity exported but also as a consequence of better prices abroad, which have given rise to lively competition.

The amount exported to the United States during 1889 rose to 38,042,270 pounds as against 37,389,701 in 1888. The difference in invoice value was, however, far greater, as in 1888 this amounted to \$5,377,897.68 and in 1889 \$6,836,455.49, an increase of nearly one million and a half of dollars United States gold.

This had a beneficial effect upon all branches of trade, as the state of the coffee market is a commercial barometer, indicating by its rise or fall the condition of minor industries which are all dependent upon this great staple.

Cacao.—It is a matter of regret that the exports of cacao, for the cultivation of which this district is eminently adapted, should be on the decrease.

During 1888 there were sent from Maracaibo to the United States 144,390 pounds, while in 1889 only 61,357 pounds were invoiced.

The cacao from this section has always enjoyed a high reputation, much greater than the so-called "Caracas" or "Guayaquil," and in the district Perija the conditions of soil and climate are said to be more favorable than in any other part of the world.

It is hoped, however, that in the near future a railway may be constructed from Maracaibo to the center of Perija, which is all that is necessary to open up a large tract of country, the development of which would give at once rich returns.

Copaiba.—With this and other valuable gums the forests of this section are abundantly supplied, but nevertheless only 27,377 pounds were exported during the past year. This, however, is an improvement as compared with 1888, as then but 19,583 pounds were invoiced.

Fish sounds.—This industry has fallen off sadly during the year, as only 26,195 pounds were shipped as against 56,408 in 1888.

There are no organized fisheries, which, however, could be easily established at a comparatively trifling outlay. The sounds of the "curbina," a fish somewhat resembling our weak fish or sea trout, are of great commercial value and have a ready sale.

This fish abounds in the lake, but the industry has never been systematized.

Hides and skins.—There is scarcely any change in the movement of these articles, all of which go to the United States, a great quantity returning to this country in the form of leather and morocco, and it is therefore to be believed that a tannery at Maracaibo, especially if in connection with a shoe factory and saddler's shop, would give good results.

Woods and divi-divi.—Of fustic and boxwood a much less quantity was shipped to the United States than in the preceding years, but there has been something of a boom in cedar, as in 1889 the exports were nearly four times greater than in 1888, amounting in declared value to \$23,648.46.

The demand for divi-divi in the United States appears to be constantly increasing and during the past year there were sent to New York and Boston 375,706 pounds, valued at \$6,442.05.

E. H. PLUMACHER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Maracaibo, January 21, 1889.

DUTCH GUIANA.

REPORT BY CONSUL BROWNE, OF PARAMARIBO.

The commerce of the colony this year shows an increase of some importance when compared with 1888 the imports being in excess to the amount of \$218,606 and the exports \$82,196.

The Dutch company mentioned in last year's report as engaged in the cultivation of sugar built a sugar factory on their estate and have already finished the crushing of their first cane crop, with, I believe, very flattering results. All of the other sugar plantations in the colony are extending their cultivation and making other improvements, which shows as if the sugar industry in Surinam is becoming a profitable one.

There is also a large increase in the production of cocoa, and to all appearance it will continue, as the owners of cocoa estates are every year extending their cultivation.

Regarding the gold industry very little is to be mentioned further than what has been stated in previous reports. The original owners are still in possession of their placers, working them with profit and in the mean time doing some developments on their quartz ledges.

Since January 16, 1890, the Royal Dutch West Indian Mail Company has started a three-weekly mail service between Amsterdam and this post and thence to New York.

The steamers of the "Compagnie Générale Transatlantique" call here on the 28th of every month on their way from the West Indian islands to Cayenne, and touch here again on the 4th of every month on their return voyage to the islands.

In addition to those two lines there is an English line of steamers calling here every month, since January of this year; so that, as far as steamship communication is concerned, the people of Surinam have nothing to complain of.

The governor of the colony, in his opening speech to the colonial states, made mention of a request made by the "Compagnie Française des Télégraphes Sous-marins" for a concession for the laying of a telegraph cable to connect this city with the United States and Europe. It is to be hoped that this request will meet with a favorable answer, as telegraph communication is very much required here.

During the year 1889 1,728 immigrants from British India were introduced here while 587 were reshipped.

According to the last official statistics the population of this colony on the 31st of December, 1889, amounted to 59,298, showing an increase of 1,931.

The general health may be reported to have been satisfactory. No epidemics of any kind have made their appearance here.

Appended are tables A, B, C, D, and E, showing the imports, exports, and shipping of this colony during 1889, which will explain themselves.

THOMAS BROWNE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE.

Paramaribo, July 9, 1890.

THE WEST INDIES.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

ANTIGUA AND AGENCIES.

REPORT BY CONSUL JACKSON, OF ANTIGUA.

A good sugar crop coupled with good prices made corresponding good times in Antigua for the year 1889.

The exports increased from \$955,014.90 in 1888 to \$1,279,305.10 in 1889, amounting to \$324,290.20, a snug increase for an island measuring 108 square miles, of which one-half only is in a state of cultivation.

In sympathy the imports amounted to \$795,784.74, an increase of \$38,381.12 over the preceding year. Various articles to the amount of \$283,597.60 were imported from the United States, about the usual importation from that country.

The value of sugar exports was \$1,070,847.64, of which \$1,010,208.72 worth was sent to the United States.

American vessels to the number of 41, with a net tonnage of 11,366 tons, were entered at the consulate, while 44, with a tonnage of 11,993, cleared for various ports, an increase of 25 per cent. over the year preceding.

The rainfall was unprecedent, and I submit a table which shows the number of inches of rain recorded at the government station for 4 years, respectively. On one estate a rainfall of 12 inches in 5 hours was recorded. It partook of the nature of a cloud-burst.

Rainfall at Antigua.

	Inches.
1886	48.14
1887	49.89
1888	50.12
1889	86.97

Eighteen hundred and eighty-nine ushered in the telephone. It was introduced by the government and is held up by it. The rates are very low, and are taken advantage of by sugar estates all over the island, which are connected not only with each other but with the city and all police stations. The apparatus was imported from the United States.

I have to report a closer commercial feeling between these islands and the United States year by year. The people hail with delight all laws and customs calculated to bind the countries in a closer relation. They feel that their future, for weal or woe, depends more on the United States than on their mother country, Great Britain.

CHESTER E. JACKSON,
Consul.

HOLLEY, N. Y., *July 25, 1890.*

Imports at Antigua for the year ending December 31, 1889.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
Aërated water.....value.....		\$2,748.02	\$169.02	Great Britain, West Indies.
Alcoholic Liquors:				
Ale and beer .....gallons....	3,203	1,088.32	117.00	Great Britain, West Indies.
Ale and beer bottles..dozen....	2,300	4,222.40	456.23	Great Britain, United States.
Brandy.....gallons....	1,266	4,038.38	840.37	Great Britain.
Gin .....do.....	4,195	2,324.02	3,002.68	Great Britain, West Indies.
Rum.....do.....	56,046	12,059.56	28,023.36	Do.
Whisky.....do.....	5,247	8,756.56	3,542.13	Great Britain.
Wine .....do.....		2,218.18	796.50	Great Britain, West Indies, United States.
Animals:				
Cattle .....head....	253	3,790.52	46.12	West Indies.
Horses.....do.....	10	964.80	16.20	Do.
Mules.....do.....	142	14,829.00	756.00	West Indies, United States.
Books and printed matter.....		4,916.34	Increase.	Great Britain, United States.
Boots and shoes.....		17,201.40	1,175.15	Great Britain, West Indies, United States.
Bricks and tiles.....number....	213,622	3,220.84	240.31	Great Britain, West Indies.
Carriages and carts.....		2,857.72	176.20	Great Britain, West Indies, United States.
Coal and patent fuel.....tons....	1,180	8,182.80	633.74	Great Britain, West Indies.
Cottons and woollens.....		92,960.68	6,258.67	Great Britain, West Indies, United States.
Drugs, chemicals, instruments.....		6,090.12	398.80	Do.
Earthen and glass ware.....		6,098.86	412.30	Do.
Estate stores.....		3,158.00	227.32	Do.
Fancy goods, toys, games, etc.....		3,967.00	267.89	Great Britain, West Indies, United States.
Furniture.....		2,702.72	174.35	Do.
Grain:				
Corn .....bushels....	44,810	23,284.10	3,018.29	West Indies, United States.
Oats .....do.....	1,364	746.16	95.46	Great Britain, West Indies, British North America, United States.
Pease, beans, etc.....do.....	1,396	1,975.54	90.24	Great Britain, West Indies, United States.
Rice .....pounds....	816,147	16,299.96	4,363.34	Great Britain, West Indies.
Government stores and supplies.....		7,486.88	Free.	Great Britain, West Indies, and United States.
Guns and ammunition.....		633.78	42.78	Do.
Haberdashery and millinery, made clothing, hats, and finery.....		47,219.00	3,108.98	Do.
Hardware.....		30,057.34	2,014.27	Do.
Jewelry, silver and plate.....		1,614.78	112.40	Great Britain, United States.
Leather and saddlery.....		6,906.54	466.17	Great Britain, West Indies, and United States.
Lime and cement.....		1,982.58	133.82	Great Britain, West Indies.
Machinery for manufacture of sugar.....		24,936.48	Free.	Great Britain, West Indies, and United States.
Manures.....		36,033.44	Free.	Great Britain, West Indies.
Matches.....		1,610.60	125.68	Great Britain, United States.
Musical instruments.....		1,368.82	92.37	Great Britain.
Naval stores.....		6,301.64	407.34	Great Britain, United States, and British North America.
Oilmeal and linseed meal, pounds.....	534,430	8,494.38	1,205.85	Great Britain, West Indies, and United States.
Packages.....		11,425.56	774.88	Do.
Paint and varnish.....		3,017.96	212.71	Great Britain, United States.
Perfumery.....		2,290.98	171.58	Great Britain, West Indies, and United States.
Provisions:				
Breadstuffs:				
Bread and biscuit, pounds.....	351,715	12,060.32	2,134.59	Great Britain, United States.
Flour (wheat) .....barrels....	17,885	75,806.28	25,132.95	West Indies, United States.
Meal (corn and oats)..do.....	9,342	26,437.42	5,238.55	Great Britain, West Indies, and United States.
Salted and dried:				
Beef .....pounds....	104,186	4,323.00	1,227.78	Do.
Butter .....do.....	70,843	12,305.20	1,637.08	Great Britain, West Indies, British North America, United States.
Cheese.....do.....	28,887	3,900.44	616.78	Great Britain, West Indies, and United States.
Fish (dried) .....quintals....	13,103	45,658.16	2,974.60	Great Britain, West Indies, British North America, United States.
Fish (pickled) .....barrels....	1,926	6,790.14	1,071.37	West Indies, United States, British North America.
Hams, bacon, etc..pounds....	22,820	2,923.70	513.44	Great Britain, United States.
Lard.....do.....	55,266	3,756.50	1,088.23	Great Britain, West Indies, and United States.
Pork.....do.....	591,450	38,071.00	5,300.44	West Indies, United States.

Imports at Antigua for the year ending December 31, 1889—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
Provisions (other):				
Coffee and cocoa .....pounds...	41,320	\$5,744.80	\$317.69	Great Britain, West Indies, and United States.
Fruit and vegetables (green).....		5,042.24	409.86	Great Britain, West Indies, British North America, United States.
Fruits (dried and preserved) pounds.	12,608	1,145.90	564.23	Great Britain, West Indies, and United States.
Sugar:				
Refined.....pounds...	12,414	627.64	260.66	Great Britain, United States.
Unrefined .....do.....	200,000	6,506.82	Free.	West Indies.
Molasses.....puncheons...	144	2,585.30	Free.	West Indies.
Tea.....pounds...	6,393	1,709.96	522.63	Great Britain, West Indies, and United States.
Groceries and confections		10,755.36	672.48	Great Britain, West Indies, British North America, United States.
Stationery and wrapping paper.....		4,464.48	302.51	Great Britain, West Indies, and United States.
Straw and bamboo work		734.48	41.74	Do.
Tallow and oils:				
Candles (tallow) .....pounds...	9,675	825.84	302.28	United States.
Candles (other).....do.....	7,460	760.28	503.54	Great Britain.
Oils.....gallons...	5,333	3,493.10	686.74	Great Britain, West Indies, and United States.
Petroleum, etc .....do.....	45,014	6,286.56	3,038.44	Do.
Soap.....pounds...	144,210	5,495.96	1,938.89	Great Britain, West Indies, British North America, United States.
Tallow .....do.....	13,463	964.24	302.91	Great Britain.
Tobacco:				
Cigars.....pounds...	297	501.16	83.44	West Indies.
Leaf.....do.....	97,400	8,159.84	6,885.66	United States.
Manufactured.....do.....	1,153	520.18	129.70	Great Britain, United States.
Tombstones		144.00	9.72	Great Britain.
Wood:				
Cedar and pine shingles, number.	1,171,200	2,465.12	584.54	British North America, West Indies, United States.
Cypress and wallahashingles, number.	931,225	3,920.46	1,051.05	West Indies, United States.
Hoops .....number...	426,720	5,746.92	576.07	Great Britain United States.
Pitch pine.....feet...	376,474	5,611.34	847.05	United States.
White pine and spruce..do.....	894,054	12,757.82	1,508.62	British North America, United States.
Staves.....number...	30,232	852.00	51.03	United States.
Shooks (no heads)...bundles...	20,797	21,811.46	2,807.60	British North America, West Indies, United States.
Shooks (with heads).....do.....	163	2,296.26	29.34	British North America, United States.
Nonenumerated articles.....		2,296.26	57.75	
Total.....		795,784.74	135,648.48	

Exports from Antigua for the year ending December 31, 1889.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Whither exported.
Hides and skins.....		\$1,212.88	Canada, United States, West Indies.
Fruits and vegetables.....		4,385.82	Canada, United States, Great Britain, West Indies.
Molasses.....puncheons...	8,842	160,461.20	Canada, United States, West Indies.
Sugar.....hogsheads...	10,499		
Do.....tierces...	1,329		
Do.....barrels...	3,720½		
Do.....bags...	41,133	1,070,847.64	Canada, Great Britain, United States, West Indies.
Tamarinds.....preserved...		5,408.40	Great Britain, United States, West Indies.
Tortoises, turtle, and turtle shell.....		1,550.64	Great Britain, West Indies.
Various imports exported		27,524.52	Various countries.
Various produce		7,914.00	Do.
Total		1,279,305.10	

Navigation at the port of Antigua, West Indies, for the year ending December 31, 1889.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing ves-		Steamers.		Sailing ves-	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	British North America.....			14	1,393			29	3,922
	British West Indies	143	156,193	244	9,107	146	158,017	228	5,802
	Danish West Indies.....	1	870			1	850	1	218
	French West Indies.....	2	1,782	24	1,717	5	5,329	21	433
	Other ports.....			3	366			3	487
	United Kingdom.....	8	7,140			2	1,759		
	United States			5	1,195			10	2,923
Dutch	West Indies.....			11	248			11	248
French.....	do			6	159			6	159
Other.....	Various ports			4	854			4	854
United States ...	British West Indies.....			24	7,407			8	2,044
	French West Indies.....			3	864				
	Other ports.			1	262			6	1,460
	United States			13	2,833			26	7,366
	Spanish West Indies.....							4	1,123

Imports and exports between Antigua, West Indies, and the United States for the year 1889.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Alcoholic liquors:				
Lager beer (bottles).....dozen...	160	\$301.80		
Wine.....		270.32		
Animals—mules	140	14,685.00		
Books and printed matter		1,868.74		
Boots and shoes		2,131.10		
Carriages and carts.....		1,938.70		
Cottons and woolens.....		988.88		
Drugs, chemicals, instruments.....		1,316.68		
Earthen and glass ware.....		563.24		
Estate' stores.....		299.96		
Fancy goods, toys, games.....		507.88		
Furniture		409.92		
Grain:				
Corn.....bushels...	42,182	21,335.90		
Oats	681	271.06		
Peas, beans, etc.....do.....	1,050	1,485.32		
Guns and ammunition		458.86		
Haberdashery, millinery, made clothing, hats, finery		446.30		
Hardware		1,343.68		
Hides and skins				\$441.64
Jewelry, silver, and plate		47.32		
Leather and saddlery		244.32		
Machinery for manufacture of sugar		73.60		
Matches		1,597.60		
Molasses			1,053 $\frac{1}{4}$	19,590.46
Naval stores.....		1,181.52		
Oil meal and linseed meal	472,407	7,364.92		
Packages		1,162.86		
Paint and varnish.....		24.00		
Perfumery.....		1,134.88		
Provisions:				
Breadstuffs:				
Bread and biscuit.. ..pounds...	543,725	10,931.02		
Flour (wheat).....barrels...	16,625	69,565.60		
Meal (corn and oat).....do.....	8,868	24,702.84		
Salted and dried :				
Beef.....pounds...	98,690	4,117.40		
Butter.....do.....	28,677	3,462.52		
Cheese	27,609	3,675.14		
Fish (dried).....quintals...	608	2,567.82		
Fish (pickled).....barrels...	299	1,692.54		
Hams, bacon, etc.....pounds...	14,027	1,436.18		
Lard.....do.....	50,760	3,453.82		
Pork	580,250	37,118.80		
Other:				
Coffee and cocoa.. ..do.....	11,279	1,953.12		
Fruit and vegetables (green).....		1,195.70		
Fruit (dried and preserved)	765	91.04		
Sugar (refined)	4,781	241.14		
Sugar (muscovado and other)			16,025 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,010,208.72
Tea.....pounds...	505	168.68		
Groceries and confections.....		1,118.62		

Imports and exports between Antigua, West Indses, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Stationery and wrapping paper		\$1, 312. 82		
Straw and bamboo work.....		22. 58		
Tallow and oils:				
Candles (tallow) .....pounds...	9, 675	825. 84		
Oils .....gallons...	54	35. 64		
Petroleum (kerosene) .....do.....	43, 452	6, 001. 50		
Soap .....pounds...	80	11. 84		
Tobacco:				
Leaf.....do.....	97, 400	8, 159. 84		
Manufactured .....do.....	1, 008	422. 28		
Unenumerated articles.....		23. 02		\$236. 52
Wood:				
Cedar and pine shingles.....number...	366, 250	761. 88		
Cypress shingles.....do.....	776, 225	3, 192. 46		
Pitch pine .....feet...	376, 474	5, 611. 44		
White pine and spruce .....do.....	382, 620	6, 272. 12		
Staves .....number...	30, 232	852. 00		
Shooks (no heads) .....bundles...	17, 414	18, 861. 00		
Shooks (with heads) .....do.....	150	285. 00		
Total.....		283, 597. 60		1, 130, 477. 34

DOMINICA.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Dominica to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1889.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1883.	Mar. 31, 1889.	June 30, 1889.	Sept. 30, 1889.	
Cassia fistula.....				\$97. 78	\$97. 78
Fruit (oranges and bananas).....	\$4, 151. 42			1, 690. 28	5, 841. 70
Lime juice, raw	117. 89		\$57. 83	43. 80	219. 52
Lime juice, concentrated.....	13, 050. 16	\$893. 28	2, 418. 92	17, 943. 05	34, 315. 41
Limes, pickled.....	104. 70		28. 00	237. 90	370. 60
Leaves, bay.....	5, 588. 80		905. 25	2, 906. 10	9, 400. 15
Miscellaneous.....	48. 23			34. 00	82. 23
Oil of limes.....				137. 08	137. 08
Pineapple juice.....			91. 00		91. 00
Rum, bay			529. 82	783. 98	1, 313. 80
Sugar, muscovado.....	1, 431. 44	13, 711. 92	53, 502. 96	22, 416. 86	91, 057. 18
Total.....					142, 926. 45

WM. STEDMAN,
Consular Agent.

MONTSERRAT.

Imports and exports between Montserrat and the United States for the year 1889.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity	Value.	Articles.	Quantity	Value.
Beef.....pounds...	3, 800	\$230. 40	Drugs and chemicals.....		92. 14
Books.....		288. 00	Estate stores.		167. 82
Bread and biscuits...pounds...	5, 963	291. 02	Fish, pickled.....barrels...	2, 000	5, 760. 00
Butter .....do.....	2, 505	292. 14	Flour.....do.....	2, 029	9, 672. 52
Candles.....do.....	3, 030	310. 26	Furniture.....		49. 42
Cheese .....do.....	5, 831	882. 08	Groceries		294. 86
Coffee.....do.....	394	67. 04	Hardware		605. 16
Corn.....bushels...	159	72. 00	Hams and bacon....pounds...	3, 754	431. 52
Corn meal.....barrels...	130	473. 02	Lard .....do.....	3, 559	279. 18
Cotton goods		596. 78	Leather.....		281. 10
Cooperage stuffs.....		59. 00	Lumber.....feet...	25, 000	468. 40

Imports and exports between Montserrat and the United States for the year 1889—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity	Value.	Articles.	Quantity	Value.
Matches		\$191.14	Shooks and staves.....feet...	59,000	\$3,595.72
Oil:			Soap.....pounds...	1,785	68.34
Mineral (kerosene)..gals...	7,792	1,104.02	Sugar (refined).....do.....	5,255	269.64
Other than mineral..do.....	353	192.00	Tobacco and cigars ....do.....	6,167	745.96
Oats.....bushels...	118	534.14	Paint and varnish.....		171.42
Oil meal.....pounds...	31,842	57.36	Boots and shoes.....		54.16
Peas and beans	67	93.10	Sundries.....		429.44
Pork.....pounds...	81,600	5,040.00			
Rice.....	2,702	72.00	Total.....		28,579.94

EXPORTS.

Limes:			Molasses .....gallons...	7,923	\$1,638.72
Green.....boxes...	590	\$402.80	Phosphate rock.....Tons...	800	4,322.50
Pickled.....barrels...	731	1,932.34	Sugar, muscovado..pounds...	2,895,320	75,681.05
Lime juice:					
Concentrated.....gallons...	720	679.90	Total.....		84,693.31
Raw.....do.....	180	36.00			

Exports from Montserrat for the year ending December 31, 1889.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Whither exported.
Arrowroot.....pounds...	6,240	\$1,056.00	United Kingdom.
Bay leaves.....bags...	27	12.96	Danish West Indies.
Cattle.....head...	104	2,078.40	British West Indies.
Citron (dry).....pounds...	200	9.60	United Kingdom.
Corn.....bushels...	46	27.52	British West Indies.
Firewood.....cords...	38	107.52	Do.
Fowls.....head...	96	23.04	Do.
Goats.....do.....	24	53.28	Do.
Ginger .....pounds...	450	5.76	United Kingdom.
Hides and skins.....	930	89.40	British West Indies.
Do		192.60	Dominion of Canada.
Horses .....head...	5	172.80	British West Indies.
Hogs.....do.....	44	188.40	Do.
Do.....do.....	141	488.40	Foreign West Indies.
Mules.....do.....	2	76.80	British West Indies.
Sugar.....	471,300	9,604.80	United Kingdom.
Do.....	2,895,320	75,681.05	United States.
Do.....	180,400	3,961.68	British West Indies.
Do.....	5,250	98.40	Foreign West Indies.
Limes:			
Green.....boxes...	590	402.80	United States.
Pickled.....barrels...	680	1,932.34	Do.
Lime juice:			
Raw.....gallons...	96,240	18,814.34	United Kingdom.
Concentrated.....do.....		12,576.00	Do.
Do.....do.....	720	679.90	United States.

Exports from Montserrat for the year ending December 31, 1890.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Whither exported.
Limes:			
Green.....boxes...	446	\$266.00	United Kingdom.
Essence of.....pounds...	900	1,891.20	Do.
Do.....do.....	20	19.20	United States.
Molasses.....gallons...	9,507	1,638.72	Do.
Do.....do.....	18,200	2,568.00	Dominion of Canada.
Do.....do.....	16,300	2,581.68	British West Indies.
Do.....do.....	14,100	1,779.84	Foreign West Indies.
Phosphate rock.....tons...	800	4,322.50	United States.
Tamarinds.....pounds...	127,400	2,964.00	United Kingdom.
Sheep.....head...	18	54.72	British West Indies.
Do.....do.....	26	51.36	Foreign West Indies.

Exports from Montserrat for the year ending December 31, 1890—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Whither exported.
Potatoes.....barrels...	314	\$262.92	British West Indies.
Do.....do.....	59	53.40	Foreign West Indies.
Fruit.....		64.32	British West Indies.
Quassia wood.....tons...	80	684.96	United Kingdom.
Rum.....gallons...	200	57.60	Do.
Papain.....pounds..	110	341.28	Do.
Preserves.....cases..	64	312.00	Do.
Timber.....	(*)	200.32	British West Indies.
Do.....	(*)	67.20	Foreign West Indies.
Turtles, live.....head...	23	69.00	British West Indies.
Sundries.....		399.24	Do.

* No measurements obtainable.

RICHARD HANNAM,
Consular Agent.

NEVIS.

Imports at Nevis for the year ending December 31, 1889.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
Carriages		\$466.84	\$35.36	United States and other places.
Cottons and woolens.....		22,840.10	1,831.66	United States and United Kingdom.
Books		324.12	Free	Do.
Boots and shoes		2,129.60	170.76	Do.
Bricks and tiles		234.17	18.76	United Kingdom.
Drugs		492.34	42.68	United States and United Kingdom.
Estates stores		171.00	10.08	Do.
Flour.....barrels...	1,909		1,379.00	United States.
Grain.....bushels...	710		12.48	Do.
Haberdashery and millinery		10,595.31	848.36	United States and United Kingdom.
Hardware		3,813.20	304.92	Do.
Machinery		2,688.00	Free	United Kingdom.
Manures.....		4,890.00	Free	Do.
Corn meal.....	660		330.00	United States.
Lumber	30,812		61.42	United States and other places.
Naval stores.....		636.96	48.76	United States and United Kingdom.
Oil meal.....		661.44	61.62	United States.
Rice.....pounds...	51,968		129.92	United Kingdom.
Stationery		292.00	19.24	United States and United Kingdom.
Shooks.....	708		52.80	United States.
Spirits.....gallons...	2,890		1,097.68	United Kingdom and other places.
Non-enumerated.....		6,175.80	1,664.64	
Total		56,410.88	8,120.14	

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Nevis to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1889.

Quarter ending—	Sugar (mus-covado).
December 31, 1888	\$698.19
March 31, 1889.....	49,402.14
June 30, 1889.....	86,975.09
September 30, 1889.....	18,393.87
Total	155,439.29

CHAS. H. SIMMONDS,
Consular Agent.

PORTSMOUTH.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Portsmouth, Dominica, to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1889.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1888.	Mar. 31, 1889.	June 30, 1889.	Sept. 30, 1889.	
Fruit (green)		\$184. 15	\$124. 87	\$431. 20	\$740. 22
Lime juice.....				775. 66	775. 66
Sugar (muscovado).....			452. 97		452. 97

A. D. RIVIERE,
Consular Agent.

TRINIDAD.

REPORT BY CONSUL SAWYER.

The recent large reduction in American import duties on sugar by the Senate (and the belief that a further reduction will soon become law) is giving to Americans the trade of the West Indies. Nearly all these sugars, excepting the light-colored crystals, are shipped to the United States, which also influences other productions thither.

This means in return large and increasing sales of horses, mules, hay, oats, beef, pork, mutton, salt fish, canned meats, butter, cheese, lumber, cotton duck, bagging, manufactures, machinery, medicines, etc. It has also caused the revival of our mercantile marine, and the visible recuperation of our decaying shipyards is unmistakable.

Principal articles of manufactured goods exported from England and the United States during 1885.

To—	American.	British.
British West Indies and South America.....	\$492, 800	\$9, 025, 000
Spanish West Indies.....	1, 044, 023	5, 142, 065
Mexico.....	796, 034	3, 556, 978
Central American states	383, 202	3, 815, 662
Venezuela.....	379, 543	2, 448, 740
Brazil.....	2, 265, 071	26, 918, 088
Uruguay.....	265, 420	6, 246, 702
Argentine Republic.....	1, 471, 812	24, 063, 663
Chili.....	1, 058, 427	8, 064, 632
Peru.....	240, 853	4, 199, 571

Thus only a small portion of American trade with the West Indies and South America existed in 1885, and such is still the case with South America; whereas, considering contiguity and similarity of governments, the Americans ought to have it all.

The commerce between the United States and the West Indies is being done more by steam, yet there were 116 sailing vessels, having a tonnage of 57,205, that came to Trinidad under the American flag during the year.

This increasing trade and the cause thereof are worthy of the attention of American statesmen at this time. The truths of analogy and logic are eternal. Next to contiguity the liberal legislation of the United States Government towards West Indian productions is the principal cause. But this trade is insufficient. A larger market is wanted. This can not, however, be had by prohibitory high tariffs, but that kind of legislation that has given to Americans the trade of the West Indies would give them also that of South America.

MOSES H. SAWYER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Trinidad and Tobago, August 1, 1890.

Produce shipped from Trinidad to December 31, 1889.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Sugar.....hhds...	*17,573	Rum.....puncheons...	116
Do.....tierces...	*6,092	Cocoa.....lbs...	15,167,325
Do.....bags and barrels...	*310,778	Coffee.....lbs...	12,880
Molasses.....puncheons...	20,059	Cocoanuts.....No...	13,855,818
do.....tierces...	1,525	Asphalt.....tons...	78,625

*Of these, 17,573 hogsheads, 6,092 tierces, and 112,512 bags and barrels have been shipped to the United States and British North American provinces.

Return of fruit exported from Trinidad to United States of America from April 1 to December 31, 1889.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Bananas.....bunches...	1,361	Shaddocks.....bbls...	2
Nutmegs.....boxes...	1	Citron peel.....casks...	1
Do.....bags...	2	Cucumbers.....crates...	4
Mace.....do...	1	Egg plants.....do...	2
Ginger.....do...	1	Golden apples.....do...	17
Do.....bbls...	10	Ochroes.....do...	12
Limes.....cases...	262	Preserves.....boxes...	3
Do.....bbls...	140	Oranges.....crates...	2,007
Do.....hampers...	100	Do.....bbls...	10
Lemons.....hampers...	22	Green cocoanuts.....crates...	1
Avocado pears.....crates...	1	Dry cocoanuts.....number...	169,640

DANISH WEST INDIES.

ST. THOMAS.

IMPORTS BY ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.

Imports into the island of St. Thomas, and countries from which exported, for the year ending March 31, 1890.

Articles.	United States.	Great Britain.	France.	Germany.	Denmark.	Spanish West Indies.	British West Indies.	Other Danish West Indies.	South America.	Canada.	Other countries.	Total.
Beans and pease.....	\$6,452				\$10	\$144		\$156		\$218	\$80	\$7,060
Boots, shoes, saddlery, and leather.	7,671	\$10,650	\$19,166	\$10,490	381		\$3	74	\$95			48,530
Bread, tea, coffee, cocoa, and molasses	3,901	1,394	122	1,088	9	932	125	301	397	262	5,010	13,541
Butter	13,350			1,154	6,522			1,311		4,465		26,802
Canned goods	1,965	3,390	3,985	788	818	19	15	82	34	6	17	11,119
Cattle, sheep, and hogs						14,266	15,584	575			331	30,756
Cheese.....	2,331	3	41	5,352	485			56		192	313	8,773
Coal	142,118	48,224										190,342
Cordage and ship material	6,178	652		10			614		879	2,060	988	11,381
Cotton goods	5,933	185,773	10,485	8,334	43		529	114	579			211,790
Drugs and perfumery.....	4,576	3,371	2,909	3,878	1,009	4,865	1,637	224	11		8	22,488
Earthenware and glassware	3,219	730	1,081	1,718	43	30		161				6,982
Furniture.....	2,380	860	754	1,283	417				33		55	5,782
Hams, pork, and lard	17,579		49	134	784			307				18,853
Hardware	5,708	14,303	3,468	3,889	840	20		136		3		28,367
Ice.....	3,368											3,868
Jewelry and fancy goods	754	17,689	20,954	5,609	702	91	5	3	125		2	45,934
Linen goods.....	2,704	11,960	2,397	2,056	31		16					19,164
Lumber, shingles, lime, and cement..	12,137	467		2,223	4			86	60	487		15,464
Lamp oil	3,387	2,042		307								5,736
Miscellaneous.....	10,836	22,931	8,790	12,369	2,842	2,745	7,332	2,222	610	1,148	9,013	80,841
Raw sugar.....						9,358	1,100	14,434			578	25,470
Ready-made clothing.....	235	5,202	14,329	3,891	911		28	6	248		150	25,000
Refined sugar.....	10,983			65				16				11,064
Rice	13			6,585	5,953							12,548
Salted and smoked beef.....	2,899			2			20	4		15		2,940
Salt fish and pickled fish.....	1,304	25		33	1,616		148	330		10,120	20	13,596
Silk goods.....		2,096	9,063	461					50		470	12,140
Soap, candles, and starch.....	3,992	6,423		5,798	33		15	22	23		81	16,387
Straw hats and felt hats.....	387	4,876	2,636	83	5			5	33,388	33	492	41,899
Sweet oil.....	3,628		3,430					29				7,087
Tobacco and cigars.	17,771		213	4,122	1,692	30,570	237	62	1,198		2,161	58,026
Tongues and sausages	609	60	149	557	2,982			14		11	12	4,194
Wheat, corn, oats, and barley.....	2,461	303	17	738	408	97					163	4,187
Wheat flour, rye flour, and corn meal.....	81,113			63	62		320	2,686			1,051	85,295
Wines and liquors..	17,620	9,632	19,162	29,896	14,217	189	5,500	10,789		75	5,588	112,668
Woolen goods.....	119	11,485	4,237	7,953	21			15		202	172	24,204
Total	400,178	364,544	127,431	120,729	42,840	63,326	33,228	34,229	37,730	19,297	26,755	1,270,278

Declared value of exports from the island of St. Thomas to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended March 31, 1890.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	June 30, 1889.	Sept. 30, 1889.	Dec. 31, 1889.	Mar. 31, 1890.	
Bay oil	\$471		\$880		\$1,351
Bay rum	11,163	\$6,666	7,968	\$8,097	33,894
Brandy	1,928				1,928
Hides and skins	1,471	896	865	1,913	5,145
Linen				2,569	2,569
Miscellaneous	38		1,687	58	1,783
Rum	679	1,053	729		2,461
Scrap iron			2,672		2,672
Turtle shells		1,950	767	557	3,274
Whisky	11,090	5,033	1,194	12,906	30,223
Total	26,840	15,598	16,762	26,100	85,300

Navigation at the port of St. Thomas, year ended March 31, 1890.

From or to—	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
<i>American flag.</i>												
Africa			8	3,279	8	3,279						
Argentine Republic			3	1,545	3	1,545						
Azores			1	295	1	295						
Bahamas									5	3,127	5	3,127
Brazil			4	1,996	4	1,996						
British Guiana			4	1,853	4	1,853						
Canary Islands			2	377	2	377						
Cape de Verde Islands			1	241	1	241						
Cuba									12	6,082	12	6,082
French Guiana			2	472	2	471						
Hayti									5	1,398	5	1,398
Jamaica									1	165	1	165
Madeira			1	361	1	361						
Porto Rico									17	5,153	17	5,153
San Domingo									3	807	3	807
United States:												
Gulf ports									3	2,142	3	2,142
North of Hatteras	18	31,728	14	8,010	32	39,738	17	30,524	5	4,020	22	34,544
South of Hatteras			1	220	1	220			11	3,087	11	3,087
Uruguay			2	960	2	960						
Venezuela			1	165	1	165						
Windward and Leeward Islands	15	30,130	23	2,207	38	37,337	16	31,334	4	1,285	20	32,619
Total	33	61,858	67	26,980	100	88,838	33	61,858	66	27,266	99	89,124
<i>British flag.</i>												
Africa			1	379	1	379						
Argentine Republic			4	2,241	4	2,241			2	2,023	2	2,023
Bahamas									5	756	5	756
Bermuda									1	123	1	123
Brazil	1	705	5	1,835	6	2,540						
British Guiana			10	1,828	10	1,828						
Canada			5	661	5	661			4	630	4	630
Colombia (Colon)	1	934			1	934	3	5,761			3	5,761
Cuba							22	25,047	7	1,915	29	26,962
England	16	22,486	1	429	17	22,915			1	186	1	186
France	2	2,390			2	2,390						
Germany			1	172	1	172						
Hayti	1	1,605			1	1,605	11	15,852			11	15,852
Jamaica	3	1,505			3	1,505	1	372	1	98	2	470
Mexico							3	3,247	1	579	4	3,826
Porto Rico	1	120	1	137	2	257	5	4,186	30	5,253	35	9,439
San Domingo							1	1,457	3	624	4	2,081
Spain							1	934			1	934
United States:												
Gulf ports			1	259	1	259	4	4,339	2	1,335	6	5,674
North of Hatteras	24	25,676	2	312	26	25,988	1	120	6	1,777	7	1,897
South of Hatteras							1	1,009	5	1,939	6	2,948
Venezuela			3	878	3	878	1	283	1	259	2	542
Wales	7	8,769	1	275	8	9,044			1	435	1	435
Windward and Leeward Islands	27	35,914	39	8,017	66	43,931	29	38,369	2	292	31	38,661
Total	83	100,104	74	17,423	157	117,527	83	100,976	72	18,224	155	119,200

Navigation at the port of St. Thomas, year ended March 31, 1890—Continued.

From or to—	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
<i>German flag.</i>												
Argentine Republic			2	1,020	2	1,020						
Brazil	1	1,351	2	622	3	1,973	1	1,496			1	1,496
British Guiana			1	389	1	389						
Colombia (Colon)	12	16,552			12	16,552	2	2,877	1	299	3	3,176
Cuba	1	1,533			1	1,533						
Dutch Guiana			1	415	1	415						
France			2	655	2	655						
Germany	57	87,072	2	533	59	87,605	56	77,628			56	77,626
Hayti	20	25,703			20	25,703	17	23,191	1	415	18	23,606
Holland									1	1,233	1	1,233
Mexico	4	5,626			4	5,626	1	1,306	1	288	2	1,594
Porto Rico	10	14,704			10	14,704	33	52,768	2	734	35	53,502
San Domingo	18	17,182			18	17,182	20	18,883	8	2,885	28	21,768
United States:												
Gulf ports							1	1,170			1	1,170
North Hatteras	1	1,496			1	1,496	3	5,006			3	5,006
Uruguay	1	1,170	1	139	2	1,309						
Venezuela	8	12,766			8	12,766	1	1,590			1	1,590
Windward and Leeward Islands			2	808	2	808						
Total	133	185,155	13	4,581	146	189,736	135	185,913	14	5,854	149	191,767
<i>Russian flag.</i>												
San Domingo									1	335	1	335
United States, Gulf ports									1	662	1	662
Wales			1	662	1	662						
Windward and Leeward Islands			1	335	1	335						
Total			2	997	2	997			1	997	2	997
<i>French flag.</i>												
Colombia (Colon)	1	2,014			1	2,014						
Cuba							1	541			1	541
France	24	44,001			24	44,001	24	43,648			24	43,648
Hayti	8	12,946			8	12,946	1	541	1	215	2	786
Porto Rico	6	10,650			6	10,650	13	23,126			13	23,126
San Domingo	1	541			1	541	1	879			1	879
Uruguay	2	5,342			2	5,342						
United States, Gulf ports							2	5,342			2	5,342
Windward and Leeward Islands	15	22,825	1	245	16	23,070	15	24,242			15	24,242
Total	57	98,319	1	245	58	98,564	57	98,319	1	245	58	98,564
<i>Dutch flag.</i>												
England			1	113	1	113						
Venezuela									2	290	2	290
Windward and Leeward Islands			1	179	1	179						
Total			2	290	2	290			2	290	2	290
<i>Italian flag.</i>												
Italy			1	457								
<i>Spanish flag.</i>												
Porto Rico	1	431	2	276	3	707	1	431			1	431
Spain									1	156	1	156
Venezuela									1	120	1	120
Total	1	431	2	276	3	707	1	431	2	276	3	707
<i>Portuguese flag.</i>												
Porto Rico	1	913			1	913						
United States, North Hatteras							1	913			1	913
Total	1	913			1	913	1	913			1	913

Navigation at the port of St. Thomas, year ended March 31, 1890—Continued.

From or to—	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
<i>Colombian flag.</i>												
Germany									1	257	1	257
United States, South Hatteras			1	257	1	257						
Total.....			1	257	1	257			1	257	1	257
<i>Norwegian flag.</i>												
Argentine Republic			11	5,517	11	5,517						
Africa			7	3,558	7	3,558			1	498	1	498
Brazil			26	11,675	26	11,675						
British Guiana			1	279	1	279						
Cuba							2	2,032	8	3,444	10	5,476
England									1	376	1	376
France			1	1,211	1	1,211						
Germany	1	1,345	1	328	2	1,673	2	2,690			2	2,690
Hayti	2	2,690			2	2,690	1	1,345	2	1,061	3	2,406
Jamaica							1	692	6	2,811	7	3,503
Patagonia			1	479	1	479						
Porto Rico									1	232	1	232
Portugal			1	373	1	373						
San Domingo									15	6,631	15	6,631
Scotland									1	956	1	956
Spain			1	593	1	593						
United States:												
Gulf ports			1	498	1	498			6	2,849	6	2,849
North Hatteras	1	1,628			1	1,628			2	1,890	2	1,890
South Hatteras			1	956	1	956			15	7,604	15	7,604
Uruguay			1	960	1	960						
Venezuela			1	275	1	275			1	328	1	328
Wales	2	1,096			2	1,096						
Windward and Leeward Islands			4	1,637	4	1,637			1	279	1	279
Total.....	6	6,759	58	28,339	64	35,098	6	6,759	60	28,559	66	35,718
<i>Swedish flag.</i>												
Argentine Republic			5	1,647	5	1,647						
Africa			7	2,501	7	2,501						
Brazil			3	1,079		1,079						
Canada									1	404	1	404
Cuba									6	2,031	6	2,031
Hayti									2	913	2	913
Mexico									1	282	1	282
San Domingo									8	2,630	8	2,630
Spain			1	325	1	325						
United States, South Hatteras									1	429	1	429
Uruguay			1	310	1	310						
Windward and Leeward Islands			2	827	2	827						
Total.....			19	6,689	19	6,689			19	6,689	19	6,689
<i>Danish flag.</i>												
Africa			2	520	2	520						
Brazil			1	296	1	296						
Cuba									2	658	2	658
Denmark			4	1,138	4	1,138						
Dutch Guiana			1	237	1	237						
England									1	283	1	283
France			1	275	1	275						
Jamaica									1	383	1	383
Porto Rico									1	240	1	240
San Domingo									1	296	1	296
United States, North Hatteras			1	383	1	383						
Windward and Leeward Islands			2	666	2	666			6	1,655	6	1,655
Total			12	3,515	12	3,515			12	3,515	12	3,515

Summary of return of navigation at St. Thomas, W. I., year ended March 31, 1890, vessels over 100 tons register.

Flag.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steam.		Sail.		Total.		Steam.		Sail.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American.....	33	61,858	67	26,980	100	88,838	33	61,858	66	27,266	99	89,124
British.....	83	100,104	74	17,423	157	117,527	83	100,976	72	18,224	155	119,200
Colombian			1	257	1	257			1	257	1	257
Danish			12	3,515	12	3,515			12	3,515	12	3,515
Dutch.....			2	290	2	290			2	290	2	290
French	57	98,319	1	245	58	98,564	57	98,319	1	245	58	98,564
German	133	185,155	13	4,621	146	189,776	135	185,913	14	5,854	149	191,737
Italian.....			1	457	1	457						
Norwegian	6	6,759	58	28,339	64	35,098	6	6,759	60	28,959	66	35,718
Portuguese	1	913			1	913	1	913			1	913
Russian.....			2	997	2	997			2	997	2	997
Spanish.....	1	431	2	276	3	707	1	431	2	276	3	707
Swedish			19	6,689	19	6,689			19	6,689	19	6,689
Total.....	314	453,539	252	90,089	566	543,628	316	455,169	251	92,572	567	547,741

MORTIMER A. TURNER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
St. Thomas, August 20, 1890.

SANTA CRUZ.

- *Value of imports into the island of Santa Cruz at the ports of Fredericksted and Christiansted, duty thereon, and countries whence imported, for the year ended March 31, 1890.*

Whence imported.	Fredericksted.				Christiansted.				Total value.	Total duty.
	Dutiable.	Free.	Total value.	Duty.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total value.	Duty.		
Denmark	\$16,995		\$16,995	\$1,851	\$1,910	\$2	\$1,912	\$221	\$18,907	\$2,072
Denmark via St. Thomas.....					3,545	1,781	5,326	421	5,326	421
St. Thomas	54,835	\$6,992	61,827	6,329	89,016	6,067	95,083	9,731	156,910	16,060
Other countries.....	254,464	88,200	342,664	23,960	586,994	86,519	373,513	27,739	716,177	51,699
Total.....	326,294	95,192	421,486	32,140	331,465	94,369	475,834	33,112	897,320	70,252

Quantity and value of exports, with duty thereon, from Santa Cruz for the year ended March 31, 1890.

Articles.	Denmark.	Other European countries.	United States and Canada.	St. Thomas.	Total quantity.	Total Value.	Export duty.
Sugar.....pounds ...	1,843,213	11,028,940	15,867,333	411,111	29,150,597	\$1,029,019	\$51,456
Rum.....gallons...	46,003	60	36,490	41,929	124,482	27,088	817
Molasses.....do.....		13	306,930	696	307,639	45,316	1,359
Other produce.....						13,520	(*)
Total						1,114,943	53,632

* Duty free.

Exports to the United States for each quarter, and total quantity for the year ended March, or about, with total value of the same.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.	Total value.
	June 30, 1889.	Sept. 30, 1889.	Dec. 31, 1889	Mar. 31, 1889.		
Sugars.....pounds ...	7, 219, 533	4, 207, 239	1, 563, 474	2, 233, 967	15, 224, 213	\$668, 863
Rum .....gallons...	6, 936	4, 765	5, 840	14, 363	31, 904	12, 079
Molasses .....do.....	144, 849	38, 985	20, 911	18, 409	223, 154	42, 123
Other produce						2, 336
Total.....						725, 401

Nationality and tonnage of sailing vessels over 100 tons entered and cleared at the ports of Christiansted and Fredericksted, Santa Cruz, year ended March 31, 1890.

CHRISTIANSTED.

Flag.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American	17	4, 495	17	4, 495
British	11	2, 214	11	2, 214
Danish	16	3, 749	11	2, 647
Dominican.....	1	147	1	147
Norwegian	10	3, 834	10	3, 834
Swedish.....	5	1, 197	6	1, 529
Total.....	60	15, 636	56	14, 866

FREDERICKSTED.

Flag.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steam.		Sail.		Total.		Steam.		Sail.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American.....	3	3, 612	31	7, 281	34	10, 893	3	3, 612	29	6, 918	32	10, 530
Danish.....			8	1, 276	8	1, 276			9	1, 174	9	1, 174
British.....	48	47, 231	20	4, 265	68	51, 496	48	47, 231	18	3, 632	66	50, 863
German.....	2	2, 307			2	2, 307	2	2, 307			2	2, 307
Norwegian	1	326	3	947	4	1, 273	1	326	3	947	4	1, 273
Total.....	54	53, 476	62	13, 769	116	67, 245	54	53, 476	59	12, 671	113	66, 147

MORTIMER A. TURNER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
St. Thomas, August 20, 1890.

CONTINENT OF ASIA.

CHINA.

REPORT BY MINISTER DENBY, OF PEKING.

I have sent to the Department under separate cover two copies of the returns of trade and trade reports for the year 1889, issued by the statistical department of the imperial maritime customs.

I offer the following summary of this valuable report, with some observations on portions thereof:

BALANCE OF TRADE.

The statistical secretary quotes the figures which represent the whole of China's trade with the foreign countries, to wit :

	1888.	1889.
	<i>Taels.</i>	<i>Taels.</i>
Net imports.....	124,782,893	110,881,355
Exports.....	92,401,067	96,947,832
Excess of imports	32,381,826	13,937,523

The statistical secretary offers the following observation on this subject: "But these statistics of values, if unexplained, prove what is contrary to fact, namely, that China's foreign imports invariably outvalue her exports, whereas the exports not only pay for the imports, but suffice also to reimburse China's foreign creditors the principal and interest due on account of loans, and to yield besides a surplus, which enters China as silver bullion."

It is important to understand the system on which values are made. Imports are ordinarily gross value and exports are net value. The secretary makes the necessary corrections in values and deduces the following table as the result:

Description.	1888.	1889.
	<i>Taels.</i>	<i>Taels.</i>
Net imports, value at time of landing.....	108,024,496	96,028,166
Exports, value at time of shipment	106,292,991	111,092,703

In 1888, therefore, the imports exceeded the exports by nearly 2,000,000 taels, while in 1889 the exports exceeded the imports by over 15,000,000 taels. Of silver, more than 6,000,000 taels were imported, and of gold 1,600,000 taels were exported.

It is perhaps worthy of mention that gold is exclusively merchandise in China. China imported in 1889 about 14,000,000 taels less than in 1888. The secretary accounts for this decline by floods and by the falling off in opium and cotton goods.

He mentions also a decline in the imports of grain into the Canton provinces.

Speaking of kerosene he says it is "an unqualified import of annually increasing quantity and benefit." He thinks that the time is not distant when "China coal will, out of its matchless store, meet all and more than all the home demands." He thinks that if China loses her tea trade, she will find in silk, in raw cotton, in wool, in tobacco, other products ready to fill the gap thus made in the ranks of her industrial constituents.

TOTAL VALUE OF FOREIGN TRADE.

The total value of the foreign trade was 207,832,187, H. K. taels for 1889, against 217,183,960 for 1888. These figures are exclusive of goods carried coastwise and of goods carried in Chinese ships which are not within the control of the imperial maritime customs.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

The customs revenue for 1889 was 21,823,762 H. K. taels, as against 23,167,892 in 1888.

EXPORTS.

The total value of exports for consumption in foreign countries in 1889 was 111,092,703 H. K. taels, as against 106,292,991 taels in 1888. Tea and silk tower above all other articles. Tea fell behind and silk went ahead in 1889.

Tea.—In 1889, 1,548,880 piculs of black and green tea left China, against 1,751,587 piculs in 1888. Brick and tablet, 318,906 piculs in 1889, against 412,642 piculs in 1888. Values in 1889, 28,200,000 H. K. taels; in 1888, 30,200,000 taels.

Silk.—Of white raw silk the export in 1889 was 65,517 piculs, against 54,704 piculs in 1888; of wild raw silk in 1889 the export was 17,827 piculs, against 13,129 piculs in 1888; total value of all exported silk was 36,400,000 taels in 1889, against 32,200,000 in 1888.

Straw braid.—Of straw braid there was exported in 1889, 88,403.80 piculs, valued at 2,033,775 taels, as against 79,938.89 piculs in 1888, valued at 1,989,842 taels. Clothing, boots, and shoes (Chinese) to the value of 1,709.59 taels were exported. Raw cotton was exported to the value of 5,044,806 taels.

Of papers 191,140.16 were exported; of brown sugar 776,753.59 piculs; of white sugar 196,583.66 piculs; of sugar candy 16,681.33 piculs.

IMPORTS.

The total value of the imports of foreign goods was 110,884,355 taels. In 1888 the value was 124,782,893 taels. This is a falling off of 11 per cent. Opium fell off 6,360 piculs, or nearly 8 per cent. This result is due to the increased use of native opium.

Cotton goods.—Cotton shirtings decreased by 530,000 pieces, or 6 per cent.; tea cloths by 760,000 pieces, or 29 per cent.; drills by 197,000, or 18 per cent.; jeans by 9,000 pieces, or 7 per cent.; sheetings by 1,314,000 pieces, or 50 per cent.; chintzes and prints by 215,000 pieces, or 39 per cent.; twills by 116,000 pieces, or 63 per cent.; cotton lastings by 672,000 pieces, or 73 per cent., and cotton yarn by 4,911 piculs, or nearly 1 per cent., a backward movement in a trade which had grown from 108,000 piculs in 1878 to 683,000 piculs in 1888.

Woolen goods.—These goods are not much used in China. Camlets improved 30 per cent.; lastings retrograded 31 per cent.; Spanish strips 29 per cent.; broad medium, habit, and Russian cloth 48 per cent. Long ells first held their own.

Metals.—Iron receded from 1,265 piculs in 1888 to 1,116,000 piculs in 1889, a fall of 12 per cent.; tin from 77,000 to 64,000 piculs, 17 per cent.; steel from 50,600 to 39,300 piculs, 22 per cent., and spelter from 33,600 to 24,700 piculs, 26 per cent. Lead advanced from 230,000 to 256,000 piculs, a rise of 11 per cent., and unmanufactured copper from 15,000 to 36,000 piculs, nearly 150 per cent.

Miscellaneous.—The statistical secretary especially mentions coal, raw cotton, kerosene oil, matches and rice. Kerosene rose from 16,613,000 gallons in 1888 to 20,655,413 gallons in 1889. The failure of the ground-nut crop in Hainan accounts particularly for this rise of 25 per cent. Matches valued at 1,123,022 taels came mostly from Japan. Coal, 370,000 tons, came from Japan. Raw cotton, 113,500 piculs, went chiefly to the Kwang-Tung province. Foreign rice through the Kowloon customs to take the place of rice destroyed by the floods. Of the kerosene imported, 5,655.47 gallons were Russian, the balance, 14,999,942 gallons, American.

Total trade with principal countries.

	1888.	1889.
Hong-Kong.....	103,392,264	93,557,725
Great Britain.....	47,093,616	36,824,264
European continent (Russia excepted).....	15,898,535	19,739,695
Japan	9,336,970	13,070,863
India.....	7,664,722	8,996,544
Russia:		
Odessa by sea.....	2,218,084	3,644,793
Siberia	4,699,421	3,096,610
United States.....	12,108,275	10,889,785

In 1889 the United States imported in value from China 3,805,664 taels and exported to China in value 7,084,121 taels.

EXCHANGE.

Silver rallied a little in 1889. The average value of the Haikwan tael in 1889 was, in English money, 4s. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., as against 4s. 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ d., in 1888; in American gold it remained the same, \$1.15; in French francs 5.95, as against 5.93 in 1888; in German marks 4.85, as against 4.75 in 1888; in Mexican dollars the same, 1.54.

The picul is equivalent to 100 cathis, or 133 $\frac{1}{3}$ pounds avoirdupois or 60,453 kilogrammes. The catty is equivalent to 16 taels, or 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ pounds avoirdupois, or 0.037783 kilogrammes.

SHIPPING.

Of vessels entered and cleared the representation of the most important countries in 1888 and 1889 was as follows:

Flag.	1888.		1889.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American	234	84,455	178	75,077
British	15,115	14,069,260	15,763	14,903,750
French.....	176	268,644	178	269,002
Chinese:				
Ships	6,783	5,547,170	9,427	6,020,526
Junks	2,271	197,259	.....	.....
German.....	2,762	1,570,035	2,656	1,582,648
Japanese.....	326	281,900	528	441,667
Spanish.....	77	38,471	38	22,906

SPECIAL STATISTICS.

The foreign trade, the customs revenue, and the import of opium were less in 1889 than in 1888.

They were, however, larger than in any previous year. The vessels entered and cleared were more than half under the British flag. Only 178 vessels were under the American flag. Great Britain pays 68.08 per cent. of the customs dues; China pays 19.33 per cent.; Germany 6.30, and the United States 0.67 per cent. The total number of foreigners resident in China, including Japanese, is 7,905, of whom 3,276 are British, 596 Germans, 551 French, and 1,061 Americans.

BONDING FOREIGN GOODS.

The system of bonding foreign goods has been in force more than a year. The system would be beneficial if the Government could be induced to adopt a system of private warehouses. But a monopoly is now enjoyed by the China Merchants' Navigation Company, and the foreign merchant seems to care very little about bonding his goods.

RAILWAYS.

It is understood at Peking that the Government will immediately build a railroad from Kaiping to Kirin, another from Tsintsin to Tungchow, another from Hankow to Lee-Kon-chias, near Peking. But the recent death of the Marquis Tsing may affect these schemes disastrously.

MINES.

It is understood that the Ku Shan Tyn mines have been taken over by a native company. These mines are promising, and great hopes are entertained that they will pay handsome dividends.

POPULATION.

The estimated population of some of the chief ports is as follows:

Ports.	Popula- tion.	Ports.	Popula- tion.
Canton	1,600,000	Chingkiang.....	135,000
Tsintsin.....	950,000	Amoy.....	96,000
Hankow.....	895,000	New Chwang	60,000
Foochow.....	635,000	Chefoo	21,000
Takow.....	235,000	Swatow.....	32,000
Ningpo.....	250,000		

The United States has consuls at Canton, Foochow, Amoy, Ningpo, Shanghai, Chingkiang, Hankow, and Tsintsin, eight in all. There are vice-consuls at Chefoo, and New Chwang, and consular agents at Swatow and at Tamsui, Takao and Taiwanfoo, in Formosa.

OPIUM.

The opium likin paid by British subjects was 4,452,584 taels; by Germans, 376,707 taels; by Frenchmen, 209,888; by Danes, 36,446; by Spaniards, 26,229; Americans paid nothing. They are prohibited by the act of February, 1887, from engaging in the opium traffic.

This act creates a condition of things which subsequent events have shown to be anomalous. Under the treaty of 1880 the opium traffic was forbidden to Americans. It was then supposed that China was desirous of prohibiting its importation, but China has since legalized the trade. In April, 1887, she opened the Kowlom and Lappa custom-houses under conventions made with Great Britain and Portugal; these two customs stations in the territory of another.

CHARLES DENBY, *Minister.*

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
Peking, April 22, 1890.

NEW CHWANG.

REPORT BY VICE-CONSUL BANDINEL.

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith three statements as her forms 127, 128, and 129, showing (1) the imports, (2) the exports, (3) the navigation of this port for the calendar year ending December 31, 1889.

IMPORTS.

Cotton and woolen goods show a decrease in most items except American drills and sheetings and long ells, owing to the disastrous floods in 1888 and the consequent agricultural distress.

Metals similarly have for the most part decreased, except lead, steel, tin, and Japan copper.

Sundries of most descriptions show a decrease. Merchants, not having cleared off their supplies in 1888, were chary of importing to any great extent until after the crop of 1889 had been safely gathered in. The harvest was late, and an unusually short time remained for the import and sale of goods prior to the close of navigation. The following articles, however, have increased: Matches, which are becoming yearly more indispensable; rice and wheat, which were largely imported owing to the failure of the local food stuffs; kerosene oil, the use of which is extending through these provinces; Russian oil being cheaper in Shanghai than American, was imported to the extent of 17,700 gallons, but was found to be inferior in brilliancy.

EXPORTS.

Fish, dried and salt, was in large supply, and as, owing to the bad times, little was consumed locally, prices fell to a point which admitted of very profitable export.

Bean oil was largely shipped in the autumn to Hong-Kong and Canton to meet a deficiency in the southern supplies of oil, and exporters made handsome profits.

Great quantities of unrefined castor oil were shipped in southern ports, partly to lubricate machinery, partly for use in the manufacture of candles, the grounds or (foots) being sold on the spot for manure.

There was a marked decline in the prices of mush, cocoons, raw and refuse silk, which encouraged buyers to operate more extensively than in former years.

Skins.—There was a great demand in Shanghai for dressed dog and goat skins, and all obtainable here were bought up at continually advancing prices; consequently several dealers failed to carry out their engagements, and some exporters who had sold these goods "to arrive" in Shanghai were compelled to purchase there at a higher rate in order to fulfill their contracts.

Beans.—Owing to the floods in 1888 the quantity available for export in the earlier part of the year was unusually limited; for not only was the actual crop small, but the officials in many places forbade any to be transported or sold beyond the limits of the district in which they were grown until satisfied that there was no danger of a second deficient harvest.

Licorice.—The crop was small, and holders therefore asked higher prices than exporters generally could afford to give.

Samshee.—The distillers, under instructions from the governor-general, reduced their production by two-thirds, thus leaving a proportionately larger quantity of grain available for general consumption.

Tobacco leaf.—The crop was damaged by the previous autumn's floods. Supplies consequently were small, quality inferior, and prices high.

NAVIGATION.

The ice broke up on March 19, the first steamer arrived on the 23d, and the first sailing vessel on the 30th. The last sailing vessel left on 23d and the last steamer on 25th November, but ice did not appear in quantity for the next 10 days.

This year's figures as compared with those for 1888 show a decrease in steamers of 18 vessels and 5,834 tons, and in sailing vessels of 36 vessels and 12,549 tons, being a total decrease of 54 vessels and 18,383 tons. Owing to the scarcity of disengaged tonnage, only one charter was effected at this port.

J. J. FREDK. BANDINEL,
Vice-Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
New Chwang, March 21, 1890.

Imports at New Chwang, for the year ending December 31, 1889.

[Mostly imported under duty-paid certificates through Shanghai and other Chinese ports.]

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Whence imported.
Cotton goods:			
Cambries.....pieces...	4,898	\$8,014	America, Great Britain, Germany, Chinese ports.
Chintzes .....do.....	2,709	4,740	Do.
Drills:			
American.....do.....	124,400	322,620	Do.
English.....do.....	36,335	92,643	Do.
Handkerchiefs .....dozen...	45,615	17,962	Do.
Jeans, English .....pieces...	920	1,780	Do.
Lastings .....do.....	9,527	26,230	Do.
Mahomedans .....do.....	920	2,464	Do.
Mosquito netting .....do.....	1,830	2,322	Do.
Muslins.....do.....	2,672	1,633	Do.
Nankeens .....pounds...	286,403	78,055	Do.
Ribbons, Chinese .....do.....	10,496	6,885	Do.
Sheetings:			
American.....pieces...	194,940	484,410	Do.
English .....do.....	15,800	38,042	Do.

Imports at New Chwang, for the year ending December 31, 1889—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Whence imported.
Cotton goods:			
Shirtings:			
Dyed, figured, etc.....do.....	2,400	\$5,805	Do.
Dyed, plain.....do.....	1,752	3,827	Do.
Gray, plain.....do.....	78,210	108,572	Do.
White, plain.....do.....	13,656	25,285	Do.
T-cloths.....do.....	44,405	49,250	Do.
Thread.....pounds...	2,203	1,667	Do.
Turkey reds.....pieces...	3,253	5,230	Do.
Twills.....do.....	3,948	5,906	Great Britain, East Indies.
Unclassed.....do.....	440	1,095	Do.
Velvets.....do.....	220	1,410	Do.
Velveteens.....do.....	2,417	11,636	Do.
Yarn:			
English.....pounds...	338,452	47,737	Do.
Indian.....do.....	5,059,700	678,144	Do.
Metals:			
Copper:			
Sheets and plates.....do.....	19,488	3,287	America, Belgium, Great Britain, Germany, Japan, Chinese ports.
Slabs, Japan.....do.....	71,388	8,464	Do.
Copper ware:			
Chinese.....do.....	6,107	1,571	Do.
Foreign.....do.....	8,037	1,552	Do.
Iron:			
Bar.....do.....	338,452	6,042	Do.
Hoop.....do.....	58,940	744	Do.
Nail-rod.....do.....	1,428,504	24,204	Do.
Nails.....do.....	37,133	460	Do.
Old.....do.....	7,423,561	85,461	Do.
Sheets and plates.....do.....	101,039	2,445	Do.
Unclassed.....do.....	3,339	41	Do.
Wire.....do.....	168,160	5,267	Do.
Lead in pigs.....do.....	168,491	6,045	Do.
Quicksilver.....do.....	5,757	3,526	Do.
Steel:			
Chinese.....do.....	75,607	5,220	Great Britain, Germany, East Indies, Chinese ports.
Foreign.....do.....	294,769	9,004	Do.
Tin:			
In slabs.....do.....	74,760	16,210	Do.
Plates.....do.....	99,963	4,591	Do.
Unclassed.....do.....	3,970	400	Do.
White metal:			
Chinese.....do.....	9,593	2,850	Do.
Foreign.....do.....	37,497	11,850	Do.
Yellow metal.....do.....	41,177	5,674	Do.
Opium:			
Benares.....do.....	2,400	8,700	East Indies.
Malwa.....do.....	7,600	32,225	Do.
Patna.....do.....	2,240	8,012	Do.
Silk goods:			
Caps.....pieces...	8,063	1,776	China.
Piece goods.....pounds...	94,343	274,816	Do.
Silk and cotton mixtures...do....	3,689	5,661	Do.
Thread.....do.....	2,103	5,191	Do.
Sugar:			
Brown.....do.....	10,611,273	225,015	Do.
Candy.....do.....	801,607	38,651	Do.
White.....do.....	2,727,723	124,621	Do.
Sundries:			
Anise-seed, star.....do.....	32,279	3,203	America, Germany, East Indies, Japan, Chinese ports.
Arsenic.....do.....	40,032	1,622	Do.
Bags:			
Gunny.....pieces...	80,250	2,915	Do.
Straw.....do.....	131,515	4,334	Do.
Bamboos.....do.....	17,324	1,334	Do.
Bamboo shoots.....pounds...	68,401	3,735	Do.
Bamboo ware.....do.....	9,770	4,622	Do.
Betel nuts.....do.....	170,259	5,884	Do.
Bêche de mer, black.....do.....	3,869	1,041	Do.
Birds nests, second quality..do.....	224	1,830	Do.
Brass buttons:			
Chinese.....do.....	59,893	16,170	Do.
Foreign.....gross...	21,700	8,860	Do.
Camphor, Japan.....pounds...	1,110,400	1,435	Do.
Cardamoms:			
Inferior.....do.....	13,505	2,656	Do.
Superior.....do.....	2,140	1,930	Do.
Carpets.....pieces...	9,580	5,993	Do.
China root.....pounds...	60,636	2,664	Do.

Imports at New Chwang for the year ending December 31, 1889—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Whence imported.
Sundries:			
Chinaware:			
Coarse.....do.....	39,616	\$1,580	Do.
Fine.....do.....	17,810	1,170	Do.
Clocks.....pieces...	2,316	4,012	Do.
Coal:			
Chinese.....tons...	292	1,606	America, Belgium, Germany, East Indies, Japan, Chinese ports.
Japanese.....do.....	139	747	Do.
Cotton, raw.....pounds...	2,120,707	192,432	Do.
Dyes, aniline.....do.....		65,333	Do.
Fans, paper.....pieces...	384,616	21,291	Do.
Fruit:			
Dried.....pounds...	108,725	3,071	Do.
Fresh.....do.....	99,183	1,037	Do.
Ginger, green.....do.....	729,425	6,825	Do.
Ginseng, American.....do.....	588	743	Do.
Glass, window.....boxes...	462	1,210	Do.
Grass cloth:			
Coarse.....pounds...	25,725	7,915	Do.
Fine.....do.....	15,411	8,922	Do.
Gypsum.....do.....	473,067	2,391	Do.
Indigo, dried.....do.....	9,129	1,305	Do.
Isinglass.....do.....	23,088	3,250	Do.
Jadestone ware.....do.....		8,571	Do.
Lead:			
Red.....pounds...	33,537	2,188	Do.
White.....do.....	295,328	19,907	Do.
Yellow.....do.....	30,715	2,092	Do.
Lily flowers, dried.....do.....	105,619	4,441	Do.
Lungnan pulp.....do.....	69,761	4,025	Do.
Mats, straw.....pieces...	55,356	2,205	America, Great Britain, Germany, East Indies, Russia, Chinese ports.
Matches.....gross...	132,019	113,304	Do.
Medicine.....do.....		40,098	Do.
Millet.....pounds...	2,197,779	26,162	Do.
Needles.....mille...	79,550	11,571	Do.
Nutmalls.....pounds...	40,599	3,976	Do.
Oil:			
Kerosene:			
American.....gallons...	76,000	11,947	Do.
Russian.....do.....	17,700	2,765	Do.
Wood.....do.....	27,688	11,346	Do.
Opium lamps.....pieces...	22,374	4,555	Do.
Paper:			
First quality.....pounds...	789,092	64,932	Do.
Second quality.....do.....	603,524	20,419	Do.
Joss.....do.....	675,128	86,665	Do.
Pepper, black.....do.....	200,199	22,919	Do.
Pipes, brass.....pieces...	3,053	1,732	Do.
Poles, soft-wood.....do.....	4,709	1,302	Do.
Preserves.....pounds...	148,565	7,344	Do.
Putchuck.....do.....	19,068	2,803	Do.
Raisins.....do.....	68,185	2,551	Do.
Rice.....do.....	34,457,647	485,328	Do.
Rice, red.....do.....	24,659	1,386	Do.
Rouge.....do.....	15,879	3,094	America, Great Britain, Germany, East Indies, Japan, Russia, Chinese ports.
Saponwood.....do.....	423,471	7,607	Do.
Seaweed:			
Japanese.....do.....	709,488	9,711	Do.
Russian.....do.....	3,748,540	36,530	Do.
Seed, lily flower.....do.....	14,951	1,285	Do.
Shark's fins:			
Prepared.....do.....	2,528	2,659	Do.
White.....do.....	15,768	4,974	Do.
Skins:			
Chinese.....pieces...	30,504	6,083	Do.
Foreign.....do.....	44,180	13,875	Do.
Tea:			
Chinese.....pounds...	8,185	1,326	Do.
Japanese.....do.....	49,675	1,141	Do.
Tin foil.....do.....	16,089	4,390	Do.
Tobacco, prepared.....do.....	832,613	48,811	Do.
Turmeric.....do.....	122,307	29,262	Do.
Umbrellas:			
Chinese.....pieces...	49,450	52,875	Do.
Foreign.....do.....	7,296	2,577	Do.
Vermilion.....pounds...	26,733	14,426	Do.
Watches.....pieces...	99	655	Do.
Wax, white.....pounds...	90,017	26,070	Do.

Imports at New Chwang for the year ending December 31, 1889—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Valued entered.	Whence imported.
Sundries:			
Wheat.....do.....	8,585,525	\$95,072	Do.
Worm tablets.....dozens...	720	258	Do.
Wood ware.....pounds...	50,191	8,789	Do.
Unenumerated:			
Chinese.....		30,065	Do.
Foreign.....		42,465	Do.
Treasure:			
Copper cash		196,581	China, Mexico.
Dollars.....		3,715	Do.
Silver bullion.....		1,303,316	Do.
Woolen goods:			
Blankets.....pairs...	53	123	Great Britain, Germany, and Russia.
Camlets.....pieces...	1,840	16,469	Do.
Cloth:			
Broad.....do.....	60	97	Do.
Italian.....do.....	3,215	19,631	Do.
Russian.....do.....	720	12,206	Do.
Flannel.....do.....	43	530	Do.
Lastings.....do.....	10,048	71,856	Do.
Long ells.....do.....	4,540	22,360	Do.
Lusters and Orleans.....do.....	850	2,608	Do.
Spanish stripes.....do.....	606	4,225	Do.
Woolen and cotton mixtures, pieces.	1,572	7,941	Do.
Total.....		4,731,200	

Exports from New Chwang to Hong-Kong, and coast ports of China and Japan, for the year ending December 31, 1889.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Almonds.....pounds...	32,284	\$849
Barley, pearl.....do.....	205,747	5,475
Bean cakes.....do.....	252,444,517	2,108,517
Beans.....do.....	255,583,600	2,582,091
Bones, cow.....do.....	741,333	3,614
Bristles.....do.....	38,304	12,435
Fish:		
Dried and salt.....do.....	293,517	3,711
Bones.....do.....	2,563	2,041
Fruits, fresh.....do.....	745,729	6,988
Ginseng:		
Native.....do.....	177,266	160,908
Wild.....do.....	356	23,491
Corean.....do.....	26,304	217,092
Unclassed.....do.....	6,496	7,004
Hair, horse.....do.....	14,444	1,537
Hides, cow and buffalo.....do.....	42,309	1,586
Horns, deer:		
Old.....do.....	4,951	1,109
Young.....pairs...	1,615	63,699
Indigo, dried.....pounds...	24,017	1,350
Licorice.....do.....	160,842	3,638
Medicine.....		53,302
Mushrooms.....pounds...	15,875	7,055
Musk.....do.....	400	15,765
Oil:		
Bean.....gallons...	782,666	293,421
Castor.....do.....	11,134	4,601
Refuse.....do.....	19,483	799
Prawns and shrimps, dried.....pounds...	722,152	14,599
Samshee (spirits).....gallons...	98,261	28,587
Seed:		
Melon.....pounds...	2,358,533	53,784
Sessamum.....do.....	104,208	2,229
Silk, wild:		
Cocoons.....do.....	584,660	105,307
Raw.....do.....	1,059,040	795,601
Refuse.....do.....	403,696	37,276
Sinews, deer, cow, buffalo.....do.....	129,307	12,274
Skins:		
Dressed:		
Dog.....pieces...	34,556	98,576
Goat.....do.....	103,780	122,424
Raw, goat.....do.....	86,097	15,265

Exports from New Chwang to Hong-Kong, etc.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Skins and clothing, various.....pieces...	32,474	\$20,139
Stone, sinyen.....pounds...	526,093	59,187
Tobacco leaf.....do	423,257	21,399
Vermicelli and macaroni.....do.....	77,839	2,524
Wax, yellow.....do.....	17,573	3,737
Wool, sheep's.....do.....	60,364	2,585
Sundries, unenumerated.....		37,741
Total		7,015,312

Navigation at the port of New Chwang, from or to Hong-Kong and coast ports of China and Japan, for the year ending December 31, 1889.

Flag.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing ves- sels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing ves- sels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	125	107,175	29	12,722	154	119,897	125	107,175	29	12,722	154	119,897
Chinese.....	36	32,303	.....	.....	36	32,303	36	32,303	.....	.....	36	32,303
German	45	31,902	15	6,766	60	33,668	45	31,902	15	6,766	60	31,902
Swedish and Norwegian ...	3	1,274	.....	.....	3	1,274	3	1,274	.....	.....	3	1,274
Total	209	172,654	44	19,488	253	192,142	209	172,654	44	19,488	253	192,142

SOUTH FORMOSA.

REPORT BY CONSULAR AGENT WARREN, OF TAIWANFOO.

South Formosa has probably been the scene of more disappointments to foreigners engaged in the trade there than has been the case in any other of the treaty ports. With a soil and climate capable of producing almost anything, rich in minerals, and possessing advantages which, under ordinary circumstances, would make it one of the wealthiest, as it is one of the richest, spots in the world, the trade in this part of the island shows no sign of development.

Export after export has been tried and has failed, and we are now exactly where we started some 25 years ago, dependent entirely on sugar for export and opium for import. Though the trade in these has of course very largely increased since the opening of the port, the limit seems to have been reached 6 years ago, and since that time the trade may fairly be described as stationary.

The French blockade of the island caused a severe check, but it was confidently anticipated that the recovery would be almost immediate; unfortunately the imposition of export likin in the following year again checked progress, whilst the readjustment of land tax and the disturbances consequent on the resistance made by the people to the land survey ordered by the Government caused a feeling of insecurity among the landowners which considerably interfered with production. The 1888-'89 crop of sugar was only up to average, and below that of the preceding season. There is a consequent falling off in the trade of the year, which, notwithstanding an increased import of opium, amounts to \$95,556.

Tainan.—The total value of the trade for the year was \$2,746,468, as against \$2,862,024 in 1888. The value of the import trade was slightly in excess of that of 1888, the respective figures being \$1,421,068 and \$1,377,940.

The import of opium during 1889 showed an improvement over that of 1888 of 312 chests. As a rule the amount of the import of opium depends on the export of sugar, but while last year's sugar export showed a falling off the import of opium increased, and this notwithstanding that the native drug is coming more into use here.

The import of cotton piece-goods improved very slightly, but the trade is so small as to be scarcely worthy of mention. The value of the total import of all sorts was only \$93,768.

Woolens remained pretty nearly stationary, the total value of all kinds being \$65,544.

Kerosene oil again shows nearly double the import of the preceding year, *i. e.*, 295,870 gallons against 150,802. The import has increased very rapidly of late years, and appears likely to continue to do so.

The remaining imports were unimportant and show no improvement over those of 1888, except in the case of flour, the import of which has increased 1,316 cwt.

The total export of brown sugar, the staple commodity of this part of the island, was 647,896 cwt., whilst in 1888, 733,130 cwt. were exported; there was thus a falling off of 85,234 cwt. The crop was barely up to average, the disturbed state of the country having interfered with the cultivation of the cane.

No export took place to foreign countries except to Japan, where the entire Takow crop as usual found a market, though at prices that did not prove remunerative to exporters.

The sugar from the more northern districts all goes to North China and is shipped from Anping. The trade is entirely in the hands of Chinese, who appear to have formed a ring to keep foreigners out. On one or two occasions when foreigners have ventured to ship to the north of China their sugars have proved unsalable and have remained on hand for months, whilst sugars of the same quality shipped by Chinese have found a ready market. White sugar also shows a falling off of 16,883 cwt. This branch of the trade still remains entirely in the hands of Chinese.

The camphor trade does not show any signs of improvement. The restrictions formerly imposed by the Government monopolists are nominally removed, but the difficulties and risks of getting the camphor down to the port are so great that foreigners are not inclined to engage in the trade, notwithstanding the very high prices that have ruled in the Hong-Kong market during the last year.

Chinese traders decline positively to deliver camphor at the port and do not care much about touching the business at all. Practically it may be said the monopoly still exists, and the entire export of 1889 was only 709 cwt.

Ground-nut cake was exported to a small extent, as was also turmeric, but the value of these exports was trifling and has been so for years, nor do they show any signs of improvement.

There is a slight increase of tonnage as compared with last year, the total tonnage employed during the year being 114,402 tons, or 5,667 tons more than in 1888. This increase is due entirely to steamers; the number of sailing vessels employed in the trade diminishes steadily year by year.

The most noteworthy feature in 1889 was the substitution of steam for sailing vessels in the trade to Che-Foo and Tien-Tsin, which had hitherto been almost monopolized by the latter.

Anping.—Of the total number of vessels employed 47 steamers and 15 sailing vessels loaded at Anping, and 15 steamers and 6 sailing vessels at Takao.

Takow.—A great change from the early days of the port, when the entire trade was centered at Takao, and was confined altogether to sailing vessels of small draft and tonnage. The trade now has left Takao for Anping, the latter port being more conveniently situated as regards the consuming districts. Should the long-talked-of scheme for dredging the bar and harbor of Takao ever be carried out it is possible that some of the trade may return there, but it is very doubtful whether it will affect Anping to any great extent; the trade has been flowing in its present channel now for so long that it will be difficult to divert it.

Miscellaneous.—There is little more of interest to be mentioned with regard to the port. None of the improvements so long talked of show any sign of being carried out. The harbor at Takao has been surveyed and an estimate of the cost of dredging it made, this for the third time in the last ten years, but dredging seems no nearer. The country between Taiwanfoo and Takao has been surveyed and a railway talked of; the making of good roads through the producing districts and generally all the improvements that have been urged during the past ten or fifteen years have been again brought forward, but nothing has been done, nor does it appear likely that the realization of any of these schemes will be attempted while the country is in its present disturbed state, and until some move is made in this direction there is little hope of the trade of South Formosa being what it ought to be.

PELHAM C. WARREN,
Consular Agent in charge.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Taiwanfoo, July 25, 1890.

15103 C R—21

Imports at Takoa and Taiwanfoo for the year ending December 31, 1889.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Whence imported.
<i>Foreign goods.</i>			
Opium:			
Benares .....cwt...	632.57	\$162,748	Mainland of China, Hong-Kong, and Japan.
Persian.....do.....	2,690.25	808,508	Do.
Cotton goods:			
Shirtings—			
Gray, plain.....pieces...	21,707	36,336	Do.
White, plain.....do.....	12,755	27,632	Do.
T-cloths, 32 inches.....do.....	7,576	7,472	Do.
Miscellaneous.....		22,328	Do.
Woolen goods:			
Camlets, English.....pieces...	3,542	28,580	Do.
Lastings, plain.....do.....	1,320	8,852	Do.
Italian cloth.....do.....	1,771	6,452	Do.
Alpacas.....do.....	1,877	6,004	Do.
Woolen thread.....cwt...	83.95	5,560	Do.
Miscellaneous.....		18,024	Do.
Sundries:			
Cinnamon.....cwt..	91.42	3,620	Do.
Cuttlefish.....do.....	261.48	3,752	Do.
Flour.....do.....	3,634.90	9,272	Do.
Ginseng, all kinds.....do.....	39.06	13,868	Do.
Kerosene.....gallons...	295,870	48,484	Do.
Prawns and shrimps, dried.....cwt...	466.55	6,872	Do.
Miscellaneous.....		66,876	Do.
Total foreign goods.....		1,291,240	
<i>Native produce.</i>			
Bags:			
Hemp.....pieces...	184,900	6,432	Amoy and Swatow.
Grass and straw.....do.....	503,195	13,792	Do.
Cakestuff.....cwt...	270.83	4,156	Do.
Grass cloth, fine.....do.....	121.24	8,536	Do.
Medicines.....value.....		18,592	Do.
Silk piece goods.....cwt...	18.54	5,808	Do.
Tobacco, prepared.....do...	723.20	9,216	Do.
Woolen and cotton mixtures.....pieces...	6,150	5,152	Do.
Miscellaneous.....		74,544	Do.
Total native produce.....		146,228	
Gross imports.....		1,437,468	
Reëxports.....		16,400	
Net total imports.....		1,421,068	

Exports from Takao and Taiwanfoo for the year ending December 31, 1889.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Whither exported.
Camphor.....cwt...	708.93	\$5,788	Mainland of China, Hong-Kong, and Japan.
Groundnut cakes.....do.....	12,370.23	9,592	Do.
Hemp.....do.....	1,635.76	15,792	Do.
Lung-ngan pulp.....do.....	4,350.64	23,612	Do.
Lung-ngans, dried.....do.....	1,969.61	5,668	Do.
Rice.....do.....	3,686.35	5,940	Do.
Sugar:			
Brown.....do.....	647,896.65	1,104,372	Do.
White.....do.....	28,752.05	104,608	Do.
Camphor-wood planks.....pieces...	2,151	2,772	Do.
Turmeric.....cwt...	18,695.70	34,196	Do.
Miscellaneous.....		13,060	Do.
Total.....		1,325,400	

Navigation at the ports of Takao and Taiwanfoo for the year ending December 31, 1889.

Flag.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing ves- sels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing ves- sels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....												
Chinese.....	3	3,469			3	3,469	3	3,469			3	3,469
British.....	58	44,565	7	2,705	65	47,270	57	43,745	7	2,705	64	46,450
German.....	1	884	17	5,808	18	6,692	1	884	18	6,168	19	7,052
Total.....	62	48,918	24	8,513	86	57,431	61	48,098	25	8,873	86	56,971

DUTCH INDIA.

SUMATRA.

REPORT BY VICE-CONSUL EILBRACHT, OF PADANG.

The year 1889 has not been a very prosperous one for export business, as the production of Government coffee has not reached the figures of former years. The monopolizing of the greater part of the culture by the Government, the forced labor which native population has to do on the Government plantations and the small indemnity they get for their work are the reasons that already during a series of years the production of Government coffees is diminishing gradually and I am afraid to look for the future if there is coming no improvement. The Chambers of Holland are aware of the decay of the culture and voices arose proposing to give an increased indemnity to natives for their work. I doubt whether this is the right way to follow where an improvement is so urgent and where, according to my opinion, great sacrifices ought to be readily made to increase the prosperity of this coast. According to my feeling the monopolization ought to be abandoned and the income for the Government out of the sales of the coffee to be replaced by another tax, not too heavy. I suppose the increase in production would fairly cover actual Government revenues.

It is a fact that whilst the production of Government coffee is decreasing, that of private plantations is increasing. The explanation for this I have given before.

This year's crop of Government coffee has been estimated officially 52,370 piculs in November last.

Government sales during 1889 amounted to 47,691 piculs, against 107,390 piculs in 1888. These figures speak for themselves.

Nearly all the coffee shipped from Padang, or better said, the bulk of the exports, went to America.

Prices for coffee have been rising during 1889. After some moments of downward tendency a new advance in the value followed.

The value of interior coffee, 56½ florins at the beginning of the year, has been 64½ florins on December 31, 1889.

Nutmegs continued in a very good demand during all the year and frequently the supplies proved too small for the inquiry. America got the bulk of the exports.

Mace also enjoyed a good outlet and we have seen high prices all the year round. American and Dutch markets offered favorable chances for the sale of this product. Prices varied from 125 florins to 160 florins per picul, according to quality.

• *Cassia*.—I can repeat what I stated in my report for 1888, namely, that the demand regulated itself according to the shipping room. America got its usual share in the export, whilst a good deal of the production has been shipped to Holland, either by steamers or by sailing vessels.

India rubber, *getah gietan*, *getah soesoe*, enjoyed little attention during the greater part of the year, and only a few months ago the position improved and the year closed with good demand at fair prices. It is not feasible to give quotations, as all depends on the quality.

Gutta percha, neglected in the beginning of the year, now fetches very high prices and is worth about double of the value in the first quarter of 1889.

Gum dammar.—Prices gradually but slowly dropped from the beginning till the end of the year. American dealers seem not yet fully to know and appreciate the quality of Padang gum dammar, but often to confound it with Batavia dammar. Batavia dammar

has, by the decline in quality, lost a good deal of its reputation in the United States, and that is a pity, for buyers are afraid to order Padang dammar at good prices fearing also that this grade is not up to the mark of prime quality.

Gum Benjamin has not been shipped to the United States.

Black pepper.—The arrivals depend entirely on the prices which exporters can pay; at high prices the supplies increased and if prices drop too much the arrivals stop. The greater part of the pepper arrived has been shipped to the United States.

White pepper and cloves.—Business has been small.

Rattans.—The high values at the beginning of the year continued for a few months, but afterwards dropped in consequence of accumulated stocks in Europe. The United States received regular supplies by sailing vessels.

Cow and buffalo hides.—Export to United States is not worth mentioning.

Copra is not exported to United States.

IMPORTS.

The only import article from America is petroleum. The consumption is gradually increasing. Russian oil, which on Java makes a sharp competition to American brands, has not yet been imported in this consular district. The value of petroleum during 1889 varied from $4\frac{1}{2}$ florins to $5\frac{1}{2}$ florins per case. I can only recommend American manufacturers to care specially for strong packing, as the dearer cost of it is easily compensated by the better outturn and higher prices obtainable here.

The following cargoes arrived during 1889:

Name of vessel.	Brand.	Quantity.	Discharged at Padang.
		<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>
Linwood	Charter.....	44,000	24,000
Abyssinia	do	42,858	42,558
Nanpastus	do	*52,000	.....

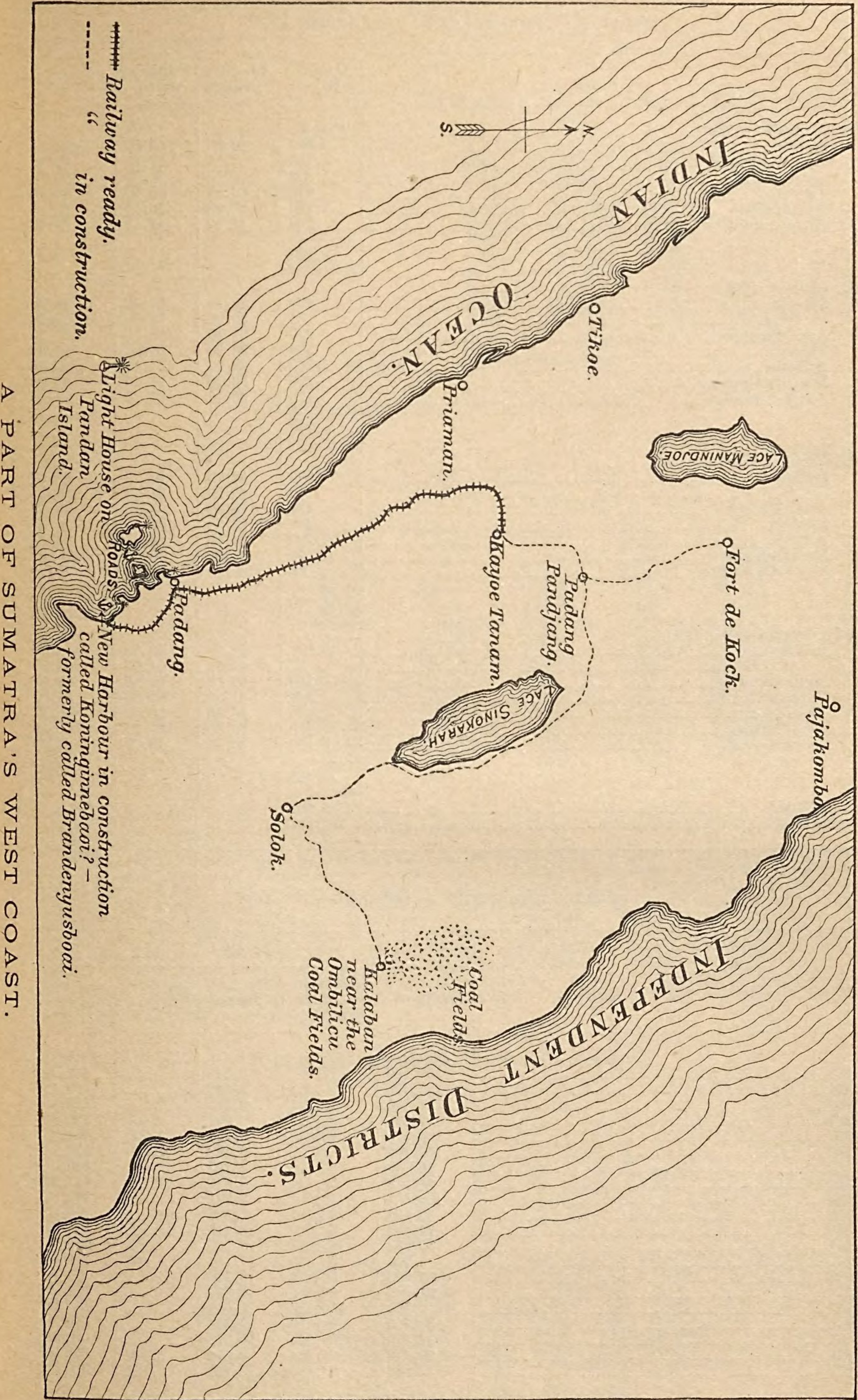
*Still discharging; shall discharge all here.

American machinery can find no outlet, the number of Europeans being too small on this coast, and natives do not know the use of machinery.

Railway.—The first railway on this coast is under construction, principally to join the new harbor near Padang (Koninginnebaai) with the coal fields of Ombilicu. A branch of this railway is going from Padang-Pandjang to Fort de Kock. On account of the rocky nature of this part of the island a more direct communication between Padang and Kalaban is not possible, and this explains why the way runs round as illustrated on inclosed sketch.

A. H. EILBRACHT, *Vice-Consul*,

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Padang, January 18, 1890.



Result of Government coffee sales during 1889.

	Quan- tity.	Lowest price.	Highest price.	Average.
Sale March 27, 1889:	<i>Piculs.</i>			
Interior.....	5,000	f63.55	f65.00	f64.25
Ayer Bangies.....	150	67.15	67.15	67.15
Painan.....	300	60.20	60.35	60.25
Ankola.....	900	66.15	66.20	66.16
Mandheling.....	1,900	65.00	66.15	65.68
Second quality.....	200	41.10	41.10	41.10
	8,450			
Sale July 1, 1889:				
Interior.....	8,400	57.20	59.40	58.85
W. I. P.....	24	59.00	59.00	59.00
Ayer Bangies.....	100	61.15	61.15	61.15
Painan.....	500	54.30	54.40	54.36
Ankola.....	1,100	60.60	61.45	61.16
Mandheling.....	450	63.10	64.20	63.70
Second quality.....	175	35.10	35.10	35.10
	10,749			
Sale September 26, 1889:				
Interior.....	11,200	62.70	62.75	62.70
W. I. P.....	80	62.70	62.70	62.70
Ayer Bangies.....	170	65.40	65.40	65.40
Painan.....	350	59.35	59.35	59.35
Ankola.....	2,000	64.40	64.40	64.40
Mandheling.....	2,150	64.50	65.00	64.59
Second quality.....	50	35.00	35.00	35.00
	16,000			
Sale December 31, 1889:				
Interior.....	10,500	64.50	64.60	64.56
W. I. P.....	7	64.55	64.55	64.55
Ayer Bangies.....	160	65.55	65.55	65.55
Painan.....	375	61.60	61.60	61.60
Ankola.....	600	65.30	66.50	66.37
Mandheling.....	750	66.50	66.70	66.65
Second quality.....	100	40.00	40.00	40.00
	12,492			
Total.....	47,691			
Total 1888.....	107,390			

Comparative exports of coffee from Padang.

Year.	To—*				
	Holland.	America (Atlantic coast).	Java.	Califor- nia.	Total.
	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>
1860.....	103,125	12,297	3,345	.....	124,199
1861.....	135,759	25,954	1,343	.....	169,948
1862.....	121,335	15,971	2,516	.....	149,683
1863.....	102,590	23,745	622	2,400	129,357
1864.....	108,128	48,543	2,087	2,300	161,058
1865.....	150,782	.....	2,188	1,200	154,170
1866.....	76,359	63,495	3,705	3,000	146,574
1867.....	48,418	57,147	3,550	3,491	112,609
1868.....	108,807	72,761	8,041	.....	189,891
1869.....	56,166	102,781	9,169	.....	168,320
1870.....	22,656	92,002	6,441	.....	121,099
1871.....	59,358	137,214	6,406	.....	202,978
1872.....	9,725	88,380	11,174	1,460	110,839
1873.....	35,003	53,476	9,366	.....	97,845
1874.....	24,842	99,376	4,339	.....	128,557
1875.....	4,590	150,586	5,668	.....	160,844
1876.....	33,593	98,823	9,364	.....	141,780
1877.....	24,878	106,205	10,773	.....	141,856
1878.....	20,418	94,964	4,018	3,775	124,175
1879.....	2,244	99,385	711	2,164	104,504

* Only the principal countries are given.

Comparative exports of coffee from Padang—Continued.

Year.	To—*				
	Holland.	America (Atlantic coast).	Java.	Califor- nia.	Total.
	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>
1880.....	3,971	126,279	1,464	2,916	134,633
1881.....	7,756	87,839	2,750	3,250	101,803
1882.....	6,300	85,123	3,293	3,198	98,534
1883.....	10,250	118,142	3,357	4,075	135,824
1884.....	8,523	122,171	3,250	.....	133,963
1885.....	7,001	126,854	1,735	1,990	137,580
1886.....	4,259	53,555	1,525	3,420	62,759
1887.....	5,722	83,457	1,421	.....	90,600
1888.....	11,799	71,563	2,288	.....	85,654
1889.....	9,253	106,153	11	.....	115,467

* Only the principal countries are given.

Padang coffee purchased by the Government.

Year.	Interior.	Mandhe- ling and Ankola.	Aijerban- gies.	Painan.	Total first quality.	Total second quality.
	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>
1875.....	113,794	20,633	2,464	2,722	139,612	5,461
1876.....	78,153	17,244	2,962	1,981	100,340	2,565
1877.....	139,110	22,019	3,274	3,766	168,169	6,867
1878.....	61,677	13,548	2,888	1,910	80,023	2,320
1879.....	90,342	14,946	2,633	2,629	110,550	2,154
1880.....	101,075	15,715	2,392	1,812	120,994	3,084
1881.....	87,473	14,664	2,690	2,624	107,451	2,481
1882.....	78,344	14,057	1,972	2,053	96,426	1,805
1883.....	121,059	19,139	1,764	3,938	145,900	3,812
1884.....	68,087	16,860	1,621	2,462	89,030	1,532
1885.....	79,541	20,580	1,710	1,991	103,822	1,604
1886.....	35,089	7,797	587	1,498	44,971	560
1887.....	61,754	12,149	726	2,250	76,879	1,130
1888.....	80,338	12,637	842	3,236	97,053	2,111
1889*.....	34,275	9,216	524	1,550	45,565	430

* From January 1 to ultimo November.

All prices quoted in the yearly report are in guilders, Indian currency; 12 florins Indian currency, = £1 1s.; 2½ florins, Indian currency, = \$1.

All differential duties have been abolished since the 1st of January, 1874. The import duty on all cotton and woolen goods is maintained at 6 per cent. ad valorem under the new tariff in force since the 1st of July, 1886. Duties on other goods, as well as on produce, are mentioned along with the quotations. Metals free. The only charge on shipping is a anchorage due of f 0.16 per cubic metre or f 0.45½ per register ton, per 6 months, for the whole Archipelago. The currency is guilders and cents. The picul, divided into 100 catties, is 125 pounds Dutch, 136 pounds English, and 61 $\frac{76}{100}$ kilogrammes French. The coyan is 27 piculs at Batavia and Padang, 28 piculs at Samarang, and 30 piculs at Sourabaya. The corge is 20 pieces. The leaguer of arrack is 388 Batavia cans, 134 imperial gallons, 600 litres. The ell is 27 inches. The last is equal to 1 $\frac{89}{100}$ tons. All flags are assimilated to the Dutch. Coasting trade is only allowed to Dutch ships. European goods are sold at six months' credit; native produce always for cash.

Principal exports from Padang to all ports.

Year.	Coffee.	Rattans.	Cassia.	Gum benjamin.	Gum damar.	India rubber.	Gutta-percha.	Pepper.	Wax.	Betel nuts.	Hides.
	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>St.</i>
1858.....	192,347	17,655	1,379	2,525	271	2,623	98	3,983	191	2,600	8,689
1859.....	119,777	22,013	674	4,266	55	413	103	7,386	72	3,682	7,423
1860.....	124,199	12,942	2,816	2,102	744	5,031	193	8,367	128	692	7,064
1861.....	169,928	13,879	8,557	3,040	629	1,866	156	12,625	50	1,977	14,235
1862.....	149,633	8,860	3,912	2,919	590	1,067	377	10,466	74	900	8,945
1863.....	129,357	20,931	6,022	4,828	515	1,413	304	13,684	69	28	10,182
1864.....	161,058	18,897	5,322	2,423	633	598	2,342	7,972	93	37	11,190
1865.....	154,170	31,401	6,626	3,087	453	360	1,197	7,948	35	.....	10,880
1866.....	146,574	24,662	7,597	3,026	387	428	495	4,940	175	1,275	9,825

Principal exports from Padang to all ports—Continued.

Year.	Coffee.	Rattans.	Cassia.	Gum benjamin.	Gum damar.	India rubber.	Gutta-percha.	Pepper.	Wax.	Betel nuts.	Hides.
	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>St.</i>
1867.....	112,609	9,522	5,509	5,140	679	676	699	8,114	313	782	22,405
1868.....	189,891	10,310	8,656	6,395	588	1,232	1,561	9,169	182	123	52,808
1869.....	168,320	17,067	6,399	5,071	1,986	665	1,374	4,378	127	20	7,552
1870.....	121,099	13,752	4,942	3,319	803	218	4,772	2,294	164	.....	7,624
1871.....	202,978	14,913	6,229	4,405	343	298	2,158	1,514	144	15	7,120
1872.....	110,839	14,645	4,133	5,506	206	566	2,646	623	30	.....	8,678
1873.....	97,805	17,221	2,770	4,719	373	503	4,061	275	128	.....	11,018
1874.....	128,557	19,376	2,314	6,148	481	155	378	4,850	78	1,031	10,798
1875.....	160,844	24,762	3,314	6,604	317	25	355	7,301	61	34	8,579
1876.....	141,780	16,981	2,197	5,818	531	46	136	2,125	58	.....	12,138
1877.....	141,854	24,792	5,233	4,852	701	13	110	2,963	127	.....	9,257
1878.....	124,175	17,336	4,529	7,125	717	61	107	2,699	148	10	10,633
1879.....	104,504	19,340	11,764	5,380	1,124	68	245	1,042	54	.....	10,182
1880.....	134,633	27,763	7,570	4,911	1,405	338	497	1,350	88	.....	13,051
1881.....	101,805	29,927	10,392	6,165	1,140	613	290	747	37	.....	21,033
1882.....	98,534	20,425	12,421	5,683	1,350	628	348	372	87	.....	29,151
1883.....	135,824	37,899	9,294	4,490	1,842	1,174	424	419	89	.....	34,048
1884.....	133,954	23,453	14,489	4,441	1,888	1,419	1,204	547	27	.....	31,794
1885.....	137,580	26,250	7,979	4,674	2,009	922	484	106	10	.....	38,692
1886.....	62,759	22,272	13,076	5,616	2,253	631	497	515	46	226	38,586
1887.....	90,602	17,485	17,461	6,223	4,591	4,101	231	1,669	20	694	39,902
1888.....	85,654	20,268	5,880	4,640	4,314	1,086	493	1,061	67	357	33,306
1889.....	115,467	29,734	7,954	5,033	6,490	455	797	3,062	17	.....	32,018
Total.....	4,249,120	646,736	217,410	150,574	40,438	29,722	29,132	134,566	2,989	14,483	577,966
Average 32 years.....	132,785	20,216	6,791	4,705	1,263	929	910	4,205	93	452	18,061

Year.	Rice.	Sago flour.	Buffalohorns.	Nutmegs.	Mace.	Tobacco.	Gambier.	Cocoanut oil.	Indigo.	Coprah.	Cloves.
	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>
1858.....	34,615	7,398	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1859.....	22,304	8,801	.....	.....	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1860.....	33,393	6,807	.....	.....	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1861.....	65,800	6,299	.....	.....	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862.....	133,451	6,000	.....	.....	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863.....	65,286	2,090	.....	.....	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864.....	43,517	1,565	.....	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1865.....	93,774	625	544	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1866.....	29,403	1,430	.....	850	36	144	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1867.....	5,639	3,314	16	843	84	278	16	22	.....	.....	.....
1868.....	25	4,834	245	1,408	342	408	100	221	.....	.....	.....
1869.....	.....	2,741	69	2,976	477	320	301	326	1,856	.....	.....
1870.....	.....	833	49	2,219	389	184	635	.....	1,532	.....	.....
1871.....	.....	36	38	2,778	725	.....	639	44	3,727	.....	.....
1872.....	4,165	183	19	1,953	403	134	678	184	6,058	.....	.....
1873.....	7,531	900	75	2,254	572	17	777	245	2,173	.....	.....
1874.....	6,860	128	66	1,939	452	1	926	271	459	.....	.....
1875.....	4,731	80	54	2,569	549	30	1,682	35	8	.....	.....
1876.....	1,959	133	50	2,111	452	.....	535	.....	23	.....	.....
1877.....	7,631	63	129	1,536	312	19	1,082	1,500	124	.....	.....
1878.....	20,440	177	106	2,895	583	.....	1,619	800	.....	.....	.....
1879.....	10,168	43	35	2,775	386	.....	1,578	310	.....	.....	.....
1880.....	7,798	140	302	2,348	438	.....	1,104	2,485	.....	.....	.....
1881.....	10,619	46	261	2,614	517	.....	1,014	1,514	.....	.....	.....
1882.....	5,447	111	172	2,693	471	.....	1,609	140	.....	.....	.....
1883.....	347	138	356	2,874	316	4,082	1,924	.....	.....	14,251	112
1884.....	10	11	132	2,895	705	6,140	3,343	19	1,591	49,991	6
1885.....	.....	92	200	3,433	719	5,053	4,307	.....	159	60,761	18
1886.....	.....	.....	71	2,964	561	3,337	4,785	.....	.....	48,386	11
1887.....	.....	66	172	2,574	500	3,335	4,495	.....	.....	51,152	.....
1888.....	.....	75	85	1,808	547	4,115	4,583	.....	.....	71,157	171
1889.....	201	.....	196	3,484	659	3,463	5,045	.....	.....	61,645	144
Total.....	614,913	55,159	3,442	56,793	11,974	31,060	42,777	8,119	17,710	357,343	462
Average 32 years.....	19,222	1,723	107	1,775	374	970	1,336	253	553	11,167	14

PALESTINE.

REPORT BY CONSUL GILLMAN, OF JERUSALEM.

The unusual copiousness of the early rains the past season gave promise of an abundant and goodly harvest in all the crops of both the field and garden. Though this promise was fairly realized as regards a great part of Palestine, for various reasons the expectation was hardly fulfilled with respect to the crops on the plains of Sharon and Philistia. In these wide and important tracts the harvest was, in general, below the average, producing the consequent depressing results.

THE RAINY SEASON.

The average annual rainfall at Jerusalem is about 25 inches, and this is intensified by the fact that the maximum amount of the fall is confined to little more than 3 months, as between the "former," "middle," and "latter" rains, there are usually intervals of several weeks' duration in which scarcely any rain falls, and during the dry season, from May to October, there is no rain whatsoever. During the height of the rainy season the sudden bursting of the overcharged rain-clouds and consequent downpour are of a tropical character in force and volume. Torrents like small rivers gather in a few minutes, and rush through the streets or pour down the hillsides with a violence that is often destructive to property and sometimes to life. An instance of the latter occurred about 2 years ago, when during an excessive rain-storm a number of persons, mostly peasants, sought shelter in a cave not far from Jerusalem. The streams, from the sudden rain-burst, swelling to a flood tore through the neighboring ravines and filled the cave with such rapidity that before its inmates could escape 35 of them lost their lives through drowning.

AN UNPRECEDENTED RAINFALL.

There is much variation in the character of the rainy seasons and in the distribution of the rainfall. In some years the maximum precipitation occurs in the early part of the season, while in others it is reserved till toward the close. But as a general rule the great volume of the rainfall takes place at the middle of the season, the "former" and "latter" rains being usually of the character of gentle or moderate showers. In the past year, however, a remarkable phenomenon occurred, all the more remarkable as succeeding a year of drought; nearly the entire of the 25 inches of rain, which constitutes the average rainfall (or exactly 24.710 inches), were precipitated in about 2 months, or between the end of October and the 31st of December, 1888. Before the latter date the cisterns of Jerusalem were not alone all filled, but were overflowing, something said to be unknown heretofore, even at the close of the rainy season and certainly unheard of for at least many years.

THE CEREAL CROPS.

As already mentioned, so far as the great plains are concerned, the harvest of wheat and barley failed to realize the promise of the early rains, which was not sustained by the rainfall of the remainder of the season, which came irregularly though it reached the unprecedented amount of 35.620 inches. The deficiency or the unequal distribution of the rainfall is the principal cause of the shortcoming of the harvest so frequently complained of. And this probably can only be remedied by increased cultivation of the soil and the planting of trees adapted to the climate.

The former fertility of the land, of which so much is said in ancient records, in all probability was due to the woods and forest of which the country has long ago been denuded. But though wheat and barley on the plains were each but a middling crop, both doura and sesame have given a handsome yield, and have proved of excellent quality this season. Doura (*Sorghum ceruum*) is extensively planted all over the plains of Sharon and Philistia, and more sparingly in the hill country and in the valleys around Jerusalem. On the plains this crop is ripe in September, but in the hill country it is not harvested till much later in the season. It is largely exported to England and Germany, where it is employed for the manufacture of alcohol. Sesame (*Sesamum orientale*) is cultivated everywhere in Palestine. The seed, being rich in oil, is in great demand and always finds a ready sale. It is also exported to Europe.

THE ORANGE, LEMON, OLIVE, AND OTHER FRUITS.

The orange crop of Jaffa and its neighborhood, this fruit being in season from November to May, inclusive, was scarcely reasonably good in quality and quantity. The lemon crop was hardly of its usual abundance and excellence. Both of these fruits and others of their tribe, such as the lime and citron, owing to the prevalence of sirocco winds, do not promise even as good a result the coming season. Olives have given an exceptionally fine yield. They do best on the elevated lands and in the mountainous regions. They were always of inferior quality on the plains; and in the vicinity of Jaffa the culture of the orange is fast being substituted, so that there the olive is rapidly disappearing. In fact, for almost all other kinds of fruits the past season has been an unusually favorable one. Grapes were of fine flavor and size and yielded an abundant vintage. Apricots, peaches, plums, figs, pomegranates, and melons were not only exceptionally good, but were a much longer time in market than usual. A like remark may be made as to all the ordinary garden and field vegetables of the country.

PRICE OF PRODUCE.

The following statement gives the prices current in the Jerusalem market, per measure of 48 pounds, for some of the principal products of the soil:

Wheat	\$0.45 to \$0.70	
Barley	.30	.40
Doura	.40	.50
Peas		1.10
Beans		1.50
Flour (per retol, 6 pounds)	.12	.16
Grapes (per kantar, 600 pounds)	3.50	7.00
Olive oil (per gallon)	2.80	3.00

COMMERCE AND BUSINESS.

The condition of commerce and business throughout Palestine gives as yet little or no indication of revival. Various causes have operated during the year to depress trade and industry, and among them may be mentioned the unusually severe epidemic of fever which afflicted the entire country for several months. Added to this the calling out of the peasants for the reserves, owing to the insurrection in Crete, had a most injurious influence, as the withdrawal of so many producers from active life must always have. For a time there was an almost complete stagnation of business, with much distress in many directions. It is hoped that the construction of the railroad from Jaffa to Jerusalem will be the forerunner of an era of better things, stimulating industry and leading to other improvements. But this will probably be a work of time, and no immediate benefit of magnitude can be expected from it.

THE FEVER EPIDEMIC.

The widespread severity of the fever, from which this province suffered through the greater part of the summer months and into the autumn, seems to demand more than merely a passing notice. Becoming epidemic, there were few families that did not suffer from the scourge, thousands of individuals being prostrated by it at the same time. This fever, of a malarial bilious type, is what is generally known as the dengué. Not only was it prevalent all along the shores of the Mediterranean and on the low lying plains, but it passed up into the mountains, an unusual feature of the disease, so that the consequent interruption to business was of a most serious character. But it must be admitted that Jerusalem, during certain seasons of the year, is scarcely ever free from malarial and other fevers of a more or less dangerous form.

THE INSURRECTION IN CRETE.

In the month of July a large part of the Turkish troops were withdrawn from Palestine and Syria, their destination being the Island of Crete, where they were required to preserve order in the revolt which had broken out against the Ottoman Government. Early in August, the Government having already called out the troops constituting the reserve guard in connection with this insurrection, made an additional call, ordering out the war reserves. As I have already mentioned, the withdrawal of so large a number of the male population from the active pursuits of life could not but prove of serious detriment to the material interests of a country already so impoverished.

IMPROVEMENTS IN JERUSALEM.

About half a mile of carriage road has been made within the walls, leading from the Damascus Gate to the Local Government House, while an equal amount of stone pavement has been made in the streets. A well-paved street has also been opened through the ancient ruins of the Hospice of the order of St. John of Jerusalem. During the year forty new houses have been built, mostly of a substantial character, while repairs and additions have been made to about one-half that number. The Russian Hospice, an imposing building of finely cut stone and erected especially by the Russian Government for the accommodation of its pilgrims to Palestine, has been very nearly finished. The cost of this extensive structure amounts to about £17,000.

• A NEW GATE OPENED.

The opening of a new gate through the old wall of the ancient city is an event worthy of being chronicled. For convenience of intercourse it was considered necessary to open a gate near the northwest corner of the city wall and close to the so-called tower of Goliath. And this has been accomplished within the past few months, a street being laid out in connection. The new gateway differs from all the others in the battlemented city walls in the point that it gives direct entrance, all the ancient gateways being L-shaped.

ROADS IN PALESTINE.

The road from Jaffa to Jerusalem has at length been completed, and, to the great convenience of travelers, presents a fine macadamized carriageway throughout. About one-third of the road to Jericho has been finished, as has nearly one-half that to Ain Karîm, the birthplace of St. John the Baptist, while the road to Beit-Djallah is almost entirely built.

THE JAFFA RAILROAD.

On the 15th of August last the party of French engineers charged with making the preliminary survey for the railroad between Jerusalem and Jaffa arrived in this city and entered upon their duties, a firman for the construction of the road, as previously reported, having at last been granted by the Sultan. The present carriage road is about 40 miles long; but it is probable from the final surveys and estimates that the railroad will be somewhat longer, or about 50 miles in length. As to the route, it is proposed that, starting from a point on the coast immediately north of Jaffa, it will pass through the German colony of Sarona, and, crossing the plain of Sharon near the towers of Ramleh and Lydda, enter the hill country, passing not far from Colonia, and approaching Jerusalem through the plain of Rephaim and close to the German Temple Colony near the Bethlehem road. All the preliminaries have now been completed, and it is expected that the construction of the railroad will be commenced at the close of the winter or early in the spring.

After so many years of disappointment it would now appear that the people of Palestine are, at last, to be gratified in having this railroad. A great part of the route lies through the fertile and comparatively level plain of Sharon, and even in the hill country of Judea there are no engineering difficulties of any consequence to be surmounted. Expectation runs high as to the looked-for benefits to be derived through this improvement, including an increase in the number of visitors and the development of the agricultural and industrial resources of the country.

VISITORS TO THE HOLY LAND.

During the past year the visitors to Palestine were in greater numbers than ever. Each succeeding year brings a larger number of pilgrims than the preceding one. Of the wealthier and more respectable visitors, our own citizens are in excess of any other nationality. This adds largely to the duties of the consulate, as the various good offices to be performed for those citizens are numerous and onerous, and in case of any of them getting into difficulties with the residents or local authorities the intervention of the consul is always required. Our resident citizens are a fruitful source of anxiety and care, demanding constant interference and protection in their social and commercial dealings.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

It would seem that with judicious management and intelligent agencies a larger demand for various goods manufactured in the United States might here be stimulated, while a market for some articles which have not yet been introduced might be created. The superiority of our cotton textiles is unquestionable and is generally recognized. There is no reason why, with proper representation, they should not secure a good share of the trade. Cotton textiles are imported into this district from England to the amount of \$120,000 per annum. I constantly receive many inquiries on this subject from our American merchants, to which I always give prompt and careful attention, doing what lies in my power to foster the introduction of this class of our goods as well as others into this market. My report upon the cotton textiles imported into this district, under date of July 18 last, gives full particulars and renders it unnecessary I should say further upon the subject. Among other of our manufactures which should find a ready market here are sewing machines, drive-pumps, agricultural implements, carpenters' and other tools, stoves and ranges, cooking utensils, cutlery, hardware of various kinds, labor-saving machinery, improved lamps, grinding mills, novelty manufactures, engines and boilers.

PETROLEUM.

The petroleum imported from the United States, which in 1888 amounted to 10,000 cases, has, I regret to report, fallen in the present year to 1,700 cases, while the import of the Russian oil has reached the surprising figure of 52,000 cases. Notwithstanding, the superiority of the American article is indisputable; and the nearness of the Russian market and the slightly cheaper price of the Russian oil seem the only reasons why the latter should take the lead. An ordinary case of American petroleum costs \$1.25, while an equal amount of the Russian oil can be had for from \$1.05 to \$1.10. It also takes at least one month more to get an American cargo of oil than to procure a corresponding one from Russia. Besides, smaller quantities may more easily be ordered from the neighboring country, consequently the dealer in Russian oil may, with smaller investments and less risk, follow the vicissitudes of the eastern market and meet the demands of our more or less impecunious population.

TARIFF REFORM.

It may be regarded as the precursor of an impending reform or change in the entire schedule of duties and a distinct progress in political economy, that by a recent order of the Sublime Porte all the products of the weaving manufacture in Turkey, whether of silk, wool, or cotton, have been declared free of all export duty. Other similar reforms are now under discussion.

DECLARED EXPORTS.

During the year ending September 30, 1889, the value of the declared exports from this consular district, consisting chiefly of olive-wood work, mother-of-pearl work, wine, and brandy, is as follows: Quarter ending December 31, 1888, \$558.28½; March 31, 1889, \$1,308.59; June 30, 1889, \$1,747; and September 30, 1889, \$579.27; making a total of \$4,193.14, being about twice the amount of that of last year. I also forward statement of declared value of exports to the United States from this consular district for the four quarters ending June 30, 1889, together with list of productions other than shown by declared-export tables.

HENRY GILLMAN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Jerusalem, December 17, 1890.

JAFFA.

REPORT BY CONSUL GILLMAN, OF JERUSALEM.

In connection with the expected construction of the railroad from Jaffa to Jerusalem great hopes are entertained as to the future of the town of Jaffa and its immediate environs and orange groves. The much-to-be-desired improvement of the harbor is once more revived, and at this time apparently with better prospects of its realization, as the new railway company will probably consider it essential to the completion of their

plans. As in stress of weather vessels and steamers have frequently to run by for want of shelter, it is unnecessary to dwell on the need of such an improvement.

I herewith transmit the annual returns of exports, imports, and navigation, forwarded by Consular Agent E. Hardegg, and which sufficiently explain themselves.

HENRY GILLMAN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Jerusalem, December 17, 1889.

Imports at Jaffa for the year ending September 30, 1889.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Whence imported.
American:			
Leather, cloth, and canned goods.....		\$600	United States.
Petroleum .....cases...	1,700	2,125	Do.
Petroleum, Russian.....do.....	52,000	54,600	Russia.
Candles and paraffine.....		6,200	France, Belgium, Germany.
Coal.....tons...	890	7,100	England, France.
Copper and metals.....		6,000	England, France, Germany.
Coffee.....sacks...	1,800	43,200	France, Arabia, Austria.
Drugs and medicines.....		26,000	From all countries.
Flour .....sacks...	4,850	31,500	Russia, Austria.
Fish, salted.....		18,700	Egypt, Holland, England, France.
Furniture.....		7,800	Austria, France, Russia.
Glassware and earthenware.....		16,000	Belgium, Austria, Germany.
Hardware.....		18,000	England, Austria, Germany, France.
Grocery.....		9,500	France, India, Austria.
Hides.....		11,400	India.
Indigo and dyestuffs.....		31,000	India, Austria, France, Germany.
Iron.....tons...	390	11,600	Belgium, England, France.
Leather.....		15,000	France, Turkey.
Machines:			
Sewing .....pieces...	200	2,000	Germany.
Engines.....do.....	2	5,000	Germany, England.
Manufactures:			
Cotton, wool, silk.....		275,000	England and all countries.
Mother of pearl.....		9,200	Arabia, Austria.
Nuts and pifaccias.....		7,900	Turkey.
Paper, cigarette and writing.....		29,500	Austria, France, Germany.
Potatoes.....sacks...	1,100	3,850	France, Austria, Turkey.
Rice.....do.....	19,800	108,900	Egypt, India, Italy, England.
Salt .....tons...	260	5,000	Africa.
Soda.....		24,500	Egypt, England.
Sugar .....sacks...	11,600	106,000	Egypt, France, Austria.
Tea.....		3,500	England, Germany, Russia.
Tiles and bricks.....		19,000	France, Italy.
Tobacco for water pipe.....		13,900	Persia.
Wine, liquors, beer, alcohol.....		39,000	France, Cypress, Russia, Austria.
Wood and timber.....		78,000	Austria, Turkey, Russia, Roumania.
Yarn.....		7,000	England.
Sundries.....		70,000	From all countries.
Total.....		\$1,122,675	

Exports from Jaffa for the year ending September 30, 1889.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Whither exported.
Barley .....bushels...	250,000	\$97,000	Egypt, Turkey, England.
Celoequintida.....		6,500	England, Austria, Germany.
Dari (sorghum) .....bushels...	130,000	53,000	England, Egypt, France.
Eggs.....		1,400	Egypt.
Goat skins and hides.....		11,400	Egypt, Turkey.
Honey.....		700	To all countries.
Jerusalem ware.....		40,000	Do.
Lupines.....		19,500	Egypt.
Mats.....		3,150	Egypt, Turkey.
Olive oil .....barrels...	1,800	36,000	Egypt, France, Austria.
Oranges and lemons.....		195,000	To all countries.
Rags.....bales...	220	1,950	England, Italy.
Raisins and figs.....		9,500	Egypt.
Sesame.....		160,000	Egypt, France, Russia, Italy.
Soap.....		130,000	Egypt.
Vegetables, fruit.....		80,000	Egypt, Turkey.
Wheat.....bushels...	105,000	85,000	Turkey, Italy, France.
Wool.....		10,000	England, America.
Sundries.....		32,000	To all countries.
Total.....		972,100	

Navigation at the port of Jaffa, Palestine, for the year ending September 30, 1889.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian(regular line).	Trieste, Constantinople.	53	69,860	.....	.....	53	69,860	.....	.....
English.....	Liverpool.....	32	17,535	.....	.....	32	17,535	.....	.....
French.....	Marseilles, Constantinople.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Messageries.....	Marseilles, Beirut.....	49	90,833	.....	.....	72	109,606	.....	.....
Faber.....	.....	23	18,773	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greek.....	Greece.....	.....	.....	3	498	.....	.....	3	498
Italian.....	Genoa.....	.....	.....	5	981	.....	.....	5	981
Spanish.....	Spain.....	5	3,565	.....	.....	5	3,565	.....	.....
Ottoman(regular line).	Alexandria, Mersina.	131	127,727	436	13,347	131	127,727	430	13,200
Russian (regular line)..	Odessa, Alexandria..	50	76,298	.....	.....	50	76,298	.....	.....

PERSIA.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL PRATT, OF TEHERAN.

I have the honor to submit for your consideration the inclosed tables giving the exports and imports of Persia for the year ending September 30, 1889.

The Government being unable to furnish me with the statistics necessary for compiling the above, I was compelled to resort to the tedious expedient of gathering the same through direct inquiry among the merchants and traders themselves, subsequently verifying the data thus procured by the best expert testimony obtainable, a mode of procedure which, as can well be imagined, demanded no small amount of time and labor.

Though from the nature and extent of Persia's eastern and western frontiers, and of her northern and southern coast lines it is more than probable that a considerable amount of products leave the country annually through irregular channels, which, if accounted for, would sensibly swell her total of exports, still there can be no doubt that the actual balance of trade is at present largely against her, and that it is likely to so continue until, by the country's internal industrial development, she can be made to rely upon herself for those staple products of manufacture for which she is now paying so heavy a tribute to European nations.

But of this I shall have occasion to treat more fully in a future report. What most directly interests the United States in this matter is whether for those articles which we produce to best advantage, such for instance as cotton goods, certain lines of hardware, etc., Persia offers a ready market. In my opinion she unquestionably does, and this I hope soon to be able to satisfactorily demonstrate, believing that I shall be acting only in accord with the policy of the Government by endeavoring to discover the way to the satisfactory establishment here of an outlet for the products of American industry.

E. SPENCER PRATT,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Teheran, November 5, 1889.

Exports and imports of Persia for the year ending September 30, 1889.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Opium.....	\$2,814,815	Skins (goat and sheep)—continued:	
Cotton (raw).....	740,740	tanned.....	\$14,814
Wool (unwashed).....	94,074	Persian prints (calicoes).....	14,814
Silk:		Rice.....	1,481,481
raw.....	1,933,334	Turquoise.....	29,629
cocoon, waste, etc.....	74,074	Wine.....	1,481
Asafetida.....	415,815	Horses.....	88,889
Nutgalls.....	148,149	Cattle.....	14,814
Gum tragacanth, amoniac, and other		Dates.....	37,037
gums.....	148,147	Drugs.....	44,445
Leeches.....	1,481	Dyeing and coloring materials.....	133,333
Tobacco:		Grain (wheat and barley).....	296,297
for nargilet.....	444,445	Provisions and stores.....	29,629
for cigarettes and pipes.....	74,074	Rose water.....	74,074
Carpets.....	444,445	Woolen goods.....	148,149
Shawls.....	51,852	Salt.....	14,814
Raisins.....	237,037	Spices.....	148,149
Dried fruit, pistachio, nuts, etc.....	370,370	Seeds.....	38,518
Saffron.....	88,889	Sundries.....	237,037
Hides (beef).....	74,074		
Skins (goat and sheep):		Total.....	11,032,851
untanned.....	29,630		

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Sugar:		Hardware:	
loaf.....	\$1,481,482	English.....	\$103,704
crystalized, crushed, and uncrys-		Austrian.....	29,629
talized.....	118,518	Russian.....	14,814
Tea.....	296,297	Glassware and crockery:	
Spices.....	1,481,482	Austrian.....	170,370
Petroleum.....	266,666	French.....	118,518
Flour.....	1,481	Russian.....	148,149
Calico:		Win · and spirits.....	14,814
English prints.....	4,444,445	Jewelry, clocks, watches, etc.....	74,074
Russian prints.....	740,740	Iron, in bars and plates.....	244,444
English, white and gray.....	4,444,444	Glass window-panes.....	148,148
Silk, satins, woolens, linens:		Coffee.....	74,074
English.....	2,666,666	Spices.....	5,927
Austrian.....	148,148	Indigo.....	222,222
French.....	74,074	Arms and ammunition.....	74,074
Russian.....	74,074	Jute and canvas gunney bags.....	29,630
Cloth:		Sundries.....	296,297
Austrian.....	1,481,482		
Russian.....	740,740	Total.....	20,229,628

CONTINENT OF AFRICA.

EGYPT.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL SCHUYLER, OF CAIRO.

GENERAL COMMERCE 1883-1888.

According to the most trustworthy statistics the foreign commerce of Egypt has been for recent years as follows:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Transit and reexports.
1883.....	\$40,106,935	\$61,549,430	\$2,877,445
1884.....	41,819,990	63,397,065	3,632,240
1885.....	44,945,210	57,124,850	4,885,610
1886.....	39,241,165	50,948,100	4,463,370
1887.....	40,685,270	54,382,985	5,240,505
1888.....	38,691,715	52,091,065	6,696,140

These figures for the last five or six years may be supposed to represent the ordinary trade of Egypt in peaceful times. If they fall below the figures of ten or twenty years ago it is because of the loss of the Soudan. The English, on beginning their occupation of Egypt, perhaps too hastily concluded that the Soudan was a drain on the resources of the country, and the result was to give it up. The expenses of the Soudan to the Egyptian treasury were about \$1,000,000 (£200,000) a year. Unfortunately, the additional amount received for customs duties at Alexandria and Suakim for goods going to the Soudan was not considered as being a counterbalance, although it paid nearly half of the expenses. Nor were the advantages of the Soudan trade taken into consideration. In order to save this amount the English, owing to circumstances which necessitated costly war expeditions, have spent (according to estimates) over \$70,000,000 in giving up the Soudan, the interest on which at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is over twice what the Soudan nominally cost Egypt to retain.

Official figures state the cost of giving up the Soudan, to Egypt alone, from 1884 to 1889, at over \$8,000,000, even after deducting what was reimbursed by Great Britain (\$2,055,875), *i. e.*, over eight times the previous annual cost, when the advantage of the Soudan trade was enjoyed by Egypt, and it does not seem certain that this amount includes all the military expenditures.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES.

Leaving out of account the transit and reexportation traffic, the imports and exports of Egypt during the years of 1887 and 1888 were as follows:

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
America.....	\$447,800	\$151,785	\$90,325	\$54,200
Austria	3,821,100	3,768,505	3,655,780	3,318,760
Belgium	621,915	632,380	246,910	300,785
China and Far East	69,210	61,325	735	.....
Egypt and Red Sea coast.....	137,710	70,885	71,360	99,140
England	17,175,950	14,367,050	2,867,595	3,424,240
English Mediterranean possessions.....	596,875	551,285	229,705	248,365
English India possessions.....	2,279,975	2,493,055	34,985	18,385
France.....	4,446,545	3,969,185	4,113,390	4,476,090
French Mediterranean possessions	122,885	121,780	93,595	43,685
Germany	110,825	219,960	78,470	14,345
Greece	423,815	491,190	206,925	160,195
Italy	1,234,185	1,449,495	4,086,150	3,148,810
Morocco	192,875	163,940	11,060	7,055
Persia	57,745	84,995	55	.....
Russia	1,935,850	1,988,570	4,663,340	4,773,370
Spain	4,920	.....	284,655	518,685
Turkey	7,216,405	7,441,405	1,874,680	1,938,550
Other countries.....	788,685	845,015	444,700	298,870
Total.....	40,685,270	38,691,715	54,382,085	52,091,065

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY ARTICLES.

As classified by the custom-house, the imports and exports for the years 1887 and 1888 were as follows:

Categories—	Imports.		Exports.	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
Animals and animal food product	\$1,953,975	\$1,907,320	\$95,160	\$134,115
Skins and leather manufactures	825,245	790,185	495,795	380,930
Other animal products	336,610	333,710	126,800	95,360
Cereals, vegetables, flour, etc	3,366,785	3,110,410	11,438,020	12,562,805
Groceries and drugs.....	2,139,260	2,277,140	2,668,040	2,881,180
Liquors, drinks, wine, beer, alcohol, olive, and other oils, petroleum, etc	3,233,700	2,799,530	17,755	14,995
Rags, paper, and books.....	544,735	521,965	176,375	163,730
Coal, wood, and charcoal	5,343,185	4,746,590	85,955	90,580
Stone, brick, lime, crockery, and glass.....	898,615	878,965	10,725	10,585
Dye stuffs.....	1,333,630	1,379,385	68,640	62,175
Chemical products, medicines, and perfumery.....	999,320	789,770	31,235	29,075
Textiles.....	12,894,900	12,985,475	38,272,435	34,671,475
Metals and metal manufactures.....	4,925,350	3,209,740	717,075	829,680
Miscellaneous	1,549,945	1,609,255	179,075	164,380
Total.....	40,685,270	38,691,715	54,382,085	52,091,065

TRANSIT AND REEXPORT TRADE.

The transit trade for 1887 amounted to \$2,998,590, the greatest part of which, \$2,867,595, passed simply through the Suez Canal. The portion coming from the United States amounted to \$11,700, consisting of petroleum, and passed through Alexandria.

In 1888 the transit trade was \$4,994,960, of which \$3,424,235 passed through the Suez Canal. No American goods are put down in transit this year, unless under the heading of "other countries," which amounts to \$1,220, perhaps owing, as it is said, to too large a stock of petroleum having been accumulated in 1887.

The amount of merchandise reexported from Egypt in 1887 amounted to \$2,241,915, of which \$1,089,080, nearly half, went to Turkey and \$461,270 to England. Out of this total amount there was rice to the value of \$328,715, chiefly sent to Turkey; gum arabic to the amount of \$328,975 sent to Europe; cigarettes, worth \$440,340, and a small amount of petroleum, worth \$43,420, sent to India and Turkey.

The amount of merchandise reexported from Egypt in 1888 amounted to \$1,701,180. The general course of trade was the same as the preceding year, but there was a reexportation to the United States of \$1,430, consisting of cigarettes, spices, and perfumery. Cigarettes are included under the heading of reexports because, although manufactured in Egypt, the tobacco used is chiefly imported from foreign countries.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The commerce of the United States according to the Egyptian official statistics is as follows for the years 1887 and 1888:

Description.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
Animals and animal food product.....	\$490			
Skin and leather manufactures.....		\$460		
Horns and bones.....			\$11,875	
Rice.....	200			
Dried fruit.....				\$275
Coffee.....		5,390	320	
Liquors, drinks, wine, beer, alcohol, olive and other oils, etc. (chiefly petroleum).....	446,115	145,355		
Books.....	155			
Rags.....			76,625	49,860
Miscellaneous.....	190	180		
Soap and perfumery.....	515	295		
Textiles.....		90		
Rugs.....			175	
Cotton.....				2,645
Iron.....	135			
Old iron.....			325	1,380
Miscellaneous.....		15		40
Total.....	447,800	151,785	90,325	54,200

As many articles were exported to the United States via Liverpool, where they were transshipped, this table by no means shows the true value and proportions of the trade with the United States. The exports of cotton, for instance, to the United States in 1888 are put down in the Egyptian tables as only \$10,545, whereas the real value is \$191,731.

The exports from Egypt to the United States for the year 1888 are, according to the consular returns, as follows:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Cigarettes.....	\$3,732.49	Rags.....	\$27,365.91
Civet.....	490.52	Raisins.....	326.77
Cotton.....	191,731.06	Rugs and carpets.....	579.09
Curiosities, antiques, embroideries, etc.....	4,249.14	Senna leaves.....	17,498.64
Gum arabic.....	1,981.39	Skins (raw).....	18,211.79
Iron (old).....	1,185.44	Sweets.....	310.49
Lemons.....	121.12	Turquoises.....	7,368.82
Onions.....	34,611.23	Wool.....	2,910.45
Paper (old).....	17,190.44	Total.....	329,864.79

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF CEREALS.

There are some articles which are of special importance to us. Leaving out those which do not immediately concern us, the imports and exports for the years 1887 and 1888, were as follows:

IMPORTS, 1887.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Countries.
Wheat..... bushels...	27,357	\$27,355	British possessions Far East. Russia. Turkey.
Do.....do.....	231,803	201,500	
Do.....do.....	86,431	76,795	
Total.....	345,591	305,650	
Maize..... bushels...	225	125	Austria. Greece. Russia. Turkey.
Do.....do.....	1,067	660	
Do.....do.....	4,636	2,905	
Do.....do.....	51,089	28,620	
Total.....	57,017	32,310	

IMPORTS, 1887—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Countries.
Barley .....bushels...	374	\$145	Austria.
Do.....do.....	1,699	625	France.
Do.....do.....	456	180	Italy.
Do.....do.....	13,920	5,950	Russia.
Do.....do.....	46,222	16,280	Turkey.
Do.....do.....	187	75	Other countries.
Total.....	62,858	23,255	
Rice .....pounds...	22,703,600	455,720	England.
Do.....do.....	2,000	65	Mediterranean British possessions.
Do.....do.....	19,389,426	394,855	Far East British possessions.
Do.....do.....	4,293	200	America.
Do.....do.....	45,864	1,735	Austria.
Do.....do.....	347,678	11,330	France.
Do.....do.....	532,453	20,850	Italy.
Do.....do.....	680	30	Persia.
Do.....do.....	148,224	3,395	Turkey.
Do.....do.....	21,810	440	Egyptian Red Sea coast.
Do.....do.....	2,867	55	Other countries.
Total.....	43,198,895	888,675	
Sesame.....pounds...	29,540	820	Mediterranean British possessions.
Do.....do.....	911,822	24,045	Far East British possessions.
Do.....do.....	136,309	3,800	China and the Far East.
Do.....do.....	59,092	1,755	France.
Do.....do.....	569	20	Morocco.
Do.....do.....	1,229,250	33,000	Turkey.
Total.....	2,266,582	63,440	
Flour, wheat, and maize .....pounds...	501,309	15,810	England.
Do.....do.....	1,944	40	Mediterranean British possessions.
Do.....do.....	222,428	4,990	Far East British possessions.
Do.....do.....	966,913	28,415	Austria.
Do.....do.....	29,065	540	Belgium.
Do.....do.....	701,468	15,120	France.
Do.....do.....	11,850	275	Greece.
Do.....do.....	65,661	1,740	Italy.
Do.....do.....	18,425,401	439,645	Russia.
Do.....do.....	97,213	2,205	Turkey.
Do.....do.....	27,801	630	Egyptian Red Sea coast.
Do.....do.....	41,037	1,120	Roumania.
Total.....	21,092,093	510,530	
Other flours and flour starch..pounds...	44,774	1,905	England.
Do.....do.....	13,308	540	Mediterranean British possessions.
Do.....do.....	28,096	1,165	Germany.
Do.....do.....	7,425	325	Austria.
Do.....do.....	126,573	4,420	Belgium.
Do.....do.....	534,402	19,675	France.
Do.....do.....	1,906	80	French Mediterranean possessions.
Do.....do.....	3,145	85	Greece.
Do.....do.....	1,752	75	Holland.
Do.....do.....	92,566	3,210	Italy.
Do.....do.....	710	30	Russia.
Do.....do.....	75,618	2,915	Turkey.
Total.....	930,275	34,425	

IMPORTS, 1888.

Wheat.....bushels...	1,265	1,090	British India possessions.
Do.....do.....	242	205	France.
Do.....do.....	198,687	172,560	Russia.
Do.....do.....	44,629	30,185	Turkey.
Do.....do.....	203	190	Other countries.
Total.....	245,026	204,230	
Maize .....bushels...	46,964	23,490	Turkey.
Do.....do.....	1,512	1,015	Other countries.
Total.....	48,476	24,505	
Barley.....bushels...	3,019	1,095	England.
Do.....do.....	65,252	26,445	English Mediterranean possessions.
Do.....do.....	616	225	Austria.

IMPORTS, 1887—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Countries.
Barley .....do.....	1,127	\$410	France.
Do .....do.....	687	250	Italy.
Do .....do.....	99,803	31,360	Turkey.
Total	170,504	59,785	
Rice .....pounds...	2,266,938	46,180	England.
Do .....do.....	26,184,114	536,940	British India.
Do .....do.....	83,762	3,045	Austria.
Do .....do.....	40,913	1,000	France.
Do .....do.....	611,031	24,860	Italy.
Do .....do.....	324,702	7,150	Turkey.
Do .....do.....	6,909	3,645	Egyptian Red Sea coast.
Total	29,518,369	622,820	
Sesame .....pounds...	1,733	55	English Mediterranean possessions.
Do .....do.....	1,951,431	53,900	English India possessions.
Do .....do.....	256,772	7,130	China and Far East.
Do .....do.....	252,444	7,620	France.
Do .....do.....	10,567	390	Greece.
Do .....do.....	1,441,076	42,030	Turkey.
Do .....do.....	58,633	1,900	Egyptian Red Sea coast.
Total	3,972,656	113,025	
Wheat, maize, and flour.....pounds...	120,825	3,305	England.
Do .....do.....	15,839	605	English Mediterranean possessions.
Do .....do.....	93,039	1,610	English India possessions.
Do .....do.....	738,809	20,800	Austria.
Do .....do.....	91,292	1,880	France.
Do .....do.....	13,829	305	Greece.
Do .....do.....	52,196	1,485	Italy.
Do .....do.....	17,584,117	395,530	Russia.
Do .....do.....	443,461	10,410	Turkey.
Do .....do.....	121,038	3,045	Egyptian Red Sea coast.
Do .....do.....	2,916	70	Roumania.
Do .....do.....	5,287	105	Other countries.
Total	19,282,648	439,150	
Other flours and starch .....pounds...	73,175	3,045	England.
Do .....do.....	9,814	320	Germany.
Do .....do.....	8,316	310	Austria.
Do .....do.....	25,881	960	Belgium.
Do .....do.....	93,266	29,285	France.
Do .....do.....	17,582	730	Greece.
Do .....do.....	171,944	5,670	Italy.
Do .....do.....	211,484	6,360	Turkey.
Total .....do.....	611,462	46,710	

EXPORTS, 1887.

Wheat .....bushels...	556,000	401,600	England.
Do .....do.....	11,055	7,705	English Mediterranean possessions.
Do .....do.....	257,504	219,615	Belgium.
Do .....do.....	153,345	106,620	France.
Do .....do.....	154	105	French Mediterranean possessions.
Do .....do.....	2,854	2,365	Greece.
Do .....do.....	139	95	Italy.
Do .....do.....	114,922	92,135	Turkey.
Do .....do.....	24,524	18,425	Egyptian Red Sea coast.
Total .....do.....	1,120,494	848,665	
Maize .....bushels...	13,128	7,345	England.
Do .....do.....	4,581	2,925	English Mediterranean possessions.
Do .....do.....	3,421	1,920	Austria.
Do .....do.....	385	225	Greece.
Do .....do.....	473	120	Massawa.
Do .....do.....	28,611	16,065	Turkey.
Do .....do.....	18,619	11,535	Egyptian Red Sea coast.
Total .....do.....	69,218	40,135	
Barley .....bushels ..	107,580	51,050	England.
Do .....do.....	5,027	2,230	English Mediterranean possessions.
Do .....do.....	863	410	France.
Do .....do.....	7,848	3,560	Massawa.

EXPORTS, 1887—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Countries.
Barley .....do.....	90,288	\$27,655	Turkey.
Do .....do.....	5,841	2,635	Egyptian Red Sea coast.
Total	217,447	87,540	
Rice.....pounds...	6,885	120	England.
Do .....do.....	343,226	4,095	English Mediterranean possessions.
Do .....do.....	2,065	35	English India.
Do .....do.....	688	15	Austria.
Do .....do.....	6,196	95	France.
Do .....do.....	6,639	150	French Mediterranean possessions.
Do .....do.....	262,318	4,540	Greece.
Do .....do.....	688	15	Italy.
Do .....do.....	688	15	Massawa.
Do .....do.....	688	15	Morocco.
Do .....do.....	4,819	85	Russia.
Do .....do.....	34,685,982	659,305	Turkey.
Do .....do.....	24,097	520	Egyptian Red Sea coast.
Total	35,344,979	669,005	
Flour.....pounds...	56,160	975	England.
Do .....do.....	5,404,209	91,260	English Mediterranean possessions.
Do .....do.....	10,800	175	France.
Do .....do.....	11,232	210	French Mediterranean possessions.
Do .....do.....	1,312,569	22,365	Greece.
Do .....do.....	7,565	145	Massawa.
Do .....do.....	14,993	540	Russia.
Do .....do.....	2,872,816	48,140	Turkey.
Do .....do.....	32,774	610	Egyptian Red Sea coast.
Total	9,723,118	164,420	

EXPORTS, 1888.

Wheat.....bushels...	1,508,842	997,495	England.
Do .....do.....	39,783	25,065	English Mediterranean possessions.
Do .....do.....	388,707	263,445	Belgium.
Do .....do.....	175,923	118,530	France.
Do .....do.....	22,194	15,440	French Mediterranean possessions.
Do .....do.....	836	535	Greece.
Do .....do.....	929	640	Italy.
Do .....do.....	106,749	81,085	Turkey.
Do .....do.....	33,275	23,575	Egyptian Red Sea coast.
Total	2,277,238	1,525,810	
Maize.....bushels...	585,981	292,145	England.
Do .....do.....	13,249	6,575	English Mediterranean possessions.
Do .....do.....	37,763	18,390	Belgium.
Do .....do.....	301,730	145,350	France.
Do .....do.....	1,056	500	Greece.
Do .....do.....	671	440	Massawa.
Do .....do.....	1,430	680	Russia.
Do .....do.....	48,900	25,605	Turkey.
Do .....do.....	16,659	8,640	Egyptian Red Sea coast.
Total	1,007,439	498,325	
Barley.....bushels...	164,923	65,115	England.
Do .....do.....	11,825	4,525	English Mediterranean possessions.
Do .....do.....	5,747	2,270	Belgium.
Do .....do.....	4,119	1,740	French Mediterranean possessions.
Do .....do.....	247	100	Italy.
Do .....do.....	18,403	7,630	Turkey.
Do .....do.....	33,187	5,600	Egyptian Red Sea coast.
Total	238,451	87,040	
Rice.....pounds...	7,485	125	England.
Do .....do.....	265,761	4,435	English Mediterranean possessions.
Do .....do.....	4,819	80	France.
Do .....do.....	175,003	310	French Mediterranean possessions.
Do .....do.....	134,257	2,110	Greece.
Do .....do.....	13,081	200	Russia.
Do .....do.....	31,609,723	540,920	Turkey.
Do .....do.....	50,949	1,005	Egyptian Red Sea coast.
Total	32,261,078	549,185	

EXPORTS, 1888—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Countries.
Flour.....pounds...	13,426	\$210	England.
Do .....do.....	8,303,245	131,335	English Mediterranean possessions.
Do .....do.....	57,722	910	France.
Do .....do.....	23,912	405	French Mediterranean possessions.
Do .....do.....	560,482	8,930	Greece.
Do .....do.....	10,878	170	Italy.
Do .....do.....	11,858	210	Massawa.
Do .....do.....	87,122	1,345	Russia.
Do .....do.....	4,088,168	64,400	Turkey.
Do .....do.....	283,302	4,600	Egyptian Red Sea coast.
Total	13,440,115	312,515	

PRODUCTION OF CEREALS.

It would be difficult to state with even approximate accuracy the production of cereals in Egypt; the estimates differ even as to the amount of land in culture. The exact amount would probably be known had not the "cadastre" been suppressed on the grounds of economy. Perhaps one motive for this economy was that it was found that, instead of showing that the revenues were too small, owing to taxing too little land, an accurate survey would have shown that more land was taxed than was under cultivation; and had the recommendations of the "cadastre" been made effectual the revenue would have diminished instead of increased. The latest authority, Mr. Willcocks, gives the amount of land under cultivation for wheat at 1,345,000 acres; and according to Mr. Rabins the yield would be about 30 bushels an acre, making, therefore, about 40,000,000 bushels. The importation of wheat and flour is owing to the fact that the Egyptian wheat and flour do not make good white bread suitable for European use.

There are, according to the same authorities, under maize 1,730,000 acres, which, according to the estimates, would give 57,090,000 bushels. Under barley there are 525,000 acres, yielding 17,325,000 bushels. Under rice there are 157,500 acres under cultivation, producing about 6,300,000 bushels of unhusked, or 2,551,500,000 pounds of husked rice.

The rice grown is of two kinds—a superior quality called Sultani, which is exported to Turkey, Greece, and the English Mediterranean possessions, and an inferior quality, called flood rice. As a culture there are few parts where rice is supposed to be a paying crop, but it is largely cultivated in the delta as the best means of reclaiming waste salt lands. To make up for the good quality exported from Egypt a large amount of inferior rice is imported for food from British India.

TOBACCO TRADE AND TAXATION.

The imports and exports of tobacco, the latter chiefly in the form of cigarettes, has been for the last few years as follows:

Description.	Imports.		Transit.		Reëxportation.	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
Tobacco in leaves	\$1,168,830	\$1,186,735	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tombac.....	75,530	75,955	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cigars.....	74,290	82,190	\$13,910	\$22,990	.....	.....
Smoking and chewing tobacco.....	21,365	7,395	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cigarettes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$440,340	\$558,665
Total.....	1,340,015	1,352,275	13,910	22,990	440,340	558,665

The importation of Greek tobacco has greatly increased since the conclusion, in 1884, of the treaty of commerce between Egypt and Greece. There are some qualities of Greek tobacco which are excellent and much esteemed, although they do not quite equal the best tobacco grown in Salonica.

The amount of tobacco raised in Egypt was estimated by Mr. Willcocks last year at 11,500 acres, which were thought to produce on an average between 900 to 1,100 pounds an acre. The product is an inferior one and is chiefly used by the soldiers and common people, although to a certain extent it is mixed with the Greek and Turkish tobacco in the manufacture of cigarettes.

The tobacco trade is an interesting instance of the advantages or disadvantages to a country to be governed in the interests of its creditors. Of late years it was found that in consequence of the low tax imposed on the native tobacco—only \$12.50 per acre—which was considered equivalent to 2½ cents per pound, the culture of tobacco had taken such proportions as to diminish the amount of custom dues on that article. Now, as the custom dues are pledged to the holders of a certain loan known as the “unified debt,” it is obviously the interest of the foreign director of the custom-house, acting in the interest of the bondholders, to keep up these revenues.

The increased production of tobacco in the country only puts more money into the hands of the population without increasing perceptibly the revenue. Therefore, by a decree of December 28, 1887, the tax on tobacco culture was raised from £2.10 to £30 per feddan (\$12.50 to \$150 per acre), thus diminishing the amount of land in tobacco, but at the same time increasing the prices. An acre sometimes produces a crop to the value of \$280, or even as high as \$400, leaving a fairly good profit even after the heavy tax is paid. To complement this measure, by the decree of June 7, 1888, duties on foreign tobacco were raised. Thus the duty on Turkish tobacco, which has paid no export duty, has been raised to 41¼ cents per pound (18½ piasters per kilogramme), and on other tobacco admitted under special conditions, such as those with Greece and with the United States, to 14 piasters per kilogramme (35 cents per pound).

Now, it has been found that even this measure was insufficient. By carefully choosing the land and carefully cultivating it some cultivators have succeeded in raising two and three crops a year, yielding 800 to 1,000 kilogrammes per feddan (1,760 to 2,200 pounds per acre). Owing to the higher price the profits have been great, and it is estimated that during the present year there have been nearly 3,000,000 kilogrammes (6,600,000 pounds) of tobacco raised in Egypt. A still larger quantity would have been cultivated next year, but the Government, acting in the interest of the custom-house, has just issued a decree restricting the culture of tobacco next year to only 1,500 acres—a measure which seems contrary to all those principles of personal liberty as well as of free trade which the English are supposed always to carry about with them, but which they often leave at home.

The decree of April 19, 1888, established a monopoly for the entry of cigars; at the same time the duty on cigars was fixed at 13, 20, and 50 piasters per kilogramme (32½ cents, 50 cents, and \$1.25 per pound), respectively, for the inferior, ordinary, and superior qualities, instead of the old duty of 16 piasters per kilogramme (40 cents per pound) for all qualities. Soon after, the decree of June 7 raised the duty to 17, 25, and 60 piasters, respectively. The trouble about the old tariff was that Maltese cigars, the price of which is on an average about 7 piasters (35 cents) per hundred, and the Havana cigars, which are sold at about 4 piasters (20 cents) apiece, paid the same duty, and it was found that if the Government attempted to make only two qualities there would be great difficulty in drawing a line. The result is that a fairly good cigar can not now be had in Egypt except for a very high price.

COTTON PRODUCTION AND TRADE.

A sort of cotton producing a coarse fiber had long existed in Egypt, as well as in Malta and Syria, which was used not for making cloth, but for stuffing mattresses. In 1820, Mr. Jumel, of Geneva, noticed in the garden of Mahon Bey, at Cairo, a hitherto unobserved variety of cotton which had been brought from Sennaar, where it is indigenous, which attains the proportion of a tree and produces a long fiber. Mr. Jumel, seeing that the climate of Lower Egypt was suitable for it, suggested to Mohammed Ali to cultivate it, and this was done with great success. The cotton was received in Europe with great favor and was classified with the finest sea-island cotton. It still bears the name of the Jumel, Mahon, or Mako quality.

The quantity produced in 1821, the first year's cultivation, was only 944 cwt.; 3 years afterwards the crop amounted to 228,078 cwt.; but up to the time of Mohammed Ali's death, in 1849, the production was pretty stationary, only twice exceeding 300,000 cwt. Owing to the changes of the land laws and the abolition of the monopoly the crop during the next 10 years averaged 500,000 cwt. per annum. The American civil war giving new energy to production, in 1864 the crop amounted to 1,187,993 cwt., and in 1873 to 2,104,254 cwt.

In 1887 the amount of land under cotton cultivation was estimated at 865,526 acres, and the production at 3,046,400 cwt. The amount under cultivation in 1888 was 1,021,250 acres and the production 2,900,000 cwt. The amount under cultivation in 1889 was 852,829 acres. The pickings for the year have not yet finished, but it is thought that the product will be considerably less than last year.

The following tables show the imports and exports of cotton, cotton seed, and cotton manufactures for the years 1887 and 1888. Notice should be taken of the large export of cotton seed:

Imports of cotton manufactures.

1887.

Articles.	Quantities.	Value.	Whence.
Cotton yarns.....pounds...	3,559,189	\$633,565	England.
Do.....do.....	153,580	30,410	Other countries.
Total.....	3,712,769	663,975	
Cotton tissues.....pounds...	29,953,321	9,104,010	England.
Do.....do.....	124,315	20,800	Turkey.
Do.....do.....	208,585	41,655	Other countries.
Total.....	30,286,221	9,166,465	
Cotton tissues.....yards...	2,709,510	241,605	Turkey.
Do.....do.....	947,774	77,460	England.
Do.....do.....	225,270	22,770	Austria.
Do.....do.....	591,815	75,395	France.
Do.....do.....	131,811	15,525	Other countries.
Total.....	4,606,180	432,755	
Cotton quilts, and so forth.....number...	19,503	6,820	Austria.
Do.....do.....	8,855	4,360	France.
Do.....do.....	6,586	4,625	Other countries.
Total.....	34,944	15,805	
Cotton lamp-wicks, tape, etc.....		4,535	All countries.
Cotton, silk, and velvets.....yards...	45,761	12,620	England.
Do.....do.....	60,918	23,880	Austria.
Do.....do.....	31,220	20,715	France.
Do.....do.....	5,120	2,370	Other countries.
Total.....	143,019	59,585	
Tulles, gauze, muslin, linen and cotton.....		63,370	England.
Do.....		23,560	Austria.
Do.....		57,430	France.
Do.....		9,385	Other countries.
Total.....		153,745	

1888.

Cotton yarns.....pounds.....	3,684,971	\$652,180	England.
Do.....do.....	28,012	6,545	Austria.
Do.....do.....	21,068	4,780	Belgium.
Do.....do.....	13,595	3,635	Turkey.
Do.....do.....	26,718	5,380	Other countries.
Total.....	3,774,364	672,520	
Cotton tissues.....pounds...	26,143,071	7,776,790	England.
Cotton tissues.....yards...	1,015,308	80,855	England.
Do.....do.....	23,499	5,670	Germany.
Do.....do.....	268,163	26,345	Austria.
Do.....do.....	673,944	83,655	France.
Do.....do.....	93,954	10,420	Italy.
Do.....do.....	2,283,024	203,765	Turkey.
Do.....do.....	50,155	6,090	Other countries.
Total.....	4,408,047	416,830	
Cotton quilts, etc.....number...	23,568	9,320	Austria.
Do.....do.....	15,898	9,270	Other countries.
Total.....	39,466	18,590	
Cotton lamp-wicks, tape, etc.....		8,410	All countries.
Tulles, guaze, and muslin.....		61,410	England.
Do.....		25,065	Austria.
Do.....		50,775	France.
Do.....		14,045	Turkey.
Do.....		3,710	Other countries.
Total.....		155,005	

Cotton exports, 1887 and 1888.

1887.

Articles.	Quantities.	Values.	Whence.
Cotton, raw .....bales...	315, 533	\$24, 162, 815	England.
Do .....do.....	59, 955	4, 614, 870	Russia.
Do .....do.....	37, 848	2, 887, 930	France.
Do .....do.....	37, 478	2, 899, 625	Austria.
Do .....do.....	34, 892	2, 555, 635	Italy.
Do .....do.....	8, 924	586, 960	Other countries.
Total	494, 630	37, 707, 835	
Cotton tissues..... pounds...	309, 038	102, 280	Turkey.
Do .....do.....	78, 556	9, 815	Italy.
Do .....do.....	50, 952	15, 015	Egyptian Red Sea coast.
Do .....do.....	30, 114	9, 170	Massawa.
Do .....do.....	6, 554	1, 775	Other countries.
Total.....	475, 214	138, 055	
Cotton quilts .....number...	6, 140	6, 195	Turkey.
Do .....do.....	1, 954	1, 975	Other countries.
Total	8, 094	8, 170	
Cotton seed.....bushels...	11, 505, 785	5, 834, 720	England.
Do .....do.....	813, 432	513, 260	France.
Do .....do.....	100, 643	37, 175	Other countries.
Total.....	12, 419, 860	6, 385, 155	

1888.

Cotton, raw.....	bales...	255, 972	20, 665, 000	England.
Do	do.....	59, 430	4, 744, 095	Russia.
Do	do.....	40, 000	3, 173, 385	Austria.
Do	do.....	32, 927	2, 636, 645	France.
Do	do.....	28, 688	2, 315, 415	Italy.
Do	do.....	8, 446	581, 415	Other countries.
Total		425, 463	34, 116, 555	
Cotton yarn.....	pounds...	7, 416	2, 380	Turkey.
Cotton tissues.....	pounds...	416, 392	126, 295	Turkey.
Do	do.....	85, 928	24, 560	Egyptian Red Sea coast.
Do	do.....	10, 841	3, 085	Massawa.
Do	do.....	10, 541	3, 220	Other countries.
Total		523, 702	157, 160	
Cotton quilts etc.....	number...	8, 680	9, 270	Turkey.
Do	do.....	2, 200	2, 145	Other countries.
Total		10, 880	11, 415	
Cotton seed.....	bushels...	10, 503, 448	6, 008, 680	England.
Do	do.....	907, 758	538, 525	France.
Do	do.....	2, 500	1, 515	Other countries.
Total		11, 413, 701	6, 548, 720	

EGYPTIAN VS. AMERICAN COTTON.

During the last few years there has been a direct export of Egyptian cotton to the United States, exclusive of what may be sent from Liverpool.

I have not yet ascertained exactly in what way this cotton is used; but it is said to be mixed with cotton of shorter staple for the manufacture of certain classes of goods. The direct exportation from Egypt to the United States was for the crop of—

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Bales.</i>	
1886.....	560	\$57, 573
1887.....	1, 075	107, 731
1888.....	3, 845	446, 584

Already in the present season there have been exported 882 bales, worth \$106,705. Mr. S. de Rauner, a Russian expert, who has just returned from studying cotton culture in the United States, says that he believes the superior quality of Egyptian cotton to be due chiefly to irrigation. I have heard from other sources that the Sea Island cotton planted here rapidly deteriorates, while the upland cotton from America, when planted here, gradually produces a longer staple.

SUGAR PRODUCTION.

Sugar cane had long been grown in Egypt, but only for the purpose of making molasses or for being eaten raw by the natives, who are very fond of it. In 1833 about 7,500 cwt. are said to have been raised, all of which was consumed in the country. During the reign of Ismail Pasha the production of sugar took a great start, and although the operations of the Khedive were conducted with extravagance and not always with wisdom, they certainly endowed the country with a new and valuable industry. In 1863 the production of sugar was 6,717 cwt., which had fallen in 1866 to 956 cwt. From that time it began to rise; in 1867 it was 48,230 cwt., in 1869 257,262 cwt., in 1873, 809,890 cwt., a figure which has scarcely since been surpassed. Three-fourths of the sugar produced in Egypt is manufactured by what is called the Daïra Sanieh, formerly the private property of the Khedive Ismail.

Three qualities of sugar are manufactured, known as Nos. 1, 2, and 3, the first being white, in crystals of about 1 millimetre cube.

The production of the Daïra Sanieh during the last 4 years was as follows:

Articles.	1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Cwt.</i>		<i>Cwt.</i>		<i>Cwt.</i>		<i>Cwt.</i>	
Sugar	1,005,986	\$288,120	1,136,648	\$2,980,725	1,090,424	\$2,755,765	1,135,416	\$3,175,955
Molasses	220,234	78,220	186,268	67,350	241,899	67,350	261,015	68,985
Alcohol	242,652	30,095	153,653	18,340	302,239	34,050	329,505	28,930
Total	1,468,872	2,996,435	1,476,569	3,066,415	1,634,562	2,857,165	1,725,936	3,273,870

The quantities of cane consumed in the foregoing production were: In 1885, 11,315,293 cwt.; 1886, 12,882,724 cwt.; 1887, 12,629,197 cwt.; 1888, 12,189,050 cwt.

The price of sugar, which had been going down, has risen during the past year.

Some economy has been made in the past year, and the director of the works assures me that they can now manufacture sugar here as cheaply, granted the supply of cane, as in the most flourishing West India plantations.

The refined sugar imported is chiefly in loaves and cubes.

Taking, then, the production of the Daïra as three-fourths of the whole, we would have the total sugar production of Egypt as about:

	<i>Cwt.</i>
1885.....	1,341,314
1886..	1,515,530
1887.....	1,453,899
1888.....	1,513,888

EXPORTS OF SUGAR.

The exports of sugar and molasses in 1887 and 1888, and the import of refined sugar at the same time, were as follows:

EXPORTS.

Whither exported.	1887.				1888.			
	Sugar cane.		Molasses.		Sugar cane.		Molasses.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
Italy	46,475,197	\$1,296,725	.....	.....	21,221,782	\$771,245	.....	.....
England	31,032,587	597,845	.....	.....	49,184,142	1,490,555	.....	.....
Austria .....	.....	.....	13,626,743	\$61,440	.....	.....	.....	.....
France .....	.....	.....	13,309,820	59,500	.....	.....	31,341,184	\$143,245
Turkey .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,538,618	430,520	.....	.....
Other countries.....	21,823,057	554,895	4,569,855	21,340	10,443,468	313,520	1,314,572	6,150
Total	99,330,836	2,449,465	31,506,418	142,280	92,388,010	3,005,840	32,655,756	149,395

Imports of refined sugar.

Whence imported.	1887.		1888.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
Austria	6,794,148	\$262,475	2,826,586	\$118,070
France.....	1,660,313	75,035	1,381,363	65,720
Other countries.....	455,284	22,185	331,705	15,855
Total.....	8,909,746	359,695	4,539,654	199,645

EGYPTIAN ONIONS.

There is a considerable export from Egypt during the winter of fresh onions, which are of a large size and particularly palatable. The export of this article amounted in 1887 to 35,309,320 pounds, of the value of \$208,640, and in 1888 to 49,759,010 pounds, of the value of \$360,765, nearly all of which went to England. During the last three years, however, there has been a certain amount of direct export of fresh onions to the United States, independently of what may have been sent from Liverpool. It is said that these onions were able to reach the American market before the arrival of the fresh crop from Bermuda.

The export to the United States for 1887 was of the value of \$12,731, and in 1888 of \$34,611. A large demand was fully counted on for the present year, 1889, but, whether or not the supply was forestalled from other sources, the actual export was of no consequence.

Petroleum imports for 1887 and 1888.

Whence imported.	1887.		1888.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Cases.</i>		<i>Cases.</i>	
United States.....	410,916	\$442,070	129,536	\$142,575
Russia	362,175	73,050	452,291	452,435
Total.....	773,091	515,120	581,827	595,010

Coin imports and exports.

Description.	1887.		1888.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Gold.....	11,292,345	7,080,330	9,473,225	11,718,825
Silver.....	3,041,355	2,409,980	921,555	1,495,675
Total.....	15,333,700	9,490,310	10,192,780	13,214,500

CUSTOM REVENUES.

The total custom revenues for 1887 were: Gross receipts, \$4,684,745; expenses, \$376,585; net receipts, \$4,308,160. For 1888: Gross receipts, \$4,774,700; expenses, \$493,070; net receipts, \$4,281,630; thus showing that while the gross receipts were greater, expenses were so much greater that the net receipts were less. The explanation of the increase in expenses of collection is owing to an increase of the coast-guard service, as well as to measures taken to prevent the smuggling of tobacco, but in general every item of the expenses of the custom houses is increased.

It is difficult to fix the proportion of the expenses to the receipts, because the customs service is now charged with the surveillance of the salt works and of the octroi on certain parts of the frontier, as well as the guard of Wady-el-Natron; and, on the other hand, the customs receive revenues not properly belonging to the service, such as the quay and paving dues; but taking this into account, the expenses of collection would be about 9 per cent. of the gross receipts.

The gross receipts for 1888 were as follows: Tombac, tobacco, and cigars, \$1,662,580, against 1887, \$1,445,245, leaving an excess of \$217,335; miscellaneous receipts in 1888, \$181,135, against 1887, \$158,820, leaving an excess of \$24,315; total excess, \$239,650. The imports produced in 1888 \$2,350,635, against 1887, \$2,483,390, a decrease of \$132,755; exports in 1888 \$580,350, against 1887, \$595,285, a decrease of \$14,935, leaving a total decrease in customs of \$149,690. Net surplus, \$89,960.

EUGENE SCHUYLER,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES AGENCY AND CONSULATE GENERAL,
Cairo, November 12, 1889.

SIERRA LEONE.

Statement showing the imports and exports in 1889.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Specific duty paid.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ale and porter .....dozens...	7,186	2,341 15 9	359 6 11
Do .....do.....	201	21 16 8	5 0 6
Cartridges, rifle balls.....	3,880	17 10 0	9 14 0
Guns .....do.....	1,902	684 18 11	269 15 6
Gunpowder .....barrels...	1,536	2,366 14 9	460 17 7
Hardware .....cwt...	8,289	9,243 19 11	1,243 9 4
Lumber.....feet...	725,295	2,873 4 1	290 2 2
Oil, kerosene .....gallons...	141,863	2,991 5 0	3,546 11 10
Salt.....tons...	4,175	5,809 16 1	626 4 4
Sugar:			
Unrefined.....cwt...	1,781	1,755 16 7	445 5 4
Refined.....do.....	1,431	1,901 13 0	715 15 7
Spirits:			
Cordials.....gallons...	1,215	293 15 11	121 11 1
Brandy.....do.....	904	489 13 11	90 7 8
Geneva.....do.....	5,090	8,719 10 10	5,090 10 2
Rum.....do.....	125,543	10,726 2 2	12,554 11 5
Whisky and other spirits .....do.....	22,598	2,837 5 11	2,259 17 5
Tobacco:			
Manufactured.....pounds...	4,722	715 3 1	472 4 11
Unmanufactured .....do.....	630,682	17,114 12 11	10,510 17 6
Wine:			
Except claret .....gallons...	2,809	1,571 14 1	210 13 7
Claret .....do.....	8,677	1,507 15 11	443 18 0
Total.....		73,984 5 6	39,716 14 10
Bread .....cwt..	2,127	1,470 18 10	*9,317 3 6
Cotton goods .....packages...	5,528	110,135 15 7	
Cutlery.....do.....	1,348	2,269 13 3	
Flour.....do.....	5,337	6,527 16 1	
Haberdashery.....do.....	1,783	14,044 13 5	
Rice, European and American.....cwt...	3,193	1,505 7 0	
Woolen goods .....packages...	224	4,893 0 3	*9,317 3 6
Unenumerated articles.....		43,408 7 2	
Total.....		184,255 1 7	
Coals and patent fuel †tons...	14,838	11,974 1 0	
Horse†.....	1	10 0 0	
Specie†.....packages...	213	7,557 14 3	
Total.....		19,541 15 3	
Grand total .....do.....		277,781 2 4	49,033 18 4

* Ad valorem duty paid. † Free of duty.

Statement showing the imports and exports in 1889—Continued.

EXPORTS.

[Free of duty.]

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
African produce :		£ s. d.
Benni seed .....pounds...	712,666	2,898 18 0
Cola nuts .....do.....	997,607	31,275 15 1
Ground nut .....do.....	4,035	5 6 0
Gum .....do.....	406,203	7,506 17 3
Ginger .....do.....	1,360,454	6,382 17 2
Hides.....	62,390	11,016 7 9
Palm kernels .....pounds...	34,780,539	105,963 2 1
Palm oil .....gallons...	227,696	11,379 16 0
Rice (African).....{ bushels...	24,150	} 5,490 16 1
.....{ pounds ...	40,552	
Rubber.....do.....	776,180	37,003 2 11
Unenumerated articles		4,586 0 4
Total		223,508 18 8
European goods :		
Cotton.....packages...	2,250	33,374 19 10
Guns.....do.....	6,479	2,206 3 2
Gunpowder .....barrels...	199	351 17 0
Hardware .....pounds...	250,109	2,205 18 4
Specie .....packages...	94	22,810 7 6
Spirits .....gallons...	103,222	5,387 8 6
Tobacco .....pounds...	442,645	11,697 14 7
Unenumerated articles		18,175 16 1
Total		96,210 5 0
Grand total.....		319,719 3 8

Aggregate tonnage of ships entering the port of Sierra Leone during the years 1884 to 1889.

Quarter.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
January to March.....	60,713	57,834	49,261	48,592	62,353	70,487
April to June.....	66,510	56,524	56,287	47,828	64,405	76,903
July to September	49,347	51,689	61,225	50,573	77,634	76,424
October to December	56,606	53,888	53,769	56,851	71,851	78,571
Total	233,176	219,935	222,542	203,844	276,243	302,385

List of American vessels arriving and departing from Sierra Leone during 1889.

Vessel.	Rig.	From—	To—	Value of cargo.	
				Inward.	Outward.
Clotilde	Bark	Boston	Boston	\$22,811.34	\$15,961.06
Liberia.....	do.....	New York	New York	10,460.00	9,971.76
Megunticook	do.....	Boston	Boston	21,415.75	Ballast.
A. S. Snare.....	Schooner..	New York	do.....	16,903.58	16,451.66
Monrovia	Bark	Monrovia	New York	15,238.34	1,517.30½
Waldemar	Schooner..	Bermuda.....	Boston	3,605.94	14,075.17
Liberia.....	Bark	New York	New York	10,475.90	990.28
Jane Adeline	Brig	Boston	St. Thomas ...	24,757.72	Ballast.
Liberia.....	Bark	New York	Monrovia	10,659.25	1,414.03
Sullivan.....	Brig	Boston	Boston	20,173.40	12,640.04
Total				156,501.22	73,021.30½

There is a decrease in the export this year in comparison to that of 1888, and this is the lowest figure of export on record for the past 10 years.

Total arrivals 10, departures 10. In addition to the above, United States man-of-war *Pensacola* arrived and departed.

Customs revenue for the year ended December 31, 1889.

Source of revenue.	Amount.
	£ s. d.
Auction	4 19 11
Harbor	657 15 0
Imports	49,033 18 4
Light	1,684 9 3
Treble shed rent	37 10 9
Warehouse rent	1,202 0 3
Wharfage	3,858 8 0
Total	56,479 1 6

Total imports and exports, 1880 to 1889, as shown by customs reports.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1880.....	\$2,242,829	\$1,425,822	1885.....	\$1,429,035	\$1,543,856
1881.....	1,672,326	1,756,136	1886.....	1,191,468	1,537,852
1882.....	1,178,264	1,594,025	1887.....	1,484,295	1,529,236
1883.....	1,186,055	2,123,390	1888.....	1,203,730	1,131,054
1884.....	2,063,649	1,154,465	1889.....	1,333,334	1,534.651

Rainfall in the years 1884 to 1889.

Period.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
January to March.....	0.67	1.88	0.19	5.20	3.71	0.85
April to June.....	42.57	22.93	39.97	34.76	30.93	29.90
July to September	83.08	99.85	148.03	87.00	87.53	101.33
October to December	19.58	17.12	29.25	27.78	21.82	13.16
Total	145.90	141.78	217.44	154.74	143.99	145.24

Births and deaths which have been registered in Freetown and districts for year ended December 31, 1889.

Districts.	Births.			Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Freetown	259	246	505	310	282	592
First Eastern	45	45	90	78	66	144
Second Eastern.....	102	100	202	84	91	175
Mountain.....	78	71	149	61	59	120
Western.....	87	87	174	82	61	143
Isles de Los	32	25	57	19	17	36
Sherbro.....	28	24	52	23	12	35
Total	631	598	1,229	657	588	1,245

C. MAY, Vice-Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Sierra Leone, March 26, 1890.

INDEX.

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Austria-Hungary (Consul-General Goldschmidt):
Declared exports from Austria to the United States for the year ended December 31, 1889, 1.

BELGIUM.

Belgium (Consul Roosevelt):
Imports and exports, 2—Mines and mining, 6.
Belgium (Consul Steuart):
General commerce, 9—Special commerce, 9—Mode of transport, 9—Transit, 10—Duties, 10—Trade between the United States and Belgium, 10—Commerce of Antwerp, 10—Imports for 1888, 11—Exports for 1888, 11—Special commerce of Belgium 1888, 12—Imports from the United States to Belgium for 1887 and 1888, 13—Exports from Belgium to the United States for 1887 and 1888, 14—Arrivals and departures of American vessels, 14—Navigation, 15.

DENMARK.

Denmark (Consul Ryder):
Foreign trade of Denmark 1888, 17—Imports, 18—Exports, 18.

FRANCE.

France (Consul-General Rathbone):
Foreign commerce of France 1887, 19—Special imports, 19—Special exports, 19—Special imports by countries, 20—Special exports by countries, 21—Special imports by articles, 22—Special exports by articles, 23—Trade between France and the United States, 24—Declared exports, 28—Navigation, 30—Merchant marine, 31—Franco-American navigation, 32—Fisheries, 33—Cereals, 33—Wine, cider, and alcohol, 33—Iron and steel, 33—Output of coal, 34—Silk cocoon harvest of 1889, 34.
Havre (Consul Williams):
Commerce of Havre 1889, 34—Importations, 35—Export trade, 38—Stock of the principal markets in the Havre entrepôt, 40—Freights, 41—Shipbuilding, 41—Local industry, 42—Navigation, 44.
Marseilles (Consul Trail):
Commerce of Marseilles, 45—Navigation, 45—Imports and exports, 46.
Nantes (Consul Shackelford):
Commerce of Nantes and of the Loire, 51—Shipbuilding, 51—Forges and foundries, 51—Agricultural implements, 52—Alimentary conserves, 52—Sardines, 52—Customs receipts, 52—Navigation, 52—Imports, 54—Exports, 55—Population, 55.

GERMANY.

Germany (Consul-General Edwards):
Commerce of Germany, 55—Mines, salt works, and smelting furnaces, 58.
Germany (Consul-General Edwards):
Foreign trade of the German Empire, 67—Imports and exports, 67.
Southern Germany (Consul-General Mason):
Declared exports, 76—Exports and imports, 1888 and 1889, 76—The industrial situation, 78.
Dantzic (Consular Agent Albrecht):
Imports, 1889, 79—Exports 1889, 80—Navigation 1889, 80.
Königsberg (Consular Agent Gadeke):
Imports 1889, 81—Exports, 82.
Stettin (Consul Kellogg):
Commerce and trade of Stettin, 1889, 83—Shipping, 84—Grain and potatoes, 85—Imports, exports, home consumption, and stock on hand, 87—Herrings, 88—Imports, 1888 and 1889, 89—Exports, 1888 and 1889, 90—Tonnage, 1888 and 1889, 90—Navigation, 1889, 91—Timber exportation, 1889, 91—Vessels built, 1889, 92.

GREECE.

Patras (Consul Hancock):
Imports from the United States, 94—Exports to the United States, 94—General trade, 95—Public works, 97—Minerals, 97—Shipping, 97.

HOLLAND.

Holland (Consul Eckstein):
Oleomargarine, 98—Trade in bacon and lard, 99—The grain trade, 100—Proposed duty on breadstuffs, 102—Flour imports and trade, 102—The sugar trade and industry, 103—Petroleum imports, 104.
Rotterdam (Consul Gardner):
Navigation, 106—Commerce, 108—Imports, 109—Exports to the United States, 109—Imports of Indian corn, 110—Imports of American petroleum, 110.

ITALY.

Italy (Consul-General Bourn):
Population, 112—Emigration, 112—Revenue, 113—Expenditure, 113—Coinage, 113—Crops, 113—Mines, 114—Forests, 114—Education, 115—Imports and exports by articles, 117—Imports and exports by countries, 118—Italian-American trade, 119—Imports into Italy from the United States and Canada, 1888, 119—Exports from Italy to the United States and Canada, 1888, 121—Italian-American carrying trade, 123—Postal, 123—Telegraphs, 124—Railways, 125—Navigation, 127—Italian army, 128—American ships, 128—Italian navy, 129—Fisheries, 130.

EUROPE—Continued.

ITALY—Continued.

- Catania** (Consul Lamantia):
Agriculture, 132—Navigation, 133—Imports, 1889, 134—Exports, 1889, 134—Trade with the United States, 135.
- Florence** (Consul Diller):
Agriculture, 135—Experimental Agricultural School of Chemistry, 136—Sorghum saccharatum, 136—Exports to the United States, 136—Galleries and museums, 137—Customs duties, 137—Octroi, 137—Population, 137—Telegraphic movement, 137—Loan institution, 138—Hospitals and penal institutions, 138—Silk worms, cocoons, etc., 138—New railway, Florence to Faenza, 138—Tramways, 139—Tramway, Florence to Fiesole, 139—Exports, 140—Customs duties, 141—Population, immigration, births, emigration, deaths, and marriages, 142—Sanitary institutions, 143—Penal institutions, 143—Raw silk, 144.
- Marsala** (Consular Agent Rayson):
Imports and exports, 1889, 144.
- Licata** (Consular Agent Verderame):
Imports and exports, 1899, 144.
- Messina** (Consul Jones):
Commerce and navigation, 146—Orange crop, 146—Lemon crop, 146—Wine crop, 146—Cream of tartar, 147—Olive oil, 147—Money market, 147—Imports, 1889, 147—Exports, 1889, 149—Navigation, 150—Trade with the United States, 150.

RUSSIA.

- Reval** (Consular Agent Von Glehn):
Trade of, 150—Imports, 150—Exports, 152—Shipping, 153.

SPAIN.

- Bacelona** (Consul Scheuch):
Overland trade, 153—Imports by land from France, 154—Exports by land to France, 154—Imports by sea, 154—Exports by sea, 158—Navigation, 1889, 159—Imports by sea, 1889, 161—Exports by sea, 1889, 166.
- Carthage** (Consul Molina):
Shipping, 169—Minerals, 169—Esparto fiber, 169—Fuel, 169—Imports, 169—Harbor works, 169—Coal depot, 169—Breakwaters, 169—Steam tramway, 169—Crops, 170—Public health, 170—Mortality and births, 170—Factories, 170—Wages, 170—House rent, 170—Waterworks, 170—Telephone, 170—Shipping and navigation, 170—Coasting trade, 170—Importers, 170—Exporters, 171.
- Tarragona** (Consular Agent Montoya):
Imports, 1889, 173—Exports, 1889, 173—Shipping, 1889, 173.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

- Gothenberg** (Consul Man):
Trade revival, 174—Foreign exchange, 175—The money market, 175—Customs receipts, 175—Navigation and shipping, 175—Ex-

SWEDEN AND NORWAY—Continued.

- Gothenberg** (Consul Man)—Continued.
ports, 177—Imports, 177—The herring fisheries, 178—Foreign exchange, 179—Declared exports, 180—Rolling stock, 183.

SWITZERLAND.

- Switzerland** (Consul General Washburn):
Imports and exports 1889, 184.

UNITED KINGDOM.

- United Kingdom** (Consul-General New):
Imports, 185—Exports 1888, 187—Trade with the United States, 191—Imports from the United States 1888, 192—Exports to the United States, 195—Trade between the United States and Great Britain and Ireland 1888, 199—Declared exports, 200—Shipping, 204—Agriculture, 220—Live stock, 221—Fisheries, 221—Mines, 222—Coal mines, 223—Post-office, 223—Savings bank, 225—Money orders, 225—Telegrams, 226—Railways, 226—Tramways, 227—Population, 228—Emigration, 228—Criminal statistics, 230—Strikes in 1888, 231—Patents, 233—National debt, 235—Revenue, 235—Customs, 235—Excise, 236—Stamps, 236.
- Cork** (Consul Piatt):
Declared exports, 237—Navigation, 237—General exports and imports, 238—Agricultural statistics, 238—Political situation, 238—Improvement in trade, 238—Emigration, 238—Health of the port, 238.
- Falmouth** (Consul Fox):
The pilchard fishery, 239—Falmouth as a port of call, 239—Imports from the United States, 240—Imports from other countries than the United States, 240—Declared exports, 240—The harvest, 241.
- Hull** (Consul Moore):
New companies, 241—Inward foreign tonnage, 241—Size of vessels, 242—Foreign outward tonnage, 242—Foreign trade, 243—British American possessions, 246—Shipbuilding, 246—Additions to the Hull fleet, 248—Steamers lost, 248—Grimsby, 248.
- Newcastle-upon-Tyne** (Consul Smith):
Declared exports, 249.
- Plymouth** (Consul Fox):
Trade and commerce, 249.
- Liverpool** (Consul Sherman):
Imports 1888, 251—Wheat, 251—Petroleum, 251—Imports, 252—Exports, 252—Dock rates, 253—Navigation, 255.
- Leith** (Consul Bruce):
Imports 1889, 260—Exports 1889, 261—Navigation 1889, 262—Declared exports, 264—Principal imports, 266—Principal exports 267.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN EUROPE.

- Gibraltar** (Consul Sprague):
Cholera, 269—Smuggling, 269—American petroleum, 269—Coal trade, 270—Imports, 270—Exports, 270—Steam navigation 271.

NORTH AMERICA.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

- Fort Erie** (Consul Whelan):
Agriculture, 273—Imports and exports, 274.
- Gaspé Basin** (Consul Dickson):
Fisheries, 276—Blueberries, 276—Petroleum, 276—New railroads, 276—Navigation, 277—Imports from the United States, 277—Exports to the United States, 277.
- Hamilton, Ontario** (Consul Monaghan):
Apples, 279—Cattle, 279—Eggs, 280—Horses, 280—Sheep and lambs, 280—Wool, 280—Declared exports, 280.

DOMINION OF CANADA—Continued.

- Halifax** (Consul-General Frye):
Agriculture, 281—Apples, 281—Shipping, 281—Fisheries, 282—Gold mining, 282—Coal, 282—Iron, 282—Gypsum, 282—New Zealand, 282.
- St. Hyacinthe** (Commercial Agent Moore):
Declared exports, 283—Imports, 284—Manufactures, 285—Egg packers, 285—Banks and banking, 285—Emigration, 285—Laborers' wages, 285.
- Three Rivers** (Consul Smith):
Imports and exports 1889, 287.

NORTH AMERICA—Continued.

DOMINION OF CANADA—Continued.

Winnipeg (Consul Taylor):
Imports, 290—Duties received, 291—Exports,
291—Aggregate trade, 292—Agriculture,
292—Railway construction, 292—Reciprocal
trade, 292.

MEXICO.

Tuxpan (Consul Drayton):
Navigation, 293—Commerce, 293—Banking,
293.

SOUTH AMERICA.

BRAZIL.

Santos (Consul McCall):
Declared exports, 294.

VENEZUELA.

Maracaibo (Consul Plumacher):
Exports, 294.

DUTCH GUIANA.

Dutch Guiana (Consul Brown):
Commerce, 295—Immigration, 296—Popula-
tion, 296—Imports and exports, 296.

WEST INDIES.

Antigua and agencies (Consul Jackson):
Sugar, 297—Imports, 298—Exports, 299—Im-
ports and exports between Antigua and the
United States 1889, 300.

Dominica (Consular Agent Stedman):
Declared exports, 301.

Montserrat (Consular Agent Hannam):
Imports and exports between Montserrat and
the United States, 301—Exports, 1889 and
1890, 302.

Nevis (Consular Agent Simmons):
Imports 1889, 303—Declared exports, 303.

Portsmouth (Consular Agent Riviere):
Declared exports, 304.

Trinidad (Consul Sawyer):
Manufactures, 304—Fruit exported, 1889, 305.

DANISH.

St. Thomas (Consul Turner):
Imports by articles and countries, 306—De-
clared exports, 307—Navigation, 307.

Santa Cruz (Consul Turner):
Imports, 310—Exports, 310.

Christiansted (Consul Turner):
Navigation, 311.

Frederichsted (Consul Turner):
Navigation, 311.

ASIA.

CHINA.

China (Minister Denby):
Balance of trade, 312—Customs revenue, 313—
Exports, 313—Imports, 313—Exchange, 314—
Shipping, 314—Bonding foreign goods,
314—Railways, 314—Mines, 315—Popula-
tion, 315—Opium, 315.

New Chwang, (Vice-Consul Bandinel):
Imports, 315—Exports, 319—Navigation, 320.

South Formosa (Consular Agent Warren):
Imports, 322—Exports, 322—Navigation, 323.

DUTCH INDIA.

Sumatra (Vice-Consul Eilbracht):
Imports, 324—Sumatra, West Coast, 325—Cof-
fee exports, 326—Principal exports from
Padang, 327.

PALESTINE.

Palestine (Consul Gilman):
The rainy season, 329—Cereal crops, 329—
Orange, lemon, olive, and other fruits, 329—
Commerce and business, 330—Fever epi-
demic, 330—Insurrection in Crete, 330—Im-
provements in Jerusalem, 331—New gate
opened, 331—Roads to Palestine, 331—Jaffa
railroad, 331—Visitors to the Holy Land,
332—Imports from the United States, 332—
Petroleum, 332—Tariff reform, 332—De-
clared exports, 332.

Jaffa (Consul Gilman):
Imports, 333—Exports, 333—Navigation, 334.

PERSIA.

Persia (Consul-General Pratt):
Exports, 335—Imports, 335.

AFRICA.

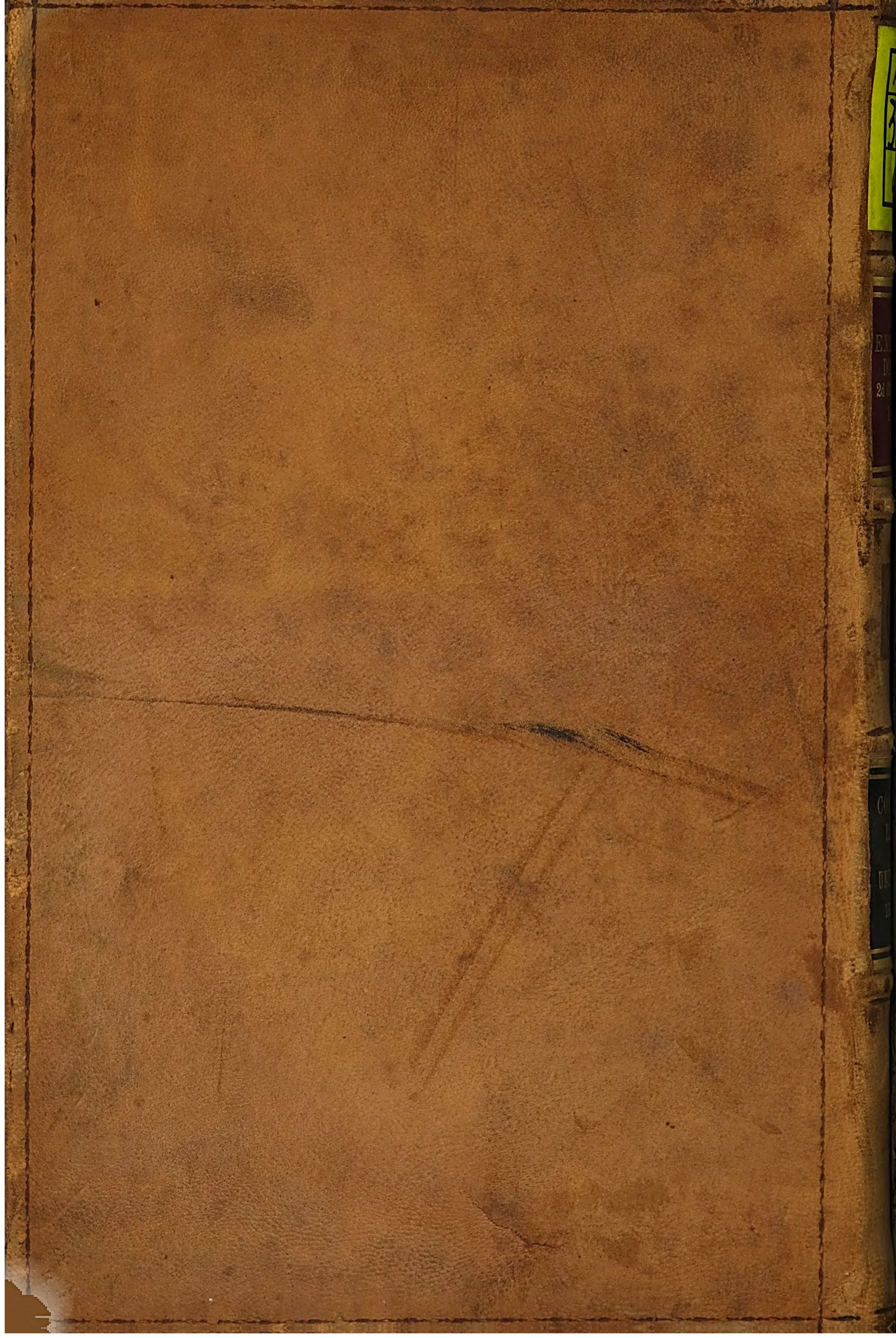
EGYPT.

Egypt (Consul-General Schuyler):
General commerce 1883-1888, 336—Imports
and exports by countries, 336—Imports and
exports by articles, 337—Transit and reex-
port trade, 337—Trade with the United
States, 338—Imports, 338—Exports, 340—
Production of cereals, 342—Tobacco trade
and taxation, 342—Cotton production and
trade, 343—Cotton imports, 344—Cotton ex-
ports, 345—Egyptian vs. American cotton,
345—Sugar production, 346—Exports of su-

EGYPT—Continued.

Egypt (Consul-General Schuyler)—Continued.
gar, 346—Imports of sugar, 347—Egyptian
onions, 347—Petroleum imports, 347—Coin
imports and exports, 347—Customs revenue,
347.

Sierra Leone (Vice-Consul May):
Imports, 348—Exports, 349—Shipping, 349—
Customs revenue, 350—Total imports and
exports, 350—Rainfall in the years 1884 to
1889, 350.



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